"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain today; colder at night; Tuesday overcast; colder; south winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,618. NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT In New York City. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

PRESIDENT'S WAR MESSAGE READY FOR CONGRESS, WHICH MEETS TODAY; LITTLE STIR IN BERLIN OVER NEW FOE

HAIG BEATS BACK FOE THREE MILES FROM ST. QUENTIN

British Drive Germans Out of Savy, West of City, After Heavy Fighting.

REACH HINDENBURG LINE

Teutons Laboring Frantically to Complete Concrete Emplacements and Dugouts.

ST. QUENTIN WAS PILLAGED

Parts of City in Ruins, While Museums and Art Galleries Have Been Looted.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, April 1, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Eleven villages, or rather the soil upon which their ruins lie, have been given back to France by the British troops after a week-end advance, and the whole Department of the Somme has now been cleared of the invaders. A year ago that would have seemed an almost miraculous achievement, but now by the German abandonment of their old trench positions under the compulsion of great gunfire this rapid movement is no longer astonishing.

Apart from advanced posts of cavalry scouts and infantry detachments holding on to villages until the pressure of British troops or guns becomes too perilous, the main German strength is now on the Hindenburg line, to which the British have drawn very close by the capture of Savy at dawn today. This place is about four miles from St. Quentin. From the high grounds this side of the Wood of Savy the spires of St. Quentin Cathedral are visible, pointing up from the hollow in which the town lies hidden. Down in that hollow dirty work has been done, spoiling the beauty of the fine old mediæval city.

Under German rule St. Quentin was a place of luxury and license for German officers behind the battle line until a month or two ago, when they were sent away. Then began a series of explosions and fires and part at least of St. Quentin is a ruin, like all the smaller ruins in its neighborhood. Its houses, its museums, and its picture galleries have been looted of all their treasures. The outer bastion of the Hindenburg, or Siegfried, line is swathed about with barbed wire and protected by barricades of tree trunks. The Siegfried divisions who hold the new German line of defense are working hard to complete it, building concrete emplacements, timbering dugouts and trenches, and filling up the gaps which still exist here and there.

At Savy this morning the Germans were badly caught. They held the place with a garrison of 600 Prussians of the Twenty-ninth Siegfried Division. The British guns approached before they expected them, and although the British did not open a regular bombardment but only shelled the place with registration shots, heavy casualties were inflicted. Fifty dead Germans lie among the ruins today and fifty prisoners were caught by the sudden dash forward of the British. The rest got away with their wounded.

St. Quentin is now threatened by British troops on the western side and by French troops coming from the south. If this is taken it will make a breach in the Hindenburg line, which now confronts the allies with fixed positions like those which stood upon the Somme and fell.

BRITISH ATOP RIDGE BEFORE LE CATELET

Capture Epehy, Crest of High Ground Where the Germans Hoped to Stand.

LONDON, April 1.—By the capture of the village of Savy, west of St. Quentin, and the Savy Wood, a mile northeast of the village, the British troops are within three miles of the city. Between them and St. Quentin lies a ridge which runs in a northwesterly direction from the Somme through Epéhy to Gouzeaucourt. But General Haig's troops are already on the crest of the ridge at Epehy, rising here to a height of 478 feet. It is believed in some quarters that the British will continue to push eastward from Epéhy toward Le Catelet, thus turning the Germans out of their strong defensive positions farther to the south.

During the month of March the British captured 1,239 Germans, with three field guns and a large quantity of war material. Captures since the beginning of the year number 79 officers and 4,000 men.

The text of the British report reads as follows:

During the month of March we have taken, in raids and local operations and in the course of the enemy's withdrawal, 1,239 German prisoners, including 16 officers, and have captured 3 field guns, 25 trench mortars, and a quantity of other war material. The total German prisoners captured in the

Continued on Page 9.

Laugh and let the kiddies laugh with you, too. Fontaine Fox, most whimsical of comic artists, and his entire family of funmakers are now permanently part of The New York Evening Post and Brooklyn Daily Eagle. Catch "The Toonerville Trolley" *tonight*.—Advt.

German Reservists Active on Salvadorean Frontier

GUATEMALA CITY, April 1.—It is reported that German reservists are concentrating on the Mexico-Salvador frontier.

It is also reported that a wireless telegraph plant has been received in Salvador from Mexico by which it is possible to communicate with Germany.

HOLMES WON'T FIGHT SO OFFERS TO RESIGN

Trustees Call Pacifist Pastor an Impractical Idealist, but Won't Drop Him.

ASSAILS NATION IN SERMON

"No Order of a President Can Force Me to the Business of Killing," He Declares.

A plea that his congregation bear with his views and allow him to continue his pastorate, though he was willing to surrender it upon demand, was made by Dr. John Haynes Holmes yesterday in the course of a pacifistic sermon, in which the clergyman asserted that under no circumstances would he give military service to the country.

It was Dr. Holmes who sponsored the Anti-enlistment League, urging young men to pledge themselves not to volunteer for service in a foreign war, and who very recently caused the American flag to be taken down from in front of his church and draped over the communion table inside "because its public display might tend to inflame the public mind."

Dr. Holmes said in his sermon:

"When hostilities begin, it is universally assumed that there is but a single service which a loyal citizen can render to the State, that of bearing arms and killing the enemy. Will you understand me if I say, humbly and regretfully, that this I cannot and will not do. If any man or boy in this church answers the call to arms, I shall bless him as he marches to the front.

"No order of a President or a Governor will persuade me or force me to this business of killing. On this issue—for me at least—there is 'no compromise' once war is here. The churches will be called upon to enlist, as will every other social institution. Therefore would I make it plain that so long as I am your minister the Church of the Messiah will answer no military summons. Other clergymen may pray to God for victory for our arms; I will not. In this church, if nowhere else in all America, the Germans will still be included in the family of God's children. No word of hatred shall be spoken against them, no evil fate shall be desired upon them.

"I will remember without distinction the peoples of all lands who bear this day the agonies laid upon them by the Governments which deceive and use them."

The pastor reaffirmed his declaration that war is hellish and inexcusable under any circumstances, thundered against universal service and declared he would serve his country by working for the universal brotherhood after the war. He is an ardent disciple of Romaine Rolland, French author, who has been banished from his native land for propagating similar views.

Addison F. Andrews, a Trustee of the church, said:

"Dr. Holmes is an idealist. His sermon yesterday held up the ideal. But it was not practical. This isn't the time to put his idealism into practice. We are not going to lie down and let Germany or anybody else wipe up the floor with us. We are going to fight first. The Church of the Messiah is going to fight, too, and I think Dr. Holmes is going with the rest of us. He makes a nice distinction, and in it shows how impractical nice distinctions are. No, we are not going to ask Dr. Holmes's resignation. We will just let him hold his ideals. We will need them after the war. The people are with Dr. Holmes—with him in allowing him to hold his views."

Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf, another Trustee, said he did not hear the sermon, but added that if Dr. Holmes proposed that America do nothing under present attacks he "does not speak my sentiments, nor do I believe he speaks those of any considerable part of the Messiah congregation. At the same time I do not think there will be any demand for his resignation. I would not favor such demand. Let him hold his views. We need both sides. In part he is right. At any rate, he always is on other matters."

RIOT AT BALTIMORE ENDS PEACE MEETING

Great Crowd Invades Hall Where Jordan is Speaking—Banker and Others Clubbed.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 1.—After the greatest patriotic demonstration this city has seen since the Spanish-American war, a crowd of 4,000 persons stormed the Academy of Music tonight, swept a cordon of police aside, and smashed a big pacifist meeting to bits, stopping Dr. David Starr Jordan in the middle of a word and refusing to allow the speaking to continue.

Police reserves from all over the city were called out and broke up the crowd with their clubs, beating several young men unmercifully and arresting two wagonloads of men. One man, Douglas G. Ober, was so badly beaten that he was sent to a hospital. Others roughly handled by the police were Carter G. Osburn, Jr., Allison Muir, William Tipton, Leonard Ober, and Louis Merryman of Cockeysville, Md.

Just as Dr. Jordan was beginning his plea for peace the crowd of anti-pacifists, composed of business men, professors of schools and colleges in the city, and students from the same, made a sally through a cordon of police and rushed down the aisles of the theatre to the stage, where they demanded that the meeting cease.

In the front ranks were Professor Robert W. Wood of Johns Hopkins University, Professor John H. Latane of Johns Hopkins, Douglas Ober, Gustavus Ober, Jr., Dr. J. H. Mason Knox, Jacob Franco, Jr., Bartlett S. Johnston, R. Lancaster Williams of Middendorf, Williams & Co., Major Adams, J. S. Crawford Frost, and other business men and members of the Faculties of Johns Hopkins, University of Maryland, City College, Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, and Mount St. Joseph's College.

The peace meeting was being held under the auspices of the American League Against Militarism. The counter-demonstration was organized on the pavement of the Academy of Music. Finally the crowd took matters into its own hands and, led by some militiamen, broke into the theatre and marched down the aisles waving an American flag.

Men socially prominent led the throng which broke into the theatre. Carter G. Osborne, Jr., a banker, was at the head, waving a flag. A policeman clubbed him until he was unconscious. The crowd, seeing the flag disappear from his hand, leaped forward, swept the police aside, and got into the theatre.

FIRST TROOPS LEAVE CITY ON SECRET ORDERS

71st Regiment and Battalion of the 23d Are Now in Active Service.

OFFICERS AND MEN PROUD

Colonel Bates Announces That Every Man in His Regiment Responded to Call.

WAIT IN BROOKLYN ARMORY

Soldiers Had Hoped to Get Away in Morning, but Could Not Leave Until 6:45 P. M.

Nearly 2,000 National Guardsmen of Manhattan and Brooklyn—the Seventy-first Regiment and the Third Battalion of the Twenty-third Regiment of infantry, respectively—left their armories under secret orders yesterday—the first State troops to be sent on active service since the issuance of the President's order for mobilization. The departure of the Seventy-first from its armory at Park Avenue and Thirty-third Street was preceded by a prayer by the Chaplain of the regiment, the Rev. William F. Crockett. Colonel William G. Bates made a brief address, in which he told his men he had the utmost confidence they would do their duty, no matter what that entailed or where they were sent. Both officers and men were proud of the fact that their organization was the first complete National Guard unit to be called out in this State for work in the new crisis.

Unaccompanied by a band and dressed in their field service uniforms which in many cases had been worn on long dusty hikes on the Mexican border, the first contingent of the Seventy-first left the armory about 9 A. M., and with quick strides marched west in Thirty-fourth Street to Fifth Avenue. The sidewalks were lined with cheering friends and relatives. The men marched north on Fifth Avenue to Fortieth Street, thence to Sixth Avenue, to Forty-second Street, and to the railroad station.

A little later the second and third detachments left the armory and marched to different railroad stations, each battalion having a different assignment. About 1,300 men of the Seventy-first left the city for duty yesterday.

During the afternoon the regiment's field equipment was carried from the armory to the stations in trucks provided by the Motor Truck Club of America. This equipment included cook stoves, extra colthes, rifles, and ammunition. There were 170,000 pounds of it, but the National Guardsmen assigned to the task of moving this mountain of supplies quickly went about it with a dexterity and skill acquired during Mexican border service, which enabled them practically to complete the task by late afternoon.

Every man in the Seventy-first responded to the call to arms—the second within a year—before the regiment left the city yesterday, according to Colonel Bates. Those who were out of the city when the call was issued hurried back, and when definite instructions to move out of the city were given they cheered at the prospect of active service and of getting out of the armory, to which they had been reporting daily. There were affecting farewell scenes both at the armory and at the railroad stations when the men were getting ready to leave. Relatives had gathered at both places, and the men were allowed to talk to them until the final bugles blew.

The four companies of the Third Battalion of the Twenty-third Regiment, which has its armory at Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, in Brooklyn, were objects of envy among the members of the other two battalions of the regiment, who have been mobilized but have not received orders for active service. Their fellow-guardsmen gathered at the armory to "see them off." So did hundreds of friends and relatives. The farewells lasted nearly all day, for the men had hoped to get away during the morning, and it was 6:45 P. M. before they left. They marched to the subway station at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues and thence to the Grand Central Station. Major John R. Sawyer, who was in charge of the battalion, declared it was in perfect condition and that the men were eager for action.

Unlike the Seventy-first, these men had been ordered to mobilize on Saturday, and the mustering into the Federal service had to be rushed to be completed in time for them to leave yesterday. The other two battalions of the regiment have not yet been mustered in. The First Battalion will, however, be mustered in today. Reports were current among the men that both battalions were to be sent out for service today or tomorrow. The Third Bat-

Continued on Page 2.

"Y & E" Office Systems reduced. Pre-inventory clearance sale surplus Filing Cabinets and Supplies. Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co., 360 B'way.—Advt.

Vatican Hears Germany Will Stop Deportations

ROME, April 1, (via Paris.)—Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, has informed M. Vandenheuvel, Belgian Minister to the Vatican, that, according to reliable information received at the Vatican from Berlin, the German authorities are disposed to discontinue forcible deportation of Belgian workmen.

The Cardinal added that his information also was that Germany would allow all those persons who had been unjustly deported as a result of mistakes to return to their homes.

PACIFIST CRUSADERS FAIL TO FILL TRAINS

Reserve Forty Cars and Muster Only Enough Opponents of Defense for Twelve.

PATRIOTS ARE RALLYING

Sure They Will Outnumber Pacifists Five to One in Washington—Prominent Men Join.

A special train that carried 300 members of the Emergency Peace Federation departed from the Pennsylvania Station at 12:30 o'clock this morning, for Washington, where the opponents of war plan to appeal directly to Congress to keep the country out of war. A similar delegation went an hour later over the Baltimore & Ohio road from Jersey City.

Colonel Edward M. House, the President's friend and adviser, went to Washington this morning, starting from the Pennsylvania Station about two minutes ahead of the peace delegation. The Colonel had a berth in the first section of the regular express, which departed at 12:30. The "peace special" followed the second section of the express. When Colonel House passed through the station he saw about him groups of men and women of the peace party wearing white strips of cloth on coat sleeves bearing in large letters the plea: "Keep out of war."

Forty cars to run in four trains had been reserved for the pacifists, but when it came time to go it was found that all could be accommodated on one train of twelve sleepers of twenty-four berths each. It was expected by the leaders of the crusade that at least 1,000 would go by each road, and the fact that not more than one-third as many appeared was a keen disappointment.

There were about fifty women in the pilgrimage. While the women were waiting for the train to be made up, a representative of the committee distributed "The Hague Peace Flower," giving each of the women a white tulip. Among the leaders were Miss Emily Green Balch, Professor of Economics at Wellesley College, and Dr. David Starr Jordan.

Each person paid his own expenses. It was said, and the $45,000 that was collected by the federation for its peace campaign will be spent for meeting halls, headquarters, &c., except for the sum that has already been expended for newspaper advertising.

The New York pacifists will join delegations from other cities in Washington. They will hold meetings, pass out peace circulars, and engage in such demonstrations as are not under the ban of the Washington police. A police order stopped the proposed peace parade, but the leaders say that they will make some kind of "dignified demonstration" either before the President or Congress, or perhaps both.

Thousands of persons from this city, representing nearly every walk of life, will join the patriotic pilgrimage to Washington today to represent those who want war declared against Germany at once. Leaders in the movement said last night at the Hotel Belmont, where headquarters were opened, that their three days' work had resulted in an overwhelming response and that their opponents, the pacifists, who left for the capital early this morning, would be outnumbered five to one.

Although they will start a few hours behind that group which is demanding peace with Germany, notwithstanding the U-boat warfare, the patriot legions say they will arrive in ample time and feel no alarm over the pacifist invasion.

Among those who have personally notified the committee arranging the patriotic demonstration they are going to Washington are R. Fulton Cutting, ex-Judge E. H. Lacombe, Frank A. Vanderlip, Thomas W. Lamont, John P. Agar, George E. Roberts, Irving T. Bush, W. S. Kies, Richard S. Childs, and Professor Charles S. Baldwin. There has been no attempt to enlist pilgrims by organizations. Every one will go as an individual.

The churches took up the plan yesterday and the patriotic pilgrimage was mentioned in many pulpits at yesterday's services. The Rev. William T. Manning of Trinity paid a personal visit to the headquarters yesterday to offer his help. The Rev. Karl Ruland of St. George's Church, the Rev. George R. Vandewater of St. Andrew's Church, and the Rev. Herbert Shipman of the Church of the Heavenly Rest will go to Washington.

Headquarters in Washington will be at the New Willard Hotel. A committee

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Enjoy the luxury of a perfect pencil VENUS PENCIL.—Advt.

344,436
Average net paid circulation of
THE NEW YORK TIMES
Daily and Sunday
for six months ended March 31, 1917
(Reported to Post Office Department April 2, 1917)

APPRECIATES OUR STRENGTH

But Prefers War With America to Modifying U-Boat Activities.

PRAISE FOR AMERICAN NAVY

Persius Warns Germans Against Accepting Criticisms of It Made at Home.

EXPECT INTERNAL REFORMS

Observers See Fair Prospects for an Early Liberalization of Imperial Government.

New Disturbances in Berlin Reported by Way of Holland

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, April 1, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—According to information reaching The Hague from sources previously found accurate, further disturbances have taken place in Berlin in the course of the last week, presumably on Thursday or Friday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 1, (via London.)—Never in the history of nations, perhaps, has there been so little excitement on the eve of war between two great countries as at present in Germany. Everybody knows that within a few days America will declare war against Germany, but no one seems particularly impressed by it. The movement for reform naturally absorbs all interest here, while the revolution in Russia assumes second place in the minds of the people, and war with America is hardly ever discussed. It is accepted as an unavoidable vicissitude of fate that must be borne in the best way possible.

At the same time it must not be supposed that America's military and naval power are underestimated here, nor that responsible persons, or even the people at large, minimize the weight of moral and financial aid that she can bring to the support of Germany's enemies. But since the alternative is to give up the U-boat war or face an American war, the people will prefer the latter, for nothing can change their conviction that the submarines will end all wars.

Little News from America Received.

The news from America is exceedingly scant, the papers publishing seldom more than 200 or 300 words daily, mostly extracts from French papers, the correspondents of which seem absolutely ignorant of things and ways American. Their reports on America's war preparations bear the stamp of fantastic exaggeration, and one cannot help suspecting that Reuter has surrendered to them the monopoly of supplying Germany with American "war news" for sinister purposes.

None of the papers has commented editorially on the American situation within the last few days, their columns being filled with sensational speeches for or against reform delivered in the Prussian upper and lower houses and the Reichstag, which were in session here until last evening.

Persius Appraises Our Navy Highly.

This evening the Tageblatt prints an article by Captain Persius on "The North American Navy." He protests against the idea, which he says is widely prevalent, that the American Navy need not be feared much, although it is almost as large as the German Navy, since, though composed of very large ships, it suffers from a deficiency of crews. With all due respect to Captain Persius, I feel bound to say that competent critics here, at least, have no such small opinion of the American Navy. They are too well informed to permit themselves to be deceived by attacks on its efficiency, like that of George von Lengerke Meyer in The Yale Review, which they attribute to considerations of party politics.

Captain Persius, in his article, enumerates the good qualities of the American Navy, especially its strength in battleships and its effective distribution of artillery. He says the crews proved true to their splendid traditions in the operations at Santiago and Cavite, which, however, took place nineteen years ago. One might think, he says, that the American seaman lacked the strict discipline of the German bluejacket, but appearances are deceiving, and there are different kinds of discipline, suited to national character. American gunnery, he says, is known for its splendid records, and even if there is a deficiency of crews this must not be overestimated. The same thing was said of the English Navy before the war, but, to Germany's surprise, there is no sign of it now. He remarks that there is certainly room for improvement, and if America is hastening the construction of her new ships that is only reasonable, since, like all other great nations, she sees in her navy a mighty factor for the preservation of future peace.

Friends of Reform Encouraged.

The passage by the Reichstag on Friday of a resolution for the creation of a commission to discuss constitutional reforms is generally considered a great triumph for the forces of progress. The overwhelming vote in its favor—227 to 35—is taken as an indication that the

Continued on Page 4.

Washington to Keep a Tight Rein on Pacifists; No Chance to Parade, Demonstrate, or Pacify.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—When the hordes and counter-hordes of pacifists and patriots come piling into town tomorrow they will make, not a demonstration but a whirlpool. They can't parade, they can't "demonstrate," they can just be in Washington. The authorities have set their faces against any parading, any demonstrating. They may go to the Capitol and buttonhole Congressmen, but that has to be done in accordance with the Capitol rules; no impromptu mass meetings are to be held in the corridors. When the President makes his address, admission to the galleries and the building will be by ticket, and nobody will be admitted who cannot satisfy the authorities that he does not intend to start any row or demonstration.

How many of the invaders will be here no one can estimate. The pacifists, who began first, did not have time to organize this thing scientifically, and the other side has had still less time. They will be coming in by trainloads all day tomorrow, but neither side knows how many are coming or what will be done with them when they get here. The pacifists have the advantage of having started earlier, and have arranged a program of meetings, but they do not know themselves what is to be done at the meetings. They have captured Convention Hall, with a business meeting tomorrow morning, another in the afternoon, and a mass meeting in the evening, with another business meeting on Tuesday morning, but that serves no real purpose except to keep the patriots out, for the program is so indefinite that nobody knows even who is to preside at the meetings.

The pacifists have sent communications to a number of labor organizations, urging them to send delegates, but to do it informally, without waiting for the usual convening of councils and other authoritative bodies. The "delegates" will therefore be individuals instead of delegations. It is evident from the way they talk that they are leaning rather heavily on the support they expect to get from labor, but they do not seem to know how far that dependence is justified.

The arriving trainloads will not be permitted to march from the trains, but they can walk, and that comes to the same thing.

The city will be treated to that spectacle from morning till night. When they arrive here there is nothing much they can do except to move on the Capitol, and, as already explained, they will have to do that under regulations. But the purpose of the pacifist drive, since the parading was called off by the police, is to impress Congress by their numbers, and to that end an incessant lobbying will be conducted from the moment the members reach the Capitol. It is to be assumed that the patriots will adopt the same tactics and that the lobbies will be full of contending buttonholers.

NO BREAK WITH US, AUSTRIA SAYS

Ambassador Penfield Expected to Return to Vienna in Three Months.

ATTACHES STAY AT POSTS

Lansing Will Neither Admit Nor Deny That Envoy Has Been Called Home.

AMSTERDAM, April 1.—Telegraphing from Vienna, the correspondent of the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin says:

"With a view to obviating all misunderstandings, we are authorized to state that the journey of Frederic C. Penfield, the American Ambassador, to Washington means no change in the relations between Austria-Hungary and the United States.

"Diplomatic intercourse continues to be maintained, and is looked after by our Chargé d'Affaires in Washington and by the American Chargé d'Affaires here. Mr. Penfield is expected to return to Vienna in about three months."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Secretary Lansing tonight declined to deny or affirm the statement cabled unofficially from London to the effect that Frederic Courtland Penfield, the American Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, had been called home for a conference. Mr. Lansing said he was unwilling at this time to make any comment on the relations between this country and Austria-Hungary, and had received no notification that Mr. Penfield had left Vienna.

According to the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, as reported by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, Ambassador Penfield and Mrs. Penfield were about to depart for Washington at the request of the State Department, which "urgently desires his presence and advice regarding matters connected with the war." The failure of the Secretary of State to deny the report that Mr. Penfield had been called home had the inevitable effect of inspiring the belief that there was some substantial foundation for the Vienna report that Mr. Penfield was coming home for a conference.

Officials have for weeks made a mystery of the attitude of the United States toward the Vienna Government. When relations were broken with Germany they were not severed with that nation's ally, Austria-Hungary. The Washington Government made inquiries through Ambassador Penfield regarding Austria's attitude toward American ships and toward other peaceful merchant ships which neither resisted nor fled from submarines. The Austrian Government made a reply which, while phrased in a certain conciliatory spirit was far from satisfactory to this Government.

Meanwhile Count Tarnowski von Tarnow, the diplomat recently sent to this country to succeed Count Dumba, as Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, has been cooling his heels in Washington without being able to persuade the State Department to arrange for his credentials to be presented.

Greatest Dancing Personality in the world—Dorothy Dickson at the Cocoanut Grove—Century Roof.—Advt.

GARDNER TO OFFER WAR DECLARATION

Massachusetts Member Wants Action Taken by Congress to be Unequivocal.

FAVORS OUTRIGHT ALLIANCE

Sees Our Own Ultimate Safety at Stake—Would Send Advance Guard to Trenches.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, who has been active in the fight for American preparedness, today announced that he would offer a resolution tomorrow declaring war on Germany in unequivocal terms. Mr. Gardner said he didn't know the fine distinction between declaring war and declaring that a state of war existed, but the declaration of a state of war seemed to him an admission that the United States had been kicked about a good deal, and he wanted the declaration of Congress to make it plain that the United States was going to kick back.

Mr. Gardner said that he favored the sending of a small army at first to show full American sympathy with the Allies and the sending of as many destroyers as possible to help hunt down German submarines. As fast as possible, he wanted a strong army fitted out and trained for actual participation in the war, and, to prevent the Allies from making peace while the United States was still at war with Germany, he wanted the United States to enter into a pledge with the Allies against a separate peace by any of the enemies of Germany.

Still Fears Crisis Will Pass.

Mr. Gardner's statement follows:

"Whatever history may say about Woodrow Wilson, I am confident that, in the matter of holding Germany to accountability, he will be acquitted of the charge of having acted with unseemly haste. At least it begins to look as if the American eagle is really on the wing. I hope that it has flown so far already that it cannot retire to the dovecote again for another dream.

"However, in the last two years I have seen so many crises float harmlessly downstream that I shall feel easier when Congress has actually declared war. Many folks say that it means about the same thing if Congress declares that a state of war exists. I am not an international lawyer, and I don't quite understand these highbrow distinctions, but I hope that we shall make a declaration which admits of only one interpretation.

"This business of declaring that Germany has been making war on us seems to me like announcing that Germany has been kicking us all over the lot. Of course, Germany has been kicking us all over the lot; every man, woman, and child from China to Peru is on to that fact and is grinning over it. The time has come for us to declare that we

Continued on Page 6.

THE GREENBRIER — White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

MAY SPEAK ON TUESDAY

President's Plans Depend on Time it Takes House to Organize.

FLAG-DECKED CITY IS CALM

Troops on Duty at All Strategic Points—Admission to Capitol to be by Card.

ORDERS READY FOR FLEET

Sentiment for Universal Training Grows, but Call for Volunteers Likely.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—On this, the eve of the meeting of what may be the most momentous war Congress in the nation's history, Washington presents no unusual spectacle such as might be expected at a time when the country is about to engage in hostilities with a foreign power. The situation from the outward Washington standpoint does not afford a thrill.

National Guardsmen and regular troops are on guard at strategic points, the gates of the White House grounds are closed and guarded, admittance to some of the Government departments is obtainable only on identification, but beyond these things, which are little in evidence even to the seeker after sensation, there is nothing to show that the entrance of the United States into the greatest war in history is at hand.

President Wilson finished today the draft of the address he will deliver before the two houses of Congress in which he will point the way for a declaration of war or a declaration that war exists between the United States and Germany. When he will deliver it has not been determined. The date of his appearance before Congress will depend on how long the House of Representatives, with its complex political composition, takes to organize. As soon as organization is completed the President will make his appearance, according to the understanding tonight. It is generally accepted here that he will go to the Capitol on Tuesday afternoon, but the situation in the House makes it impossible to hazard any accurate prediction.

Secretary Baker was at his desk in the War Department today, and there was evidence of unusual activity in the military bureaus of the department. Major Gen. Bliss, the Assistant Chief of the Army General Staff, and other important officials were in consultation with the Secretary. In the Navy Department Secretary Daniels was on duty, actively giving orders and conferring with his chief subordinates. It was evident that the navy was sending out orders to warships and navy yards, and that when the word was given that war was on, the several fleets of the navy would be ready to carry out the secret instructions given to their commanders.

In hotel lobbies groups of Congressmen make it apparent that a session of Congress is about to begin. But there is little animated discussion among them. The old-timers who are returning here for new terms are convinced that President Wilson's address will be a preliminary to war, but it is generally admitted that inside information as to the President's position is lacking and nobody with the exception of Cabinet officers and a few others is able to speak by the card.

Sentiment for Universal Service.

The most striking and significant thing in the comment of the newly arrived Senators and Representatives is the seeming heavy sentiment in favor of universal military service. This widespread feeling affords ground for the belief that if the President comes out with a flat recommendation for universal service Congress will respond affirmatively and the pacifist element will not be able to stem the tide. The belief prevails, however, that in his address to the Senate and the House the President will not make any recommendation in regard to means of raising an army to help in the defeat of Germany, but will simply ask for general authority to employ the land and naval forces of the United States against the forces of the German Empire and to call for volunteers.

The expectation exists that the President will not seek to tell Congress how many troops should be provided for in credits granted for the purpose, but will leave the matter of raising additional revenue and making appropriations to future determination.

Although there is no official authority for it, the understanding prevails that the President probably will call for 500,000 volunteers, and through raising the regular army and the National Guard to full war strength obtain an equal number of men, thus providing an army of about one million men. Should Congress carry out the views of the General Staff, which have been incorporated in a bill that will be introduced immediately, every man of 18 years would be called to the colors, and an army of four million would be raised.

President Wilson was said to have worked for a short time on his address this morning prior to going to church with Mrs. Wilson. Their car, with its khaki-clad guards mounted on motor

cycles, and a squad of Secret Service men in their own automobile, attracted attention from the crowds of Palm Sunday promenaders. After luncheon the President went for a long motor ride. It was said tonight that he had finished writing his address.

Congress to Meet at Noon.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The War and Navy Departments continued their preliminary preparedness measures today and are ready with recommendations for further strengthening the Army and navy, to be submitted as soon as Congress decides whether the nation is actually to go to war with Germany.

Both houses meet at noon tomorrow. The Senate, already organized, will be ready to transact business when the gavel falls, but in view of the fact that any war resolution is expected to carry an appropriation, it is expected that action will wait on the House. Democrats and Republicans of the House have cleared the way for an immediate effort to organize, and the belief was general tonight that the Democrats would reassume control, with Speaker Clark in the chair, within a few hours after the session began.

There is little doubt that a war resolution will be passed by large majorities in both houses. There are little groups of pacifists opposed to all war except to resist invasion. These will vote and probably talk against any war-like move. There are other groups who have their own ideas about what the United States should do in the present situation, but these are not strong enough to prevent action or to seriously impede progress. In the House there probably will be no persistent opposition unless it comes from members who favor more far-reaching action than the President recommends. The Senate has its new closure rule to limit debate if a small group there undertake to delay action.

Aside from the war resolution and the appropriations which probably will accompany it, there is not much legislation now on the books that leaders believe is necessary to be enacted before next Winter. The appropriation measures which failed at the last session, particularly the Army bill, the amendments to the Shipping act giving the Government broad powers over merchant shipping, some changes in the Federal Reserve act, and legislation to curb spying are among the things which probably will be deemed essential to prosecution of whatever course is determined upon. Additional revenue legislation and bond issues beyond the authorizations in existence, to be carried in the war resolution, will depend on how active the United States becomes in the war.

Efforts are certain to be made to put through a universal military training bill, even if President Wilson does not indorse it. There will be much opposition to it, particularly if the belief gains ground that such legislation would pave the way for sending an expeditionary force to the European battlefields.

There has been much talk of a bond issue to provide a loan or credit to France of from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000. Such a proposal would receive strong support, but there might be enough opposition to prevent immediate enactment of the necessary legislation.

Among the measures which will be introduced as soon as the House meets will be the General Army Staff bill for compulsory military training of men between 18 and 21 years of age, which Representative Kahn of California, ranking Republican on the Military Committee, will submit. Mr. Kahn said today he believed there was an excellent prospect for its enactment. Compulsory training measures also probably will be introduced by Representative Caldwell of New York and others. Representative Montague of Virginia will introduce alternative bills for a $1,000,000,000 gift or $500,000,000 gift and $500,000,000 loan to France in recognition of French support in Revolutionary days.

Representative Flood of Virginia, ranking Democrat of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, has been working for several days on a resolution declaring a state of war exists with Germany, and is expected to call a meeting of that committee as soon as the organization steps are taken and the President has delivered his address. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee which would handle any war resolution is expected to meet Monday afternoon.

Special arrangements to restrict attendance of visitors at the Capitol during the first two days of the session were completed tonight. Admission tomorrow to the House section will be by special card, and there will be further restrictions when the President speaks.

Washington itself is in the grip of a wave of patriotism. In response to appeals published in the newspapers by the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, merchants' associations, and other organizations, flags are flying all over the city, and the buildings are decorated with red, white, and blue banners, flags, and streamers. Independence Day in Washington seldom sees a greater display of the national colors.

Many representatives of patriotic organizations today voiced their sentiments in public statements. Among them was a statement signed by Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. It follows:

"At this crisis in the moral life of our nation the Daughters of the American Revolution are not crushed by the cowardice and selfish fear for personal safety that will lead them to wish for peace at any price, and they should show unmistakably their colors. In congress assembled the delegates of 94,000 American women who constitute the membership of this organization pledged themselves to national preparedness. Non-resistance to wrong spells moral and mental decadence. We want for our husbands, sons, and brothers preparedness that will be their protection, preparedness in adequate equipment, and the best defense measures that any land has ever known—for them as well as for our children and posterity. We want in this day brave men and true women who will meet and overcome any infringement on American rights and liberty. I urge every member of this body and all others who love our country to act at once, telegraph their Senators and Representatives, urging them to stand for patriotism and preparedness."

The National League for Womans' Service announced its representatives would meet here on Tuesday to report on the work of the registry bureau and training classes which have been organized in thirty-two States, and to systematize the numerous activities of the league with the Council of National Defense, the Department of Labor, and other branches of the Government, with which it is co-operating.

The National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies made public a plan for a "unified national army." This calls for universal service, with a national army in addition to the regular army, and continuance of the National Guard as a State force for local defense.

Hundreds of telegrams poured into the Capital today bearing on the question of war legislation. Many spoke against war. The flood of messages was attributed to an organized anti-war propaganda.

GRONNA TO VOTE AGAINST WAR

Should Fight Both Sides, if We Fight at All, Says Senator.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 1.—A. J. Gronna, United States Senator from North Dakota, here tonight on his way to Washington, declared that he would cast his vote against any question which would tend to involve the United States in war.

"I am opposed to war in any form," he said. "If we make war on Germany we should make war on England also, because our rights, if violated, have been violated by both nations. Those who advocate war are mistaking false national pride for national honor."

GERMAN SAILOR SEIZED.

Self-Confessed Deserter from Barbarossa Arrested at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—Charged with "loitering," a man who said he was Anton Hilike, a German and a deserter from the North German Lloyd steamship Barbarossa, laid up at Hoboken, was arrested at the docks by National Guardsmen on patrol duty there today. He was taken to the immigration station, where he will be held pending further information.

Hilike had a number of photographs of public and private buildings in New Orleans and about $25 in currency. The suspect said he deserted the Barbarossa in January, 1915, and since that time had traveled about the country.

CONTRACTORS OFFER AID TO GOVERNMENT

Will Dig Trenches and Build Railroads, Tunnels, Docks, Roads, and Camps.

WILL WAIVE ALL PROFIT

Ask Only 7½% Over Actual Cost, This to Pay for Tools on Hand, Field Supervision, and Insurance.

The General Contractors Association through its President, Frederick J. MacIsaac of Smith-Hauser & MacIsaac, Inc., has transmitted the following letter to Colonel Frederic V. Abbott in command of the coast defenses of New York and vicinity:

"Dear Colonel Abbott—Referring to our recent conversation in regard to placing at the disposal of the War Department the men and equipment of the General Contractors Association, we beg to advise you as follows: The General Contractors Association of New York is composed virtually of all the large contractors within the Metropolitan district. We offer our services to the Government and have appointed a committee of members in differing lines of work so that you can get in touch with the association and its members quickly, to perform any kind of work you may need.

"We are prepared to undertake the construction of trenches and underground work in connection therewith, tunnels, railroads, foundations, embankments, docks, bridges, roads, and camps. We will supply men and materials for your work at actual cost, plus 7½ per cent.; this added percentage to cover the use of small tools which we have on hand, field supervision, and insurance. We would suggest that a per diem rate be agreed upon for the use of equipment, machinery, &c. In making this proposition to the War Department through you, we are doing so with the sole purpose of rendering the best services in the spirit in which they are offered at any or all times."

The letter was signed by F. J. MacIsaac for the following resident members:

Alpha Portland Cement Company, American Pipe and Construction Company, Asphalt Construction Company, Atlas Portland Cement Company, Barber Asphalt Paving Company, Battery Engineering and Construction Company, Beaver Engineering and Contracting Company, Blaw Steel Construction Company, Borough Asphalt Company, Bouker Contracting Company, Brooklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Company, Richard Carvel Company, Inc., J. F. Cogan Company, Cranford Company, Frederic L. Cranford, Inc., Thomas Crimmins Contracting Company, Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Company, Cullen Contracting Company, Inc.

Oscar Daniels Company, Degnon Contracting Company, Emil Diebitsch, A. P. Dienst Company, Dock Contractor Company, Eastern Contracting Company, James Ferry & Sons, Inc., W. J. Fitzgerald, Flinn-O'Rourke Company, Inc., F. J. Ferschner Contracting Company, Foundation Company, John Fox & Co., Franklin Contracting Company, Fraser, Brace & Co., Friestedt Underpinning Company.

W. H. Gahagan, Inc., General Equipment Company, T. A. Gillespie Company, Godwin Construction Company, Goodwin-Gallagher Sand and Gravel Corporation, Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Company, John K. Gulman Contracting Company, John J. Hart, Hastings Pavement Company, Bayly Hipkins Company, Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, Intercontinental Construction Corporation, Jarrett-Chambers Company, Inc., Jobson-Gifford Company, Joseph Johnson's Sons, Kaufman & Harcey, H. S. Kerbaugh, Inc., Keystone State Construction Company, Thomas W. Kiley & Co.

J. Leopold & Co., Inc., Litchfield Construction Company, Lord Construction Company, Lupfer & Remick, Charles W. MacDonald, Patrick McGovern Company, McHarg-Barton Company, Arthur McMullen, MacArthur Brothers Company, Mason & Hanger Company, Mason-Hilton & Co., Melrose Construction Company, Merrill-Ruckgaber Company, Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, John Monks & Sons, Moran Towing and Transportation Company.

Newman & Carey Subway Construction Corporation, Inc., North Eastern Construction Company, O'Brien Brothers, Inc., O'Rourke Engineering Construction Company, Phoenix Construction Company, Phoenix Sand and Gravel Company, Post & McCord, Inc., Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, Raymond Concrete Pile Company, Richards & Gaston, Inc., Rockport Granite Company, Rodgers & Haggerty, Inc., George W. Rogers & Co., Inc., Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company, E. E. Smith Contracting Company, P. V. Smith, Inc., Smith, Hauser & MacIsaac, Inc., Snare & Triest Company, Henry Steers, Inc., James Stewart & Co., Inc.,

Terry & Tench Company, Inc., Underpinning and Foundation Company, United States Realty and Improvement Company, United States Wood Preserving Company, Upper Hudson Stone Company, Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company, Ward & Tully, Inc., Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company, Wilson & English Construction Company, and Winston & Co.

COAST GUARD STATION AFIRE; MAN ARRESTED

Caller On Commandant Held After Bucket Brigade Saves Arundel Cove Buildings.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 1.—A bucket brigade extinguished a fire at the buildings of the Coast Guard Station at Arundel Cove today, which for a time threatened to assume serious proportions.

Harry G. Stauffer of this city is locked up for the action of the United States authorities. United States Marshal Stockham, who arrested Stauffer, said he could not talk. Stauffer is alleged to have rowed over to the Coast Guard Station in a small boat, and was admitted to the guard when he asked to talk to the commandant, Captain Moore.

A half hour later the fire was discovered. At Arundel Cove the repair work of the Coast Gaurd service is done and a large number of men of the service are stationed there. There is a limited water supply, and it was at the water house that the fire occurred. A guard is kept around Stauffer at a police station and no one is allowed to talk to him.

T. R. OFF TO WASHINGTON.

Ends Fishing Trip and Will Take Active Part at Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

TAMPA, Fla., April 1.—Theodore Roosevelt left Punta Gorda today for Washington, where he expects to take an active part in the developments of the next few days.

"The sinking of the Lusitania was a clear case of murder. We have been at actual war with Germany for two months," he told more than 1,000 Punta Gordans who gathered at the station to see him leave, after a week's fishing trip in adjacent waters which netted him three develfish and a tnorough coat of tan.

"There are only two classes in this country now," he declared, launching into an attack on the pacifists. "There are Americans and there are anti-Americans. I care not what a man's religion or politics is, if I know he is a red-blooded American.

"That the Germans have made war on defenseless men and women only makes it a more despicable war, and one to which we must rise the more quickly. Germany has proposed to dismember us. If these things are not acts of war, then Bunker Hill and Lexington were not acts of war. The thing we have got to decide now is whether we will take it standing up or lying down. I will be standing up.

"Don't hit a man unless you have to, but when a man hits me I'm going to hit him back, and hit him hard. I love peace so well I am willing to fight for it, and the harder we hit, the sooner we get peace. Mere parrying blows only delay the end.

"We have got to handle this situation right now, and to do it right we have got to send an army to France. If the Government accepts my offer of a division, I want some Florida crackers in it, some like these I've been associating with the past week."

Here the Colonel was interrupted by a prolonged outburst and shouts of "You can get 'em, and the like.

Colonel Roosevelt had a twenty-minute wait at Lakeland and was greeted by more than 3,000 persons, to whom he spoke along similar lines. He said he had formulated no plans as to his line of action when he reaches the capitol.

"You know my position," he replied to queries, "and I'll be governed by circumstances in what I do in behalf of what I believe is necessary for this country."

He will reach Washington Tuesday morning.

TROOPS LEAVE CITY ON SECRET ORDERS

Continued from Page 1.

talion's equipment was carried from armory to depot in four large auto moving vans.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, also of Brooklyn, which did not go to the border, and which was ordered to mobilize Saturday, was being examined and mustered into the Federal service yesterday, as were the two Brooklyn companies of First Cavalry, which received their mobilization orders at the same time. The First Cavalrymen went about preparing for new service in a matter of fact way, for they had been out of the Federal service only a few weeks. There was a report yesterday that the First Field Artillery had been ordered to mobilize, and many of the men hurried to the armory at Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street. Officers, however, said that they had received no instructions.

ARMY TRUCK UPSETS; FIVE 71ST MEN HURT

Big Machine Becomes Unmanageable in Riverside Drive—Righted by Firemen.

Five privates of the Seventy-first Regiment were injured yesterday afternoon while the regiment was moving to the points it has been designated to protect. The men were riding on a heavy regimental supply motor truck loaded to capacity with equipment. While going north and descending an incline on Riverside Drive, between 128th and 129th Streets, the truck became unmanageable. Private Harry Brady, who was driving, and the seven other privates jumped when they realized how hazardous their position was. The truck turned over and only three of the men escaped injury, the other five being pinned under the machine and its load.

The injured were: Roland Barnes, 28, of 177 Westervelt Avenue, New Brighton, S. I.; John Hogan, 33, of 96 Nott Avenue, Long Island City; Michael O'Donnell, 21, of 89 Stevens Avenue, Jersey City; Michael O'Rourke, 24, of 847 West Forty-ninth Street, and Charles Scherer, 21, of Manhattan.

Barnes and O'Donnell were taken to Knickerbocker Hospital, where it was said that they might have internal injuries. The others were only bruised and were able to go home.

Hook and Ladder Company 40 of the Fire Department righted the truck with block and tackle and towed it to 129th Street and North River.

NEGRO REGIMENT IN REVIEW.

Gift of Saddle to Colonel Haywood, Commander of the Fifteenth.

The Fifteenth Infantry, the only negro regiment in the New York National Guard, was reviewed on Olympic Field yesterday afternoon by Governor Whitman. After the 800 men had passed at salute before him the Governor said if he were a betting man he would wager they would give good account of themselves should their hopes of being mustered into the Federal service be realized. Captain E. Crawl of the Seventh Regiment acted as the Governor's military secretary in order that Lieut. Col. Spencer might temporarily relinquish that post to take his place in the field as second in command of the Fifteenth. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan and a number of other officers participated in the review.

Chairman Oscar S. Straus and several members of the Public Service Commission earlier in the day reviewed the same regiment, its Colonel being William Hayward of the commission. Mr. Straus talked to the men of the differences between democracy and imperialism, and presented to Colonel Hayward a saddle and bridle ornamented with an inscribed gold plate.

Globe-Wernicke
Office Equipment
Filing Cabinets Steel or Wood. Sectional Bookcases, Desks, Chairs Tables, Everything for the Office and Library.
FOUR NEW YORK STORES
451 Broadway near Grand St. 30 Church St. Hudson Terminal
50 Broadway Standard Arcade. 6 East 39 St.-5 East 38 St.
Globe-Wernicke goods cost no more than the ordinary kind

STRIKE HARD IN WAR, BANK TELLS NATION

Nothing to be Gained in Acting Timidly, Counsels the National City.

PUBLIC'S MONEY NEEDED

They, Not the Banks, Should Take Government Loans, Which May Come "Thick and Fast."

There is absolutely nothing in prevailing monetary conditions to indicate that the country is on the verge of war, the National City Bank reports, and finds an explanation in the fact that the international situation has been strained so long that the element of surprise is limited and people adjusted to it. Money continues as easy as the proverbial old shoe, and credit is granted with customary freedom for the usual commercial requirements. The countries of Europe have passed through nearly three years of war without serious financial alarm in any of them, and industry and trade may be expected to go on here with less interruption than with them.

The conviction is expressed that the United States should make common cause with the Allies, fighting with them until the war is over, and the bank lays special stress on the duty of investors to respond to the frequent calls which must be made for funds with which to meet the call that will be made upon this Government. Extracts from the monthly letter follow:

"Now that this country finds itself in war discussion is busy as to the degree and manner in which it should exert itself. There is no longer any obligation or reason for confining itself to the defensive. There is nothing to be gained by making war timidly. When a country finds itself involved in war the best it can do is to make itself as effective as possible with a view to sustaining its rights and reaching an honorable peace as soon as may be. In the present instance it would seem to be the part of wisdom to let it be known beyond any possibility of a misunderstanding upon either side that this country joins the Entente allies with the intention of throwing its full weight into the struggle, by all means in its power, until peace is achieved by the defeat of the Teutonic allies.

"Obviously considerable time will be required to put a formidable army on the lines in Europe, but the fact that an army is in training for that purpose will not be without influence. We can bear a part immediately in keeping open the seas and in supplying money and munitions for the campaign now about to open on both fronts. If Congress takes action as expected, the cause of Belgium, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, France, Italy, Russia, Serbia, Rumania, and Portugal, is the American cause, without reservations, until the war is over. This is the inevitable situation.

"The whole industrial situation has tightened up, for besides the capacity taken up by Government orders the imminence of Government orders has given a spur to other business. As is always the case when new demands develop there is a scramble all around to cover future requirements. It is evident that the productive capacity of this country will be taxed to the limit throughout this year, and until the war requirements are done with. In view of the national emergency it is time to sound a warning for patriotic reasons against all unnecessary undertakings or expenditures which will divert labor or money from the most important uses. Work which can go over to another year should be postponed in the common interest. The war needs should have the first call on the industries. For economic reasons also, this is no time for capital investments which can be made later.

"In view of much that has been said of the ability of the banks to take a great Government loan, it is well to emphasize the fact that it is far more desirable to have the loan taken by private parties. If the banks create new credit, the effect will be to inflate the situation and increase the reserve requirements. Moreover, the bank situation should be kept free and strong to deal with the business situation. The late British loan was floated without bank subscriptions, and bank subscriptions to the late $150,000,000 Canadian loan were all declined when it was found that the loan could be filled without them.

"However the loans are offered they will come thick and fast, and the American public should be prepared to take them as a patriotic service. Saving for the loans should be in order here as it has been abroad. There are protests against economy on the ground that it may disarrange business and perhaps occasion losses and unemployment in some quarters. There is but slight danger of unemployment while the war lasts, and it will only be possible to supply labor where it is most needed by releasing it elsewhere."

NEW HAMPSHIRE PATRIOTIC.

Two Big Mass Meetings at Manchester Pledge Support to President.

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 1.—The two largest auditoriums in this city were crowded tonight by more than five thousand people, who took part in enthusiastic preparedness meetings. Resolutions pledging support to President Wilson in the present crisis were passed at both meetings.

Among those taking part in the exercises were Governor Henry W. Keyes, Mayor Harry W. Spaulding, Colonel M. J. Healy of the First New Hampshire Infantry, with other regimental officers and more than one hundred men representative of the city's various interests. Enrollment blanks for the purpose of classifying New Hampshire men in view of military duty were distributed.

A GORHAM EASTER GIFT IS A COMPLIMENT AS WELL AS A GIFT, FOR ITS ORIGIN CONVEYS THE DELICATE SUGGESTION THAT NOTHING IS TOO GOOD FOR THE RECIPIENT
THE Gorham CO.
SILVERSMITHS GOLDSMITHS
FIFTH AVENUE & 36TH STREET
17-19 MAIDEN LANE

Remember "Bayer"—it has always protected you against substitutes—
Demand
Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin
"The Bayer Cross"
Your Guarantee of Purity"
The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Office) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets and capsules is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

STATE PUSHES PLANS FOR AIDING NATION

Albany Estimates That 570,000 Troops Could Be Put in the Field.

CONVICTS MAKE SUPPLIES

Alien Registration Bill Likely to be Acted Upon by the Legislature This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 1.—Democrats and Republicans have united at the present legislative session in advancing military measures, and New York finds herself, on the eve of a possible conflict, leading the States of the nation in preparedness.

Among the things which have been done to prepare for the struggle in this State are these: A census of the State's food resources, the appropriation of $150,000 for a census of the military resources, including men, money, and munitions; doubling of the strength of the Naval Militia, broadening of the scope of the Welsh-Slater military training laws of 1916, and the seizure of land for a fort at Rockaway Point.

In the files of the State Adjutant General's office lies an estimate compiled by the State Health Department a few weeks ago, showing that New York can put 570,000 troops in the field, while as many more can be relied upon to form a guard for home defense. The name and occupation of every male in the State between the ages of 18 and 45 are being catalogued.

The Superintendent of Prisons has recalled convicts from work on the State roads to make military supplies. The inmates of the charitable institutions of the State have been put to work preparing Red Cross bandages.

The Department of Agriculture has completed its census of the food resources, and announces that on April 6 there will be a conference in Syracuse to discuss the census and to take up the problem of increasing the production of farms of the State.

The Sivers bill enacted last year, giving the Governor power to draft able-bodied citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 into the militia when an emergency arises, has greatly increased the powers of Governor Whitman. It is an open secret at the Capitol that when the railroad strike was threatened there were in the Executive office plans ready to keep trains moving through the State with hardly a break in schedules.

The Meyer Alien Registration bill, which provides that every citizen of a foreign nation must register with the police authorities at any time that the Governor sees fit, it is expected, will be acted upon this week. Little opposition has developed. No action has been taken on the Governor's proposal that $2,000,000 be appropriated for the benefit of those members of the National Guard who served on the border to make up the difference between the 50 cents a day they received from the Government and the $1.25 guaranteed by the State. Two bills have been introduced, one by Senator Foley calling for an appropriation of $2,000,000, and one by Assemblyman F. A. Wells providing an appropriation of $3,500,000, but they have not come out of committee. It is known that the Federal Government is opposed to the legislation because it is held by United States Army officials that a system of paying the troops of one State more than those of others would be bad for discipline.

A measure which may be introduced this week would prevent pacifists from using posters to prevent enlistments in the Regular Army. It has been called to the attention of legislators that Colonel R. D. Walsh, the United States Army officer in charge of the recruiting depot in New York City, has been very much hampered in his work by the pacifists.

ASKS TRAINMEN NOT TO GO TO WAR

Do Full Duty by Keeping Roads Running, Says Long Island Head.

NATION NEEDS RAILWAYS

Engineer on the Job More Valuable Than as Recruit, Mr. Peters Tells Men.

Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad, has written a letter to the employes of the road asking them to stay at their jobs if war is declared. Mr. Peters based his appeal on the ground that, in the event of war, a trained railroad man would be of more service to his country on his job than as a recruit, considering the vital part railroads will play in the nation's defense in the case of actual hostilities. Mr. Peters thinks this argument is especially sound in the case of a railroad located as the Long Island is. He accompanied his appeal by a statement that salaries on the road would be increased within a short time.

James A. McCren, General Manager of the road, has also requested the men not to leave the road in the case of war, stating that at such a time their work will be of as much aid to the Government, if not more, than their services as recruits for the army and navy.

It is considered probable that the heads of other railroads in the East, or serving territory from which large war supplies would be drawn, will make similar statements to their men, or that some such statement may be made from Washington.

Mr. Peters, explaining his action, said last night that it was taken for patriotic motives. "In the event of war," he said, "the railroads will be essential to national defense. It would be a calamity for them not to be well organized and ready to do all that the Government asks them to do. That is why I advised my men to stay on the job. I thought a reassurance that they were doing their whole duty by continuing their present work would prevent any of them from fearing in their mind that they were 'slackers' if they did not join the army or navy if volunteers were asked for.

"My appeal is intended as much for the man who would feel like accepting a better paying job in a war supply factory, as for the trainman who might think he should become a soldier if war comes. From both considerations I believe I am right in telling my men that they will be entirely patriotic if they stay on the road and keep the service up to a maximum of efficiency. I feel I am justified in asking the men to stick, and I believe they are justified in doing so.

"Of course, the trainman on the Long Island who is a member of the National Guard is excepted and is welcome to go—he is expected to go, that is his duty."

In his letter to the men promising them more pay, Mr. Peters says:

"We hope to increase our freight revenues as the result of the increased rates asked by the trunk line roads. We will endeavor to increase some of our passenger rates, just as we have increased our mileage book rate, but these increases will not be sufficient to offset the increased cost of operation."

To Equip Lenox Home Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass, April 1.—George E. Turnure, a New York banker, has authorized Fire Chief Hutchinson to obtain the names of 150 men in Lenox between the ages of 18 and 35 years, who will join a home guard. Mr. Turnure agrees to furnish rifles, uniforms, and equipment. Chief Hutchinson has obtained sixty signatures.

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What Bank is this?
(Fifth Avenue and 34th Street)
The Waldorf is on one corner. Altman's is on another. Opposite both, in its beautiful bank building, is the mid-town home of the Columbia Trust Company—offering these important advantages:
1. The 100-million-dollar resources of the parent company down town.
2. The daily presence of a Vice-President of the Company. This insures prompt business decisions which only an executive officer can make.
3. Banking facilities for business houses, hundreds of which have located recently in this growing business district.
4. Convenient location for shoppers and others who maintain charge accounts at the department stores and nearby shops.
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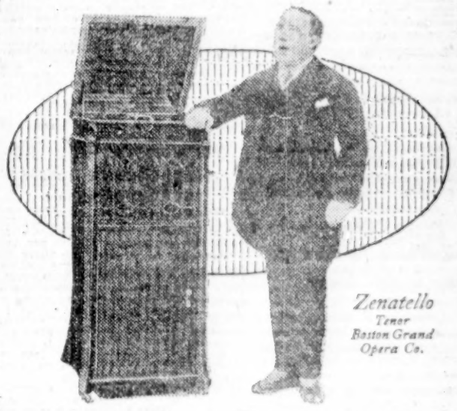
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PINCHOT HOPES TAX WILL PREVENT WAR

Demand That Well-to-Do Pay for It, He Thinks, Will Aid Peace.

WARNS OF GRAFT AGAIN

Says Man of "Good Standing," Through Bribery, Sold $5,000,000 of Defective Supplies to Allies.

Amos Pinchot, leader of the newly organized American Committee on War Finance, which has started a movement to urge upon Congress the enactment of legislation placing the financial burden of war upon persons with incomes of $5,000 or more, gave out the following statement on the movement to THE TIMES last night:

"The objects of the organization of the American Committee on War Finance are as follows:

We believe a powerful nation-wide demand that the war should be paid for, as far as money goes, by well-to-do people would tend to prevent war.

We believe that, if we are to have war, it should be (1) carried on with efficiency and justice to all classes, (2) honestly carried on without graft or extortion, and (3) conducted in a way which would tend to prevent future wars.

"There has been a tremendous response to our newspaper advertisements simply because patriotic people feel that if we go to war we must go to war in a decent way. If we are going to have enthusiastic response to the call for soldiers it is of paramount importance that every American citizen of military age should feel that if he enlists he is not going to be cheated, ill-nourished, or poisoned by defective supplies, or sent to the front with a shoddy or inefficient equipment.

"A man of good standing in his community told me the other day that he had sold $5,000,000 worth of defective supplies to the Allies through one contract. And yet this gentleman is strongly pro-Ally. He bribed the representative of the foreign Government to accept them.

"I was a private in the Spanish war. I know what the contractors did to the soldiers. They killed, sickened, and discouraged more men in a day than Spanish bullets did in the whole war. After the civil war was over Congressional committees began to investigate the graft charges. They lifted the corner of the heavy blanket of concealment spread over the war contract business, and it blew the lid off hell.

"When the war was over, and the huge national debt rolled up, the American people were divided into two classes: a great majority who had fought and helped the country, and a shameful but powerful minority who had shouted patriotism while they stood with their feet in the Government trough and got rich. Today, the people who have amassed wealth under our institutions and under the American flag ought to volunteer as a man to force Congressional legislation that will place the country on a just and decent war basis. This is the object of our committee. If we are going into war the spiritual and financial basis of the country must be right.

"There is feeling today, largely justified, I believe, that selfish interests have been working for war. It is of paramount importance that the people should know the war will not work for these selfish interests, but single mindedly for the country's cause. We have tried to be frankly against it. We have tried to prevent war. We are still trying. But if there is war we want it the kind of a war that no American citizen will regret or feel ashamed of."

Mr. Pinchot declined to amplify on the brief reference to the man of "good standing," alleged to have bribed a representative of one of the allied governments and to have foisted off on that government $5,000,000 of defective supplies.

So far 2,065,000 copies of the pledge have been distributed in this and sixteen other cities, it was said yesterday at the offices of the American Union Against Militarism, 70 Fifth Avenue. According to a representative of the committee a Senator and a Congressman have already drawn bills which they will introduce at this session, embodying the suggestions contained in the pledge.

Telegrams to financiers and other public men will be sent out today asking for individual opinions on the movement to tax incomes of $5,000 and more to pay for the war, and to limit profits in war supplies to 3½ per cent. Among the persons to whom telegrams will be sent are Vance McCormick, Oscar W. Underwood, Charles W. Eliot, Jacob H. Schiff, Thomas A. Edison, Nicholas Murray Butler, George W. Perkins, Elihu Root, Joseph H. Choate, Andrew D. White, Louis D. Brandeis, Vincent Astor, August Belmont, Charles M. Schwab, Andrew Carnegie, J. Ogden Armour, Cleveland H. Dodge, Senator Stone, John Wanamaker, Oscar S. Straus, Frank Munsey, Ralph Pulitzer, Theodore N. Vail, J. P. Morgan, William Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., George Gould, Daniel Guggenheim, Henry A. du Pont, T. Coleman du Pont, and Senator La Follette.

VOTE ON WAR OR PEACE.

Informal Referendum at Sheboygan, Wis., Arouses Widespread Interest.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., April 1.—Widespread interest was manifested here today in the war referendum. It was estimated that 800 persons, many on their way home from church, dropped ballots in the boxes in the downtown district. The question upon which the people of the city were asked to express an opinion is "Shall our country enter the European war?"

Some opposition to the voting, which will continue tomorrow and Tuesday, was manifested, particularly at the Congregational Church, where the Rev. David Thomas, pastor, in a patriotic sermon, denounced it as unAmerican.

GERMAN PRIVATION NEXT TO STARVING

Large Part of Population Undernourished as Result of Drastic Food Restrictions.

LACK OF FAT MOST SERIOUS

Shows in Decreased Girth—Government by Saving Actually Increases Cattle and Swine Supply.

By OSCAR KING DAVIS.

This is the second of a series of articles by Mr. Davis, who has just returned from Berlin after spending several months in Germany.

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"Well, you don't have any butter, do you?"

"No. That is, pratically none. You get a tiny little bit for breakfast twice a week, on the meatless days."

"And you don't have any milk?"

"That's right. No milk."

"And no eggs?"

"That's right, too. No eggs. The official allowance is one a month."

"And no sugar?"

"Yes, no sugar."

"Well, what in thunder do you have? And you say they are not starving in Berlin. What do they eat?"

It was an American acquaintance in Paris, eagerly cross-examining me to find out just what one does get to eat in Berlin and striving to support by my testimony his own contention that Germany was starving. I was quite ready to admit that a large part of Germany was bordering upon starvation, but he was so enthusiastically pro-Ally and so vigorously anti-German that he was more interested in getting Germany thoroughly done for, down and out, than he was in finding out the exact facts, and consequently he wouldn't see any practical difference between actual starvation and the degree of privation which may be next to it but is not yet starvation itself.

"What in thunder do you get to eat in Berlin, anyway?" he demanded.

Well, you get two fairly substantial meals a day in any first-class hotel or good restaurant, and in addition you get for breakfast one of the most dismal performances that can well be imagined. After a month or six weeks of it you may find that the meals which seemed so substantial at first do not have staying powers. That is because of the lack of butter or other fat. It is when you begin to feel that lack that you begin also to notice the steady decrease of girth which indicates that you are beginning to consume your own fat for fuel in the human engine.

Germans Mostly Fare Alike.

No matter who you are or what your station or importance in life may be, you are entitled—in theory—in Germany to just exactly the same amount of food per day as anybody else, and no more. There are certain distinctions, to be sure, but they apply to broad classes rather than to individuals. Of course, the army comes first and gets the what it needs, if not what it wants, in the way of food and all kinds. And then the "hard workers," especially the chaps who do the heavy work in the big mills and munitions factories, have also an extra share. In times of food shortage, no matter what degree, high or low, rich or poor, fare alike. Of course there are those who do not conform to the theory or the regulation, because they have some special influence behind them. But these are not numerous, and I believe it is fairly true that the great majority of Germans do fare alike, both as to scanty food and as to difficulty of getting it.

This question of food is the most interesting one in Germany, because it concerns every person there every day. The fighting service touches them all in a way, to be sure, but even that, dreadful as it is, comes into immediate personal contact only once in a while and with many persons not at all. Almost everybody in Germany, it is true, has sons or brothers or fathers or other relatives at the fighting force, and thousands of them have gone through all these months of fighting and danger unscathed, and even when wounded or killed it is only one blow, one shock in a comparatively brief period of time, whereas this food iniquity keeps hammering away at one's stomach and consciousness almost every hour and certainly several times every day.

It is perfectly natural, therefore, that the newspapers should teem with items about food and supplies. More lines and columns are printed in every German newspaper today about food than about any other phase of the war, or the rest of them put together. And, besides the other news items, there is the steady flow of official announcements giving notice to the people of the changes in the regulations that vitally affect their lives. There is hardly a day in Berlin without at least one of these official notices, and often there will be four or five in a single day. I never managed to get clear to the bottom of this constant changing of the food regulations. Of course the conditions over which the War Food Office has no control keep shifting constantly, and some changes in regulations must be made to keep step with these changing conditions. But it seemed to me that a certain portion of the changing was artificial and was due either to faults of the organization personnel or perhaps to a very clever and crafty use of the organization machinery to distract popular attention from other matters which would stand careful scrutiny less satisfactorily than the food management could. But that is both cynical and speculative.

Need Three Pounds of Food a Day.

The experts who have been figuring on the amount of food which should be included in the daily ration of the American soldier, and who have worked over that problem ever since there were any American soldiers to feed, have usually been in practical accord on the proposition that each man should have approximately three pounds of food per day. I am not going to clutter up these letters with a lot of technical terms like carbohydrates and proteins and calories and that sort of thing. I suspect the average person doesn't know anything about them, and I know I don't. But I also know that when I have been on camping expeditions or have been hiking with troops in the field I have figured on a personal food supply of at least three pounds per day, and have always needed it all.

Perhaps the scientific sharps who know all about calories and the number of them it takes to keep a husky man in proper condition could figure out a ration that would produce the proper number of life-sustaining units without weighing three pounds per day, but the rations distributed to the poor folks who have to live in Germany during these dreadful days have not been calculated upon any such basis. They have been figured out not with regard to how much heat they will furnish to the body that consumes them, but solely with regard to the total supply available for distribution to the German people. And in point of fact there have been times when the Food Office has decreed a ration considerably less than the supply of that particular kind of food then in sight might have seemed to justify. For instance, one of the very first exhibitions of the Food Office's strength was in prescribing an allowance of bread materially less than the total supply of grain would have furnished. The allowance was made, however, with the distinct purpose of maintaining a reserve, and if the Food Office considered the question of the individual's feelings at all it probably considered that it was more important to establish and maintain the reserve of grain and meal than to fill the stomachs of the people to their individual satisfaction.

That idea was very surely in the minds of the men in control at the Food Office last year when they fixed the meat ration at such a figure that it enabled Germany to increase the number of her cattle by nearly half a million during that period of extreme stress for food. The increase in cattle, however, was not so marked or so surprising as was the increase in the number of swine. It is to be remembered that right during the period when the Allies were counting on their blockade to bring Germany to the point of starvation the German Food Office was prescribing and enforcing a meat ration so low that it enabled Germany to bring the number of her swine back from 13,000,000 to 17,000,000 in one year.

The German Food Ration.

The meat ration which enabled the Food Office to do these surprising things was, 250 grams of meat per person per week—that is, one-half a pound of meat per capita in seven days—one-fourteenth of a pound, about one ounce, per day. Persons who have been accustomed to dine on beefsteak four or five nights a week and to eat at least a pound of steak at each meal would get a staggering conception of what the German ration is by trying it on for just a day or so. Going through a week on half a pound of meat is no joke, but it can be done, if you have to do it.

The German meat ration is divided into twenty-five-gram portions for those who want it in such microscopic quantities. That is, each person gets two twenty-five-gram sections of meat card per day for five days, and the other two days of each week are meatless by Government order. The meatless days are Tuesdays and Fridays. If you want to eat your whole week's meat supply at one meal, say, for luncheon of the first day of the week, that is your lookout and no concern of the Government. You can do so if you can find the hotel or restaurant that will sell you that much meat so early in the week. And the restaurants are usually ready to sell whatever they have when they have it to anybody who comes along, provided he presents the proper authorization in the shape of the required card.

If you are living in your own house there is, of course, no meatless day. You may buy your allowance of meat whenever you can get it from your dealer, and you may eat it only on Tuesdays and Fridays if that suits your disposition. But if you eat at public restaurants you must conform to regulations or you and the restaurant keeper are liable to go to jail.

Along with your half a pound of meat per week you are allowed by the liberal German Food Office almost four pounds of bread per week. The exact allowance is 1,900 grams of bread and 250 grams of flour, if you happen to live in your own establishment, and if you are a restaurant dweller you get 250 grams of bread a day—half a pound—with no allowance of flour, for you have no facilities for baking it.

Bread and meat together figure up, on the Government allowance, to four pounds per person per week. In addition, there is an allowance of potatoes, which was reasonably liberal as long as the Government had potatoes to distribute. It started with the beginning of the season at seven pounds per week—a pound a day per head. That continued from the time of the harvest until late in the Fall. Then it began to dawn on the Food Office that there was trouble ahead on account of the wretched potato crop. Not only was the supply small, but the quality was bad. By Christmas it was down to five pounds per week. Soon after Christmas there was another cut to three pounds, but along with this announcement went the assurance that in lieu of the amount of potatoes cut down there should be an issue of turnips, and the Food Office gravely gave out the pleasing information that it had discovered that there was the same amount of nourishment in four pounds of turnips as in three pounds of potatoes, and, therefore, four pounds of turnips would be allowed instead of three pounds of potatoes.

Trouble With Potatoes.

The allowance of potatoes went on for a week or two at three pounds per head per week, and then about the first of February there began to be unpleasant rumors of extreme trouble with potatoes, and, without any more warning than a submarine would give, the hotels and restaurants simply ceased serving them on Tuesdays. Each morning you got your daily potato card just as usual, and at each meal when you asked for potatoes and flourished the card the sad-eyed waiter mournfully replied that there were none.

Well, supposing you did get the seven pounds of potatoes, as at first provided by regulation. That, with the four pounds of bread and meat, made the bulk of your ration for a week eleven pounds. You could be expected to be filled up by excursions into the field of uncarded meat, such as wild game, deer, boar, hare, pheasant, and that sort of thing. These could be had, to some extent, in the restaurants and hotels and restaurants, for a very fair price. Tame geese and ducks were not yet put on the meat cards when I left Berlin, although chickens and turkeys had just been placed under restriction. The price of geese and ducks had gone to such Zeppelin heights that they were far beyond the reach of the ordinary mortal. In the restaurants, for from 10 to 14 marks you got a thin and narrow slice of duck or goose. At that rate each bird would be worth from 100 marks upward, or something like $20. Obviously not a food for the poor.

Butter, milk, sugar, and eggs you would be entitled to, if there were any available—one egg a month, a pound of sugar a month, sixty grams of butter and twenty grams of margarine a week, and milk in a class by itself. Babies under 2 years were entitled to a liter of milk a day, of "full milk," as the Germans describe it before it has been skimmed. Children between 2 and 4 were entitled to three-quarters of a liter a day, between 4 and 6 to half a liter a day, and above 6 to none at all, if you are more than 6 years old and need milk you must get the certificate of a reputable physician, and then you may secure it as a medical necessity, but not otherwise. And as for sugar, well, Germany manufactures millions of tons of it every year. She used to export about 2,000,000 tons annually. Now she is using it for glycerine and the manufacture of munitions, and, incidentally, as a stabilizer of exchange, so her people may not eat it. If they need sweetening for their food they can get it out of sulphuric acid in the form of the compact little tablets called saccharine.

That is the sort of rations on which Germany is living today. For most of her people it does not mean starvation. But there is a considerable section of them who are not able to get the whole of even this restricted ration, and for whom the supplies available do not furnish the right kind or sufficient quantity of food. These people are in the early stages of starvation. That probably is not a scientific description of their condition. The doctors describe it as undernourishment. The effect is just the same. It shows under the microscope when the telltale blood count is made and the number of the white cells runs away up and the number of the red cells runs away down. Sometimes it is called anaemia. It is blood brother to starvation, and many persons in Germany have it today.

BLAMES THE BRITISH FOR DUTCH FOOD PINCH

Semi-Official Hague Paper Angry Over Holding Up of Grain Ships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 1.—The semi-official Nieuwe Courant publishes today an attack on Great Britain for holding up Dutch grain ships, which appears to indicate a gravely strained situation.

After declaring that England's refusal to give safe conduct to these ships is a breach of Article 6 of the Eighteenth Hague Convention, the paper goes on to make an obvious appeal to the Dutch working classes, whose sympathies for the Entente have hitherto been constant. It tells them that England is responsible for the reduction of the bread ration, which will begin tomorrow, and that if the present uncertainty continues, within a few months at latest Holland will be breadless altogether. Then it observes that popular sympathies, "which we have never desired to see other than friendly to England," are bound to feel the effects of the situation.

This and other appeals to working-class stomachs published in Dutch papers make no reference whatever to the original cause of all the difficulties, namely, the illegal sinking by Germany of neutral ships with neutral cargoes.

The impression naturally prevails that this public campaign, organized apparently by the Dutch Department of Agriculture, is intended to arouse violent public hostility to the Entente and counteract the bitter animosity toward Germany constantly exhibited hitherto by the Dutch public as the result of German atrocities in Belgium and elsewhere.

Posters put up yesterday warn the public that extreme economy in the use of bread is necessary if further sharp reductions in rations are to be avoided.

FUEL CRISIS IN DENMARK.

Government Seeks Powers to Exploit Home Resources to the Limit.

COPENHAGEN, April 1. (via London.)—Denmark's precarious situation regarding fuel, which heretofore has been almost exclusively of foreign origin, imported from England and Germany, has led to the introduction in Parliament of a bill looking to the greatest possible exploitation of home resources, forests, peat bogs and limited deposits of lignite coal.

Imports of coal from England have ceased almost entirely since the institution of the sharpened submarine warfare, but small amounts are arriving from Germany, and the advent of warm weather is expected to relieve the crisis.

MOOSE READY FOR DEFENSE

Convention Call Tells of Enemies from Within and Without.

Matthew Hale, Acting Chairman of the National Progressive Party, issued to Progressives yesterday an appeal to attend the convention to be held in St. Louis April 12, 13, and 14, in which he said that the war crisis gave especial importance to the need of eliminating dangers to the country "within."

"The present international crisis emphasizes the need of our convention at St. Louis," the statement read. "The true patriot will defend his country from within and without. Some of those who have cried the loudest for war have been indifferent to the dangers from within. Progressives recognize the dangers from both sources. They believe that social justice removes all dangers from internal strife, and unites any people in the common cause of patriotism against dangers from without.

"In 1912, as patriots, we rallied to the defense of our country from danger of greed and excess. Today, some of these dangers; others are still pressing as heretofore. Even new ones have arisen. Today, with our foreign affairs in such a grave condition, we must rally against the foes from without, we must also strengthen our organization to continue the fight against those from within.

"If, as a party, we would live, we must show that we are alive. So we shall meet at St. Louis, quickly transact the business relating to the perpetuation of our party, and state our platform for the continuance of our fight against the foes from within.

"We will then pledge our services to our country and return to our homes, where we will hold ourselves in readiness to serve in any capacity at the call of our President.

"It is the patriotic duty and one of the responsibilities of good citizenship for every Progressive who can to be present at St. Louis."

OFF TO ROUSE WEST IN NATION'S DEFENSE

Henry L. Stimson and Frederic R. Coudert Open Tour in Detroit Today.

FOR UNIVERSAL TRAINING

National Security League Has Arranged Meetings in Chicago, St. Louis, and Other Cities.

Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, and Frederic R. Coudert left New York yesterday afternoon on a two weeks' speaking tour through the Middle West and Northwest in behalf of universal military training and service. The tour as planned by the National Security League begins today in Detroit, where 1,500 members of the Chamber of Commerce will listen to the addresses. Following this meeting 5,000 students of the University of Michigan will receive Messrs. Stimson and Coudert at Ann Arbor.

In Detroit tonight speeches on universal training will be delivered at a dinner of several hundred of the most prominent men of that city. Tomorrow two mass meetings will be held in Chicago—one in Orchestra Hall and the other in the Auditorium. The indications are for a record-breaking crowd. Rear Admiral Peary will also speak at these meetings, and will accompany the New York party to Des Moines, Iowa, where afternoon and night meetings are scheduled.

Leaving Iowa, the party will spend two days in St. Paul and Minneapolis, one of the meetings in the latter city being held in the University of Minnesota, and will be attended by several thousand students. Next Saturday will be spent in Omaha, where the speakers will be the guests of the Chamber of Commerce at a midday meeting and will talk to an audience of 5,000 at night. A large meeting has also been planned for Topeka, Kan. The meetings in Kansas and Nebraska have been planned with especial reference to the pacifist sentiment in those States.

In Missouri the universal training missionaries will speak in St. Joseph and in Kansas City, an audience of 10,000 being promised for them in the Coliseum. Speeches will also be delivered in St. Louis before the commercial organizations at midday and at night in the auditorium of the Merchants' Exchange, which has a capacity of 5,000. The last meeting of the trip will be held in Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, the arrangements for which are in charge of the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred.

"We believe our trip," said Mr. Stimson, just before boarding his train, "is taken at the psychological moment. While will be a fateful week for the United States, and we hope each meeting which we address will adopt strong resolutions for universal military training and service under exclusively federal control, and will also declare strongly for national defense and for the maintenance of American rights. We know there has been a strong awakening in the Middle West."

PREPARE TO MOBILIZE WOMEN.

National League for Service to Confer in Washington on Activities.

Representatives of the National League for Woman's Service will meet in conference tomorrow at Washington to make arrangements for mobilization of the women of the country into organized groups of workers in industrial, professional and special service, supplementary to that of the Red Cross and the army and the navy for united cooperation in the event of war, according to plans already outlined. Reports will be received from the work of the registration bureaus and the training classes that have been established in thirty-two States, the league announced yesterday. Especially will provision be made for women who have the place of men in carrying on the industrial forces of the country.

Miss Maude Wetmore, Chairman of the league, who is to preside at the conference, said the necessity for a nation-wide census of the resources of the States available for utilization in case of war would be presented in a committee report. This will be best accomplished, it is believed, by the military census which will include women as well as men.

WOMEN HELP RECRUITING.

To Campaign in East Side in Effort to Get Men for Navy.

Beginning today the naval recruiting authorities, assisted by civilians, will make a determined effort to obtain just four times as many recruits a day as they have been able to enlist heretofore. Having been assigned by Rear Admiral Palmer of the Bureau of Navigation to contribute a quota of 1,000 men by April 20, the New York division will have to raise at least 100 men a day. Commander Taylor, in charge of the recruiting office at 34 East Twenty-third Street, said yesterday that he would utilize a large staff of civilians, men and women, to help him.

"All the patriotic societies in this city," said Commander Taylor, "would perform a great service if they would make it their business from now on to bring men into the navy. It's not going to be the easiest job in the world to get 100 men a day, and unless we receive the help of the community it won't be done."

The mass meeting of mothers and sisters which was to have been held in the Hotel Majestic, at Seventy-second Street and Central Park West, yesterday was postponed. The Women's Auxiliary Recruiting Committee, consisting of Mrs. Margaret Crumpacker, Lucy Price, and Mrs. Charles Francis Bedell, who had called the meeting, decided that it had better be postponed until a more intensive campaign for recruits had been accomplished in the congested parts of the city. With this object in view they plan to enlist the services of women who can speak Jewish and Italian, and who can go to the east side and make the women understand why the navy is in great need of men.

Recruiting offices will be open every day, including Sunday, from 7 A. M. to midnight.

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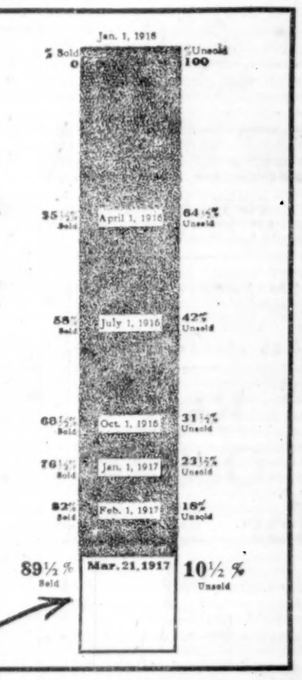

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68 JEWS TELL WHY THEY ARE PRO-ALLY

Sign Declaration Backing O. S. Straus's Letter to British and French Ambassadors.

GREETINGS TO FREE RUSSIA

Hold That the War Involves Principles in Which All Jews Are Concerned.

A declaration signed by sixty-eight Jewish citizens, issued in support of the letter which Oscar S. Straus recently wrote to the British and French Ambassadors at Washington, in which Mr. Straus contended that a majority of the Jews of the United States sympathize with the cause of the Allies, was issued yesterday under the caption, "A Declaration by American Jews." The text of the declaration as given out by Professor Richard Gottheil of Columbia University reads:

"The present war involves interests and principles in which Jews as such are deeply concerned.

"Not only are some of the theatres of operation in parts which have large populations of our people; not only are our brethren fighting in the various armies and countries of the belligerents. We have a very particular interest in many of the basic principles for which the battles rage. We cannot forget that it was our teachers and prophets of old who were the first to proclaim, in a voice so loud that it has reverberated through the ages, those conceptions of freedom, social justice, and intercommunal fraternity which alone can form the groundwork upon which men can live in happiness.

"We bear in mind that the undersigned rejoice in the declaration that the cause and the principles for which France and Great Britain are striving are the principles that appeal to them with special force, not only as loyal Americans, but also as Jews. They cannot forget that France was the first of the European countries to emancipate itself from the throes of mediaeval anti-Jewish legislation; that as early as 1784 the poll-tax was abolished and permission was granted to the Jews to settle in all and every part of the land; that in 1791 the National Assembly decreed complete enfranchisement for the Jews, which, in successive stages, marked by the years 1806, 1808, 1831, and 1846, that enfranchisement was translated into actual fact. Nor can they forget the similar developments in England—no doubt encouraged by the free spirit engendered across the Channel: how beginning with the first attempts in 1753 to break down the bars that prevented the nationalization of Jewish residents, the disabilities, one by one, were discarded, so that by 1868 and 1870 life in the island kingdom was as free and as untrammeled for the Jew as it is in this, our beloved country.

"We are coming against the light if we ever forgot that in these two lands, France and Great Britain, the greatest measure of opportunities, political, social, and material have been and are offered to the Jewish people and that their victorious struggle against foes has been forced upon them means the extension of these privileges and these opportunities to the persecuted of their race and to all other oppressed peoples not only in the world of Europe but also in the rest of the habitable world.

"We take this opportunity to express the good-will which the Jews of America feel toward Italy for her conspicuous liberalism in religious matters.

"In conclusion we greet the entry of Russia into the family of free nations. We rejoice in the emancipation which recent events bring not only to our own brethren, but to the entire Russian people, and we are glad to think that this new life in Russia has been made possible not only by the effort of the Russian people, but also by the assistance given by the French and the British arms, both on land and on sea. We believe that, henceforth, no one can mistake the meaning of the great struggle, as democracy is now triumphant in every important ally country. We therefore regard the victory of the Allies as essential to freedom the world over, and as holding out the only hope that true liberty may gain a footing in Germany, in Austria-Hungary, and in the Ottoman Empire.

"We understand that a letter has gone forth recently to their Excellencies, the Ambassadors of France and Great Britain at Washington, signed by the Hon. Oscar S. Straus, ex-Ambassador of the United States to Turkey, dwelling on the sympathy of the Jews in this country for the cause of the Allies. We feel that the above statement over our signature should be made in support of that letter, and further to emphasize the especial debt that we feel to be owing by us to France and Great Britain, whose armies and navies are striving with such courage and, happily, with such success, to uphold the principle of freedom and justice in defence of which they are engaged."

Those in New York who signed the declaration are:

Adler, Isaac.	Levy, L. Napoleon.
Bauer, George Louis.	Levy, Louis.
Benjamin, Eugene S.	Lilienthal, Howard.
Brandon, Vivian I.	Lucas, Albert.
Cohen, Julius Henry.	Lyons, Alexander.
Cohn, Sidney.	Manges, Morris.
Coxen, William.	Mendes, F. de Sola.
Didisheim, Hippolyte.	Mendoza, Aaron.
Didisheim, Bernard.	Mendoza, Isaac.
Dreyfuss, Mrs. S.	Nathan, Frederick.
Dreyfus, J. G.	Nathan, Mrs. Maud.
Einstein, William.	Naumburg, Bernard.
Ettenberg, Dr. C. A.	Ochs, George Wm.
Frank, James.	Oppenheimer, B. S.
Frauenthal, Henry W.	Proskauer, Joseph.
Fridenberg, Percy.	Radin, Maurice L.
Glauber, Nathan L.	Radin, Max.
Goldrich, Leon W.	Richter, Max.
Gotthell, Prof. R.	Salomon, William.
Gotthell, William S.	Seligman, Isaac N.
Guggenheim, Murry.	Sanders, Leon.
Harkavy, Samuel.	Sommerfeld, Tosa.
Harris, Maurice.	Strouse, Alfred N.
Hays, Daniel P.	Sulzberger, Solomon.
Herzog, Joseph.	Swartz, Silas.
Herzog, Paul.	Wiley, Louis.
Isaacs, Stanley M.	Wise, Stephen S.
Kaplan, Mordecai M.	Wise, Mrs. Stephen S.
Kohut, George A.	Wolbarst, Abraham L.
Lauterbach, Edward.	Wolf, A.

Dr. Max Schleisinger of Albany.
Max Thalheimer of Syracuse.
Paul S. Godschaux and Max Heller of New Orleans.
L. M. Friedman of Boston.
Professor Jacob Hollander of Baltimore.
Dr. M. J. Rosenau of Cambridge, Mass.
Dr. S. S. Cohen, I. E. Levy, and Oscar Loeb of Philadelphia.
Mrs. D. C. Levy of Norfolk.
E. N. Calisch of Richmond.
R. P. Boas of Spokane, Wash.
H. M. Kallen of Madison, Wis.
David Sternberg of Memphis.
George Rosenfeld of Greenwich.

ASKS JEWS TO ENLIST.

General Wood Says Now Is Time to Prove Loyalty.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood addressed the members of the Zeta Beta Tau Club of New York, 127 West Eighty-eighth Street, last night on preparedness, and the obligations of alien-born citizens to their adopted country, with regard to service in the army in war or peace.

General Wood was introduced by Professor Richard J. H. Gottheil of Columbia University, who said he thought Jews in this country were under obligation to England, France, and Italy for favors and protection in the past, and, since the Russian revolution, to Russia. Now the United States was confronted with a decision as to whether it wanted war, he asserted. Jews here ought to come forward and share the burden of preparedness.

"Now is the time," added General Wood, "to come out and remove the impression which has, I am afraid, got abroad in many quarters that Jews are not in active sympathy with the defense of the flag. We do not want war, heaven knows, though it may be necessary for us to do our share, we know not how soon. Moral life in itself is not sufficient protection, and though you may be right and play fair is no insurance that your enemy is going to do the same, and consequently one must be prepared."

GERMAN GUARD VIOLATES DUTCH SOIL

Crosses Frontier to Aid Smugglers and Helps Them Into German Territory.

AMSTERDAM, April 1.—A party of German smugglers which the Dutch officials had ordered to halt near the frontier, says the correspondent at Sittard, Holland, of the Telegraaf, attacked the authorities, whereupon the latter fired their revolvers.

Members of a German guard on the frontier, witnessing the incident, the correspondent adds, came sixty yards into Dutch territory and posted their rifles at the Dutch officials, who were obliged to retire, leaving the smugglers in the hands of the Germans.

COURSE IN SOCIAL SERVICE.

Volunteers to be Trained in Civilian Relief Activities.

With the sanction of the American Red Cross the New York School of Philanthropy, assisted by six other organizations, has undertaken to train volunteer workers for the civilian relief activities which war and the placing of a large body of men under arms are expected to demand. A course of twenty lectures, with field work designed to fit a corp of visitors to provide such relief as has been made by the agents of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, has been arranged.

This course, starting on April 11, will continue for ten weeks and will include two lectures and three days of field work during each week of the period. The classes will be conducted by Porter R. Lee, of the regular staff of the school, and the opportunities for experience in actual field work will be supplied by the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York. Philanthropy is a department, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, the Department of Public Charities, the State Charities Aid Association, and the United Hebrew Charities. Those who complete the course will receive certificates in emergency social service, and the course is free to volunteers. Registration may be made at the office of the American Red Cross, 30 East Thirty-sixth Street.

WOMEN'S WORK IN GARDENS.

Suffrage Party Will Make Effort to Increase Food Supply.

Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, announced yesterday that the plans undertaken by the members in connection with the offer of service made by the organization to Governor Whitman would first have to do with means for increasing the food supply and methods for eliminating waste. It is asserted that the organization has 50,000 members who are willing to assist in instructing all the women of the State in the work.

In addition to consideration of the general food problem it is intended that every woman so far as possible shall have a home garden, see to it that all available land be cultivated, and improve the productive conditions in every practical way. Mrs. Ruth Litt, owner and manager of a successful farm of 120 acres at East Patchogue, L. I., has been appointed Chairman of the agricultural feature of the work. In the cities and other restricted vacant land centres the plots will be cultivated on the community garden plans. Persons who have yards that may be used for this purpose will be encouraged to make the backyard a vegetable garden.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

To the President of the _____ Company:

Nine years ago I started with my present employer at $1500 a year.

To-day, at 32, I am drawing a salary of $10,000 a year, and I can't see further progress. I'm stuck.

That's the whole story.

I am supervising one of the largest organizations in New York.

A part of my work has been the devising and successful operating of systems that cover the purchasing, stocking and shipping for a $25,000,000 business.

I know how to direct the handling of an immense volume of work, with low cost and high quality. I have had unusual experience in organizing departments—in selecting and developing managers, as well as very large groups of minor employees.

This training—this knowledge—is at YOUR command.

You—with some big organization problems unsolved, or some divisions of your business NOT running smoothly—can use my experience and enthusiasm profitably.

I can carry enough of your load to make me an Asset in your business.

The President and Vice President of my present Company have O. K.'d every statement in this advertisement. C 59 TIMES.

A millionaire, lounging in his padded club chair, can wear no better Suit than I cut to your individual measure at **$35** to **$45.** Fabrics of incredible richness and softness; every stitch put in by the picked technicians of my tailor corps.

If you've been accustomed to pay $60 to $85 for your clothes, why not duplicate them for $35 to $45? You'll be amazed and delighted at what you save, while getting every sumptuous, sybaritic refinement you're used to. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clipping!

Spring Topcoats, $25 *to individual measure*

Clemons Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
18 Years On This Corner

'Do's' and 'Don'ts' for Will Makers

THAT is the title of an interesting article reprinted in a pamphlet issued for the information of our customers. It will be sent on request to anyone who is contemplating the important step of preparing his or her will.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 Wall Street Telephone 8900 Rector
Resources over $250,000,000

College Men Demand Correctness

THE college-bred man is one type of New Yorker for whom Weber and Heilbroner clothes are particularly fashioned.

★ ★

Not the "rah-rah" chaps—but the young professional or business men, alumni of universities, who fit into this city's scheme of life, after they get out of college.

★ ★

They demand a softness of tailoring—an easy elasticity of fit, and an unobtrusivec orrectness of cut which are beyond question.

★ ★

We have the Spring

suits and the topcoats, of imported or domestic woolens, exactly meeting his requirements—for his office, his country club, and his evenings.

★ ★

Suits, $20 to $48.
Topcoats, $20 to $50.

Weber and Heilbroner

Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 56 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls.

Boys' Outfits for Easter

Everything for every boy of every age—completely outfitting the boy for Easter in the characteristic De Pinna manner.

The new season's new apparel -- representing the authentic fashion in this difficult field.

Suits and Spring topcoats in patterns and models exclusive to the house of De Pinna.

The accepted English usage has been followed—giving each garment a distinction of style seldom seen on this side of the Atlantic.

English Norfolk Suits

A style of suit for which this house is recognized headquarters.

For the boy of six to sixteen --English in pattern and English in line — presenting a smartness best appreciated by the young man himself.

Specially imported Spring and Summer woolens—homespuns, cheviots, serges and unfinished worsteds.

De Pinna Riding Suits for Boys

One smart new model, designed for boys of nine to fifteen, in the correct English style -- as illustrated -- of imported tan gabardine, shepherd checks or homespuns, $25.00.

Of imported Army khaki, $15.00.

Spring Topcoats for Easter

Following the code of conservative smartness laid down by the leading European specialists in young people's apparel.

Complete selection of coverts, homespuns, English mixtures and serges.

Including De Pinna regulation reefers of English navy serge, and a wide range of school overcoats of coverts and homespuns.

Easter Hats and Caps of English Style

Showing the refinements which mark the exactly correct thing.

New importations of boys' straws, cloth hats and a complete assortment of English tams.

Also hats made from the same materials from which the coats and suits are made.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH DECLARES FOR WAR

Henry Ward Beecher's Son Presents Resolution, Which Congregation Adopts.

SERMONS SCORE PACIFISTS

Eaton Attacks Those Who Impose on "Half-Baked" Women — A Plymouth Regiment.

The congregation of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, at its service last night, adopted a resolution calling for an immediate declaration of war on Germany. Moreover, it has been announced that the men of the church will at once organize a regiment, drilling in the Arbuckle Memorial Gymnasium adjoining the church. In the event of war, the gymnasium will be offered for Government uses, and the regiment will at once enlist.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of the church, in his sermon last night emphasized America's debt to France. "It is the solemn duty of the people of the United States," he said, "to send money, soldiers, and guns to France in the same ratio in which France sent them to us, thereby making it possible for us to develop the constitution of the United States. Every obligation of honor demands this step. When you pray tonight, pray for France.

"We are facing a crisis. Thousands of telegrams will be sent to Congress tomorrow by people who for selfish monetary reasons do not want war. Surely, knowing this, it is for us to give voice in some form to our deepest convictions as to the duty of the United States at this time."

So at the close of the sermon William C. Beecher, son of Dr. Henry Ward Beecher and a deacon in the church, read a resolution demanding a declaration of war—"no affirmation that a state of war exists, but an out-and-out declaration." It was further declared that "this republic should protect the rights of small nations and the sanctity of treaties, and, above all, should stand for liberty and humanity."

The resolution was passed by acclamation and will be sent to Washington today. Women of the church, after the service, decided to back up the men and to organize for war work this week.

Bitter condemnation of pacifists, vigorous attacks on advocates of unpreparedness, and stern denunciation of those who "want to make war gently" characterized many of the sermons in New York's churches yesterday, in which nearly all the preachers found a place somewhere in their themes to exhort their congregations to back up the President and Congress meeting today. The pledges of loyalty to the Administration which have been circulated throughout the city were praised in some of the churches, while in others American Rights League petitions for radical action were handed out for signature.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, stirred his congregation when he read excerpts from advertising matter of the Emergency Peace Federation, and asked: "Who are these people imposing on simple, half-baked women, making their husbands hang their heads in shame?" He recited "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," written by Julia Ward Howe, and then, while a hush fell over the congregation, asked: "Is this the woman of America who wrote, 'Let us die to make men free,' or is the former, the spineless pacifist, the woman?"

"I pow before the womanhood of the world," continued Dr. Eaton, "but I hope I'll never live to see the day when I'll hide behind a woman's petticoat. If I do I'll give her my trousers and don her petticoat. America is going to war to save the principles of freedom for which our forefathers died, and for which in a world arena now the Allies are battling. It is not because more ships are sunk. Because there is not enough property in the world to justify war."

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of the Plymouth Church of Brooklyn, talking to the West Side Y. M. C. A. in the afternoon, said he could not understand the great divergence of opinion in this country in the present crisis, and particularly the group of people who "want to make war gently." He said he sometimes feared that if the United States delayed any longer Germany might starve out England and by aggression force America to pay indemnity for the entire war. He likened the pacifists to men who would try to bore a tunnel through the Rocky Mountains by waving lavender-scented handkerchiefs at the mountain.

In his sermon at the First Baptist Church the Rev. Dr. Haldeman said:

"From the beginning there has been a strange inability on the part of this Government to see the truth. It was officially proclaimed that the people of America were too proud to fight. That phrase, like others of a kindred sort, has sunken indelibly into the page of history; nothing can ever wipe it out.

"Today, as a nation, we are shamelessly and criminally unprepared; and if tomorrow our sons, our brothers, and the splendid youth of America should be called to war, they would be sent forth as sheep to the slaughter; nor will history forgive or forget the crime of it."

"The Allies must remember," said Dr. Christian F. Reisner at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, "that if we get in it will not be to preserve their form of country government, for we do not believe in monarchies. We do not fight to defeat any country. That will accomplish little if it perpetuate the rule of the navy of England or make necessary a large standing army in any European country or in this land."

A great congregation in Old Trinity sang "America" with solemn, impressive fervor after the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning had exhorted them to understand the lesson of Christ on the Cross that life was not the most precious thing in the world and had predicted a new impulse to religion from the capture of Jerusalem.

In Calvary Baptist Church the Rev. Dr. William H. Morgan said the only sincere pacifists in this country are the Quakers and the Mennonites. For intellectual pacifists like Dr. David Starr Jordan, he said, he had little respect, with still less for Irish and German born opponents of war. In Germany, he cried, "the only sincere pacifists are dead pacifists."

Rabbi Samuel Schulman at Temple Beth-El said there had been too great a tendency to lynch, figuratively, any person who dared express an opinion at variance with the active, energetic, and agitating pro-war party, which, he declared, is the natural successor of the pro-Ally party. He asked that no impression go abroad that the country is divided, advocated universal service, and begged for loyal upholding of the Government.

CATHOLICS CHEER PRESIDENT.

Knights of Columbus Speaker Says Priests, Too, Are Ready to Enlist.

Six hundred strong, the New Amsterdam Council of the Knights of Columbus, breakfasting at Shanley's yesterday morning after receiving holy communion in the Paulist Fathers' Church, in Columbus Avenue, cheered as the Rev. Father John Hughes, General Superior of the order, cried that with the blessing of God every Roman Catholic in the land, priests included, would follow the President and Congress wherever they might be ordered to go.

The Knights heard, too, emphatic attacks on the Carnegie and Rockefeller Foundations from Bird S. Coler, W. Bourke Cockran, and Supreme Court Justice Goff, all of whom warned that expansion of their work meant the downfall of democracy in this country, while its tide was rising in Europe. Mr. Coler said the recent elections of William G. Willcox as President and Leo Arnstein as business manager of the Board of Education were examples of the throttling of our national spirit. Justice Goff called the foundations "stifling to Catholic spirit," and continued:

"They are a potential danger to our form of democratic government. The short experience we have had with them in this city permits us to draw but one conclusion—that they are a menace to the individual liberty of our citizens."

All the speakers urged support of the President. Father Hughes, discussing the part Catholic priests had played in the trenches of Europe, predicted that the Catholic Church would be stronger when the war was over.

Mr. Cockran declared "there is not a statesman in Europe on either side who will undertake to explain why the war started or how peace can be brought about."

RUSSIAN AIRPLANES SET BRAILA ON FIRE

Austrians Near Kirlibaba, Carpathians, Storm Trenches, But Are Driven Off.

PETROGRAD, April 1, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—After making repeated attacks the Austrian forces yesterday were successful in penetrating the Russian trenches in the region of Kirlibaba, in the southeastern Carpathians, says the Russian official statement issued today, but they were ejected by a Russian counterattack and the position was restored. Near Odobechti, Southern Moldavia, a Teuton airship was destroyed by Russian airplanes and anti-aircraft guns. A squadron of twenty-two airplanes raided Braila, Rumania, and caused great fires there. The text of the statement reads:

Western Front.—Northeast of Capul Mountain our scouts dispersed a large enemy party. In a fight with bayonets two officers, one a Sergeant Major, and sixteen rank and file were taken prisoners.

In the region of Kirlibaba three Austrian companies, supported by artillery, attacked our position. By repeated assaults they succeeded in forcing their way into our trenches, but immediately were driven out by a counterattack. The position was restored.

On the rest of the front there was reciprocal firing.

Rumanian Front.—An enemy offensive south of the Jacobeni-Val Putna Road was repelled by our artillery.

An enemy airship was burned as the result of attacks by our airplanes and gunfire in the region of Odobechti.

Caucasus Front—At Alma, 25 versts southwest of Gumlekhkan, the Turks unsuccessfully attacked our positions. On the remainder of the front there has been reciprocal firing and scouting reconnoisances.

Aviation:—A squadron of our airplanes, consisting of twenty-two machines, made a raid on Braila (Rumania). Bombs were dropped on piers, docks and stores, causing great fires. Harassed by our airplanes boats left Braila and sailed up the Danube.

BERLIN, April 1, (By Wireless to Sayville.)—Except for aerial exploits in which German pilots destroyed two Entente captive balloons and dropped bombs on troop camps east of Monastir, the German official statement issued today says there were no events of importance yesterday on the Eastern and Macedonian fronts.

PARIS, April 1.—The following report of operations on the Macedonian front was issued by the War Office today:

The aviation groups have been very active on the eastern front. The enemy bombarded our positions on the Vardar and fired about fifty shells on Monastir. Our heavy artillery vigorously repliled against the enemy batteries and caused an explosion in the enemy sector on the Cerna.

RUSSIAN ARMY CONFIDENT.

Demands That Making and Transport of Munitions Be Speeded Up.

PETROGRAD, April 1.—"No serious activity may be expected on this front in the near future. The melting snow, which renders the roads and rivers impassable, precludes any big operation."

This declaration of the Russian War Minister, Alexander Guchkoff, at Staff Headquarters, after a visit to the northern front, appears to dissipate the alarm created by the startling warning of the War Minister a week ago that the capital itself was menaced by a threatened German attack.

It was argued at the time of the enunciation of the Minister's warning, which was the culmination of a series of similar declarations from the other Ministers and by the President of the Duma, that the mobilization of enemy forces along the northern front was seized upon as a pretext by the new Government to arouse the army and the workingmen to a realization of the responsibility resting on them and stem the tide of disorganization which threatened to break down the efficiency of the army. Whatever prompted the warnings, the effect has been to arouse a sentiment of patriotism among soldiers and workmen never before witnessed in Russia.

M. Guchkoff said today that what he saw on the front "gives no basis for pessimism"; that the mood of the troops was good and that everybody believed in victory. The troops only insisted upon intensive work in the preparation and transportation of munitions.

As an evidence of the responsiveness of the workmen to the appeals of the Government, 800 workmen in one department of the Putiloff Works, one of the largest of the arms factories, at a mass meeting recently held adopted a resolution to the effect that "any demand at present for increased pay or shorter hours would be unfair to our comrades at the front."

COL. FISK TO LOBBY FOR FEDERAL ARMY

Heads Committee in Campaign for Compulsory Training Free of State Control.

CARRY FIGHT TO CAPITAL

Officers Who Saw Border Service Oppose Plan Advocated by Guard Association.

A committee of active National Guard officers who served on the Mexican border was organized yesterday under the name of "The Mexican Border Service Association," to fight for universal military service under exclusive Federal control, instead of compulsory service partly in the National Guard, as proposed by the leading officers of the National Guard Association of the United States in its convention here last week.

Colonel Willard C. Fisk, regimental commander of the Seventh New York Infantry, who opposed the dual control or National Guard system, at last week's convention, and who was one of the drafters of a resolution to this effect adopted at a rival convention, is at the head of the new committee. Among its other members are Lieut. Col. Latham R. Reed of the Sixty-ninth Infantry, Major George E. Roosevelt, Twelfth Infantry; Captain J. Augustus Barnard, Seventh Infantry; Captain Albert W. Putnam, Squadron A; Captain W. H. Hayes, Seventh Infantry; Lieutenant C. W. Wickersham, and Lieutenant William M. Chadbourne, Twelfth Infantry.

The new committee will probably send delegates to Washington to urge universal control on Congress when it considers the universal service bills to be brought up soon after it convenes, it was said last night. The committee prepared the following statement for publication:

We favor (1) compulsory universal military training and service (2) under exclusive Federal control, and (3) when the present national crisis is past the continuance, so far as may be found practicable, of the present National Guard organizations as State troops.

We associate ourselves together as the Mexican Border Service Association, and invite all other members of the National Guard of the United States mustered into Federal service under the call of the President of June 18, 1916, who saw border service and who subscribe to the foregoing principles, to join with us in bringing these views in a proper and military manner to the attention of the President and Congress.

"While the retired Guardmen and Naval Militiamen are convinced that exclusive Federal control is necessary to real efficiency," Lieutenant Chadbourne, who is a lawyer in private life, said last night, "we who saw actual border service and had an opportunity to study the system there feel especially strongly on the question. We don't want to see retained the evils and inefficiencies that were so plainly revealed there. Most of us are men of families and responsibilities at home and undertook that border service at a very real sacrifice—I know that was my case personally, and it was the case of many others—and now that it is over, doesn't it seem fair that the country should be allowed to profit by the lessons of that expensive border experience?"

Another important group of opponents of the dual control favored by some high National Guard officers is headed by Captain Herbert L. Satterlee, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy. His organization is composed of veterans as well as active officers of both the National Guard and the Naval Militia. This organization is also expected to be strongly represented when Congress considers the universal service bills, and the two organizations together hope to offset any lobby that might be attempted by the National Guard Association for its favorite plan.

TWO CUNARDERS ARRIVE.

Carpathia and Ascania Here With Three Other Ships.

Two Cunard steamships arrived here yesterday after passing through the danger zone without incident, the Ascania from London, and the Carpathia from Liverpool. Neither vessel brought passengers.

Other arrivals from British and French ports were the Colorado from Hull and Hariem from Havre, both British, and the French freighter Noviembre from Cette.

Accept Wanamaker Flying Boat.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commander of the Third Naval District, notified the Aero Club yesterday that the Government had accepted the military type flying boat given by Rodman Wanamaker. Mr. Wanamaker expects to have the plane shipped to his station at Port Washington within a few days from the Curtiss factory at Buffalo.

PACIFIST CRUSADERS FAIL TO FILL TRAINS

Continued from Page 1.

has been organized in Washington, and it will decide upon a program of action and direct the work.

The first train leaves at 9:50 A. M. today over the Baltimore & Ohio, and at 10:08 another will leave over the Pennsylvania. Other specials over both roads will run as recruits to the cause arrive. The railroad officials have assured the committee that they can handle the largest possible crowds.

The pilgrims, or most of them at least, will remain in Washington until the question of going to war is decided. Hundreds of resolutions have been framed by different cities that will not be able to send representatives. Copies of them will be sent to the President and to Congress.

There will be special trains from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Indianapolis, Boston, and several other cities. Richmond, New Haven, Chicago, Columbus, and Providence are other cities that the local committee has heard will send delegations.

PEACE MEETING FORBIDDEN.

Philadelphia Police Prevent Assemblage Advertised by Federation.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 1.—A widely advertised meeting scheduled to thke place at the South Broad Street Theatre tonight was forbidden by the police. Members of the Emergency Peace Federation, under whose auspices the meeting was arranged, complained bitterly against the short notice given, particularly as several thousand dollars had been spent in advertising the meeting in the newspapers.

Upon being refused admittance to the South Broad Street Theatre 1,000 pacifists went to another theatre, where a religious meeting was being held. A number of them were allowed five minutes each to express their views.

The first public announcement of the order prohibiting the meeting was made this morning at a meeting of the Ethical Culture Society in the theatre. Director S. Burns Weston read a letter sent by Superintendent of Police Robinson to Thomas M. Love, manager of the South Broad Street Theatre, which said in part:

"Referring to the proposed peace meeting, I took the matter up with the Director of the Department of Public Safety, and he cannot see his way clear at this time to permit such a meeting to take place. I therefore desire to notify you that we will not permit the proposed meeting to take place. I have notified the Lieutenant of the Fifth Police District to see that this order is carried out."

The Ethical Culture Society adopted a resolution condemning the police for their action. Director Weston himself is not a pacifist. He is openly in favor of war against German militarism.

Among those invited to speak at the peace meeting were Amos Pinchot, David Starr Jordan, Simon Patton, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Pennsylvania; Professor Rufus N. Jones of Haverford College, Dr. Jesse H. Holmes of Swarthmore College, and Dr. David Saville Muzzey.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Beg to Announce That They Will Remove to Their New Building at

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

Tuesday, April 3rd, 1917

"The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World"

THE biggest room in the world is room for improvement. But when Nature's best pipe tobacco has been *naturally* improved into Velvet, that room ain't so big after all.

Velvet Joe.

EX-CZAR AND HIS WIFE NOW ARE ISOLATED

Their Entourage Removed to a Fortress—Plot to Make Grand Duke Nicholas Emperor.

PETROGRAD, April 1.—Orders have been issued by the Russian Provisional Government for the transfer to the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul of all personages now with the deposed Emperor at Tsarskoe Selo. Thus the ex-Emperor and ex-Empress will be completely isolated.

The recent arrest of the Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna, a cousin of the former Russian Emperor and divorced wife of Prince William of Sweden, and a group of personages in the entourage of Grand Duke Boris has led, according to the police, to the discovery of a plot in which the Grand Duchess and two Grand Dukes were involved for the proclaiming of Grand Duke Nicholas as Emperor of Russia. Grand Duke Nicholas is now in the Crimea.

Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, a sister of the abdicated Emperor, who divorced the Duke of Oldenberg, has just married Captain Koudikowski, of the Russian cavalry. The officers of the Captain's regiment have asked Koudikowski to resign owing to his alliance with the house of Romanoff.

RALLY TO NEW REGIME.

Russian Soldiers in France Take Oath of Allegiance.

PARIS, April 1.—Delegations of officers and soldiers of Russian regiments serving on the French front, headed by Colonel Count Ignatieff, Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy, took the oath of allegiance to the new Russian Government in the Russian Church in Paris today.

The oath was administered by High Priest Smirnoff in the presence of A. P. Isvolsky, Russian Ambassador. In the oath were the following phrases:

"I bind myself to obey the Provisional Government now representing the Russian State until the establishment of a Government by the will of the people through the agency of a constituent assembly," and "I will never fail in my oath by reason of cupidity or family ties, nor because of love or hate."

URGES WILSON TO BE FIRM.

Editor Betts Denounces Referendum Idea of 'Peerless Windmill' Bryan.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LYONS, N. Y., April 1.—I have just sent President Wilson the following telegram:

"Stand firm and follow the example of Washington and Lincoln. Washington's mother raised him to be a soldier, patriot, and statesman. Lincoln's mother raised him to be a patriot, statesman, and philosopher. Bryan's mother raised him to be the peerless windmill of American politics.

"Bryan wants to submit a referendum on the question whether or not this nation shall protect the lives of its citizens and defend its flag from insult and outrage. Bryan himself has been submitted to the referendum three times, and each time he was repudiated by the American people. What authority has he to speak for them?

"The American people elected you to speak for them in this crisis, and they are waiting for you to speak words of vigor, courage, and patriotism and to lead them along the pathway of national faith held sacred and national honor unsullied. The American flag must protect its protectors and defend its defenders on land and sea. If it does not do this, then it is not the symbol of patriotism and power, but is a soiled rag that contaminates the air in which it floats. True American mothers prefer to raise their sons to be soldiers rather than cowards, patriots rather than traitors.

"Hoping that Congress will grant you all the power you need and require to defend the honor of the nation in this crisis, I am

"Yours to command in any capacity that I can serve my country.

"CHARLES H. BETTS,
"Editor of The Lyons Republican."

B. Altman & Co.

Furs for Spring and Summer

for madame and the demoiselle will be more fashionable and more elaborate this year than last.

A very attractive selection of the newest models may now be viewed on the Third Floor. Among these are Casino Wraps, Beach Stoles and Dance Capes, variously composed of kolinsky, ermine, moleskin and chinchilla squirrel, as well as of fur and silk in effective combination. There are also some new and smart designs in Fox Scarfs.

(Department for Summer Furs)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, New York

As Illustrated $46.50. Other Styles $43 to $50

FOR a clean, efficient administration, appoint a kitchen cabinet. You will be prepared to meet any emergency. It keeps your utensils mobilized for instant action, easy to reach and ready for use. It's sanitary—and particularly attractive if it happens to be all steel, covered with white enamel.

LEWIS & CONGER
45th St. and Sixth Ave.
New York City

THRICE ARMED

Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just, but four times he whom lawsuits cannot bust. A good title doesn't protect you from speculative attack; our policy does. Insure and rest easy.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 344 Court St., Bkn.
563 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1384 B'way, Bkn.
307 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

You may be attracted by their appearance and surprised at the price, but you'll become enthusiastic about the flavor of

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
"Truly a Cigar"

3 for 25c and Upward — DAVE PAQUI MAKER — Various Sizes and Shapes

Where Good Cigars Are Sold

B. Altman & Co.

30,000 Yards of Dress Silks

(COLORED AND BLACK)

will be offered to-day,

arranged in Dress, Blouse, Skirt and Coat Lengths

at extraordinary concessions from former prices.

This Sale will afford a very unusual purchasing opportunity.

An Extraordinary Sale of Women's Separate Skirts

is now being held in the Ready-to-wear Department, on the Third Floor.

Unusual values are offered in

Crepe de Chine Skirts, in all-white and all-black . . . . . at $11.50

Wool Serge Skirts, in plaids and cluster stripes . . . . . at $10.50

Black Silk Taffeta Skirts . at 8.75

Wool Serge Skirts, in white, navy blue and black . . . . . at $5.50

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Established 1879

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

For Today and Tuesday Only

A Highly Advantageous Sale of

Women's Easter Suits,

38.00

None C. O. D. *No Approvals.*

20 "Correct" styles—Sizes 34 to 42—2nd Floor

The models are copied or adapted from original models by *Bernard, Paquin, Lanvin, Jenny and Premet.*

The materials are Poiret Twill, Gabardine, Serge, Burella, Checks, Tricotine and Oxford Mixtures.

The Coats are long, medium or short, Norfolk, belted, draped or straight lines; some with over-collars of silk, Khaki-Kool and Linen; lined with plain or fancy silks; either plain or trimmed with silk braid or bone buttons.

The Skirts are panel, pleated, semi-barrel or on plain straight lines.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

2%

COLD STORAGE AND INSURANCE ON FURS

A. Jaeckel & Co.
Furriers
384 Fifth Avenue
Between 35th & 36th Streets—Telephone Greeley 2044

Diamond and Platinum Wedding Rings, special $100

A special feature in the Saks' Diamond Department today. Extraordinary value.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Men's Japanese Crepe Bath Robes, special $2.95

Imported robes in awning striped designs. Slippers and bag to match included.

Beginning This Morning—A Remarkable

Display and Sale of

Women's Fashionable Spring Suits at $25 $29.50 $35 $39.50

These suits are not confined to the dictates of one Paris couturier, but rather are representative of the combined genius of the world's foremost designers.

$25 $29.50 $35 $39.50

At $25—There are plain tailored and fancy belted models, in Men's Wear Serge, Gabardine, Twills, Wool Jersey, and Taffeta in all the new shades, beautifully lined with Peau de Cygne. Sizes 34 to 44.

At $29.50—Smart braid-bound, dressy afternoon and plain tailleur models, developed in Twills, Tweeds, Homespuns, Serge, Gabardine, Wool Jersey, Silk Poplin, Taffeta and every other wanted material, in all fashionable colorings. Sizes 34 to 44. Three models up to 50½.

At $35—Braid and button-trimmed models, fancy tailored suits with notch or tuxedo collars, and smart vestees are represented in every material considered correct for Spring, including Silk Poplin and Taffeta, lined with satin or taffeta. Sizes 34 to 44. Two models up to 50½.

At $39.50—Man tailored, braid-bound, single and double-breasted suits, smart dressy models with side pleated coats and set-in pockets, and an exclusive model in a new sport suit, braid trimmed in color to match material. Altogether a showing of suits without an equal in New York City at this price. The materials: Poiret Twills, Gabardine, Two-Tone Gunniburl, Tweeds, Tricotine, Burella, Silk Poplin, and Taffeta. Sizes 34 to 46. Six models up to 52½. *Fourth Floor.*

Of Extraordinary Importance Today—a

Sale of Fashionable Spring Dresses for Misses $18.50 and $28

$18.50 $28

This remarkable sale of Spring frocks is the result of an important special purchase.

The models are authentic copies of creations by Jenny, Lanvin, Drecoll, and Paquin, possessing more style and charm than any alternative now being offered in New York at anything near these prices.

The materials include Lustrous Taffeta, Duchess Satin, Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Crepe Meteor, and Dual Striped Silks.

Beautifully trimmed with milk beads, soutache braid, and contrasting color silk thread. One model at each price *illustrated.*

Of Extraordinary Importance Today

Women's Satin Coats at $41.50

Fashionable 7/8 length coats, beautifully made of fine quality satin, embellished with collar, cuffs and deep border of marabou. For afternoon and evening wear more charming coats have yet to be introduced.

The model *illustrated* is finished with satin tie belt, while others in the collection have new metal belts. Lined throughout with Peau de Cygne, and may be had in *Black, Taupe, Tan and Blue.*

We shall also feature

Women's "Dress" Coats at $24

A smart button-from-hem-to-neck garment, well-tailored in Men's Wear Serge, with collar and cuffs of white satin. Half lined with white peau de cygne and may be had in Black, Tan or Navy.

Fashionable Spring Coats at $19.50

A collection of the most attractive models introduced for Spring, in belted, semi-fitted and flare effects, fashioned of Wool Velour, Burella, Poiret Twill, Gabardine, Serge, Covert Cloth, and Waterproof Tweeds, in all colors and sizes. *Fourth Floor.*

An Important Offering Today of

Women's Silk Dress Skirts at $16.50

$16.50 $9.75

Illustrated at left. Exclusive Saks' model, beautifully tailored in figured silk faille, in tricolors. To be had in Copenhagen Blue, Green, Chartreuse, Gold, Oyster and White. Remarkably priced. Sizes to 36.

Smart Striped Sport Skirts at $9.75

Illustrated. Very attractive circular model with new set-in pointed yoke, trimmed with buttons. Obtainable in Navy and White, and Black and White. Sizes to 36.

Also—New Tailored Skirts at $5

A skillful reproduction of a much higher priced model, displaying novelty pockets. Waist bands to 36.

The Saks' Corset Dept. Will Feature Today

Modish Corsets for Spring

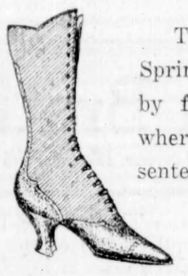
In models for every type of figure, made of fancy broche, coutil, or brocade, beautifully trimmed with the newest trimmings. Medium and low bust models are included, together with a special model with rubber top for growing girls. Prices:

La Vida Corsets . . . . . $3.50 to $16.50
La Vida Corsets for Growing Girls . . $4 and $5
W. B. Nuform Corsets . . . . . $1 to $3
W. B. Reduso Corsets . . . . . $3.50 and $5

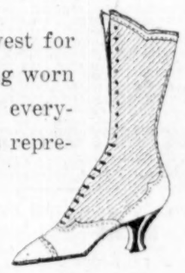
On the Second Floor Today, An Important

Sale of Women's High-Cut Boots Special at $7.95

Made of Colored Kidskin With Cloth Tops to Match.



These boots are the very newest for Spring wear. They are now being worn by fashionably dressed women everywhere. Two of the many models represented are illustrated.



The Leathers and Combinations:

Patent Vamp with Baize or pearl top.
Black glazed kid with dark grey top.
Faun Kidskin with mode top.
Russia Calf with mode top.
Pearl Grey Kidskin with top to match.
Dark Brown Kidskin—top to match.
Ivory Kidskin with top to match.
Slate Gray Kidskin with top to match.

All sizes 2 to 8; widths AA to D.

Today—on the Main Floor

Patent Leather Strap Books Special at $2.95

Exceptionally well made of fine grain patent leather. Seven-and-a-half-inch model, with top handle, some having handkerchief pocket in back, together with secret pocket for carrying bills in safety.

$18.50

Of Unusual Importance Today

200 Women's Silk Dresses Reduced to $18.50

Regularly $25 and $29.50

One model *illustrated.* Stunning Spring frocks from our regular stock, including many of the season's most successful models. The selection comprises embroidered Crepe de Chine Dresses, Taffeta and Georgette Crepe Combinations, Bead Trimmed Satin Dresses, and several models in fine quality Georgette Crepe.

Colors: Copenhagen Blue, Silver Grey, Rose, Wisteria, Green and a few Navy and Black. *Fourth Floor.*

FOR TODAY ONLY!

Sale of Women's Silk Petticoats

Special at $4.50 $5.50 $6.50

New Spring models, very carefully tailored in Taffeta, Silk Jersey, Soire, Satin and Crepe de Chine, in all the fashionable street and evening shades. Remarkable values!

Easter Coiffures

One of the features in our extensive showing of hair goods necessary for the newest Spring Coiffures are these handsome 18-inch switches of fine quality hair mounted on three separate stems. In all shades, including grey.

Priced Today at $4.95

Today—The Initial Presentation of

Modish Summer Fur Creations

THE new Summer models are not only different to those introduced for Winter Wear, but are more attractive in design and richness of color. Models that are delightfully individual will be shown today in

Kolinsky, Mole, Sable, Ermine, Squirrel and Selected Foxes.

The display comprises Capelets, Collarettes, Stoles, Pelerines and Fancy Fur effects, many of which are exclusive with Saks. As a special feature to-day:

Luxurious Kolinsky Stoles at $77.50

5,000 Boys' Wash Suits

Today—Special at

$1.65 and $1.95

Snappy little suits in a large variety of new and exclusive Saks models, carefully made of serviceable tub fabrics, in plain colors, stripes, checks, attractive color combinations, and in all white. Ages 2½ to 10. Remarkable values.

Today—The Initial Presentation of

Saks' $5.85 Wonder Blouses

Fashionable blouses at $5.85 are now a special feature in the Saks Blouse Department. By making unusually extensive purchases we shall offer in this event today values which are absolutely without precedent. Only the very newest models are shown, and in point of make and finish they are comparable only with blouses usually offered at much higher cost.

The six models illustrated are typical of the charming blouses represented in Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, and Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine combined, beautifully trimmed with beads, frills, lace, embroidery, lace insertions and hemstitching.

R.H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Men of Today No Longer Need Nine Tailors

Busy men have no time to idle in measure-taking and time-wasting try-ons. They would rather do business with one intelligent clothing salesman who can find, in a collection of well-tailored garments, just the clothes which fit them in style, fabric, inches and price. Our

Spring Suits for Men, at $19.75

possess all those qualities which must be present in the smartly tailored clothes that well-dressed men are wearing this spring. The styles, fabrics and tailoring are equal to those found in garments at higher prices elsewhere.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

Special—Today Pajamas, at 97c

Well tailored, roomy sleeping garments of woven madras and other finely woven fabrics in striped effects and plain colors. Sizes A to D.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Spring Overcoats for Chauffeurs at $24.74

Fabric and style that meet the everyday requirements of the man in the car. *Double-breasted model with convertible collar and belted back.* Of all wool, gray Shark Skin Cloth which will wear excellently. Quarter lined with high lustre twilled venetian.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Athletic Underwear

Firmly finished garments of silk mixture in white, blue, pink or tan. Sleeveless, coat-style shirts; open knee length drawers. $1.39 per garment.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Light-weight Overcoats $14.75 to $29.75

To bridge the gap between early spring and early summer—and for cool days at the seashore or mountains. English Loose Box Models, Conservative Styles and Smart, Belted Trench Coats, of fabrics that are consistent with the styles and prices.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

"At the Sign Of the Dollar"

by Lorin F. Deland is full of valuable suggestions for the business man, which show the advantages of that intangible asset—a knowledge of human nature. The writer has proven his statements by concrete examples taken from the world of business. $1.12.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Let Us Develop Your Films

In our own laboratory on the premises skilled workers develop your films and make prints of fine quality. Our prices for printing are "Lowest-in-the-City." Roll films developed free when prints are ordered.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

CLARK SEEMS SURE FOR SPEAKER AGAIN

Republicans Admit the Strong Prospect That Democrats Will Control the House.

FOUR OF THEIR MEN ILL

Independents, Washington Hears, Will Be Conciliated by the Democrats in Committee Assignments.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The re-election of Champ Clark as Speaker of the House tomorrow when the extraordinary session begins seemed assured tonight, and the prospect of a complete Democratic organization was admitted to be strong even by the Republicans. Illness and bolting among Republicans and the proposed organization by Democrats favorable to Independents are expected to prove vital factors in the fight.

Four Republicans, Representatives Helgesen of North Dakota, Capstick of New Jersey, Cooper of West Virginia, and Meeker of Missouri, are ill and probably will not be present. Representatives Helgesen and Capstick have been in hospitals for several days, and today Representative Meeker went to a local hospital suffering from a general breakdown. He was courageously sending out telegrams tonight declaring that he would participate in the organization tomorrow, but his physician advised that he should not leave in less than two or three days. Representative Cooper has been ill for several weeks. A dispatch from Pittsburgh says that Orrin D. Bleakley, Republican of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania District, has resigned.

Two Republicans, Representatives Gardner of Massachusetts, and Gray of New Jersey, have said that they would not vote for Representative Mann, the Republican nominee for Speaker, on the first ballot. Democrats hope they will support Clark. Representative Ballinger of Massachusetts also may not vote for Mann.

Hence, at the best, it is estimated that the Republicans cannot poll more than 207 of their 215 votes for Mann on the first roll call, even if their entire membership is present. Democrats insist that they will have at least 218, if not 214, of their own members present to vote for Clark, and they are counting on enough independents to give the 218 necessary for election.

May Conciliate Independents.

There were persistent rumors today that Democrats were planning to give choice committee assignments to independents who join them in the organization fight. It was said, too, that New York Democrats, who at times have shown a tendency to bolt, and who, it was feared, might stand with Representative Gallivan of Massachusetts in opposition to the organization program, also were to be well taken care of.

Old Chairmen who were returned to Congress are to be retained at the heads of committees, if the Democrats control, and, except in rare instances, other advancements will be made under the seniority rule. Democrats will lose at least two members of every large committee except Ways and Means and Rules in the incoming Congress because of the increased Republican House membership. The majority membership of the Ways and Means and Rules Committees by agreement will remain unchanged in number.

Representative Gallivan declined tonight to add anything to his former statements about his opposition to the organization plans. He merely said that he would vote against giving most of the Chairmanships to Southern members, and he thought from messages he had received that several other Democrats would vote as he did.

To all appearances the so-called independent organization has dissolved. Representative Randall of California, who has been actively engaged in seeking to keep it alive, said tonight that he had seen no one today except Representative Fuller, independent, of Massachusetts, who already has said that he would cast his first vote for Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin for Speaker. Representatives Martin, London, and Schall made no comment on the situation.

Program in the House.

Crowded galleries will greet the House tomorrow. Immediately after the House is called to order by the clerk it will proceed with the election and swearing in of a speaker, the swearing in of members by the speaker, the election of minor officers, the appointment of a committee to notify the President that the House is ready for business, the adoption of the rules for the session and the selection of committees in the order named.

The House elects its own committees, the first named on the committee lists being Chairmen. Both sides submit lists prepared in advance. Having selected committees, the House usually adjourns until such time as the President has indicated that he will address Congress. He may address it at any time after the Speaker is elected and members sworn in.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 1.—When the Sixty-fifth Congress meets tomorrow it will receive a letter of resignation from Orrin D. Bleakley of the Twenty-eighth Congressional District, who pleaded nolo contendere on Friday in the United States District Court in Erie to obtaining his election illegally. Bleakley's failure to qualify will reduce the Republican membership in the House to 213, against 214 Democrats.

REGIMENT OF REGULARS COMES TO GUARD CITY

Hardened Men from the Border Go to Governors Island After Six Years in Tents.

New York was garrisoned yesterday by a full regiment of infantry of the Regular Army for the first time since the Spanish-American war. Unheralded, the Twenty-second Infantry arrived at Governors Island in the afternoon for an indefinite stay. Since the Spanish war there has never been a garrison of more than a battalion on the island, and recently there has been only a provisional guard of about 200 Coast Artillerymen.

The Twenty-second came direct from Douglas, Arizona. It comprised 1,000 men, who, from long service on the Mexican border, were in perfect condition and the color of leather. This regiment has been "under canvas" continuously for six years, which is said to be the record for any organization in the army. It has been on the border, in Texas and Arizona, since the end of 1911, and in this time it has been stationed at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, El Paso, Texas City, and Douglas.

The Twenty-second did not enter Mexico with the Pershing expedition, but was assigned to the task of keeping bandits and Mexican raiders away from the vicinity of Douglas. When the men got to New York yesterday, after a week's travel, they told of the sweltering sun under which they had been living on the border. The temperature here yesterday was so warm, however, the sunburned regulars declared that Arizona "Hadn't got so much on New York after all." They will be held here for any emergency that may develop. Further than that, it was said yesterday there were no plans, but it was pointed out that the regiment was within striking distance of many points in this vicinity where trouble might arise.

The Twenty-second slipped into New York quietly, and few persons except those who happened to see the men detraining at Jersey City about noon knew of its arrival. The men were taken directly to Governors Island on ferryboats, the first section arriving there at about 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Colonel J. C. F. Tillson is in charge of the regiment, an dthe officers and men devoted the afternoon to settling down in their new quarters.

It was considered improbable that any more Regular Army men would be sent to Governors Island, as there was little room left there after the Twenty-second had arrived. It was thought, however, that other regiments of regulars might be assigned to points in the vicinity of New York.

The arrival of the Twenty-second will allow the Coast Artillerymen now on duty at Governors Island to return to posts where they are needed badly.

GARDNER TO OFFER WAR DECLARATION

Continued from Page 1.

are going to kick Germany in return, and then proceed to make good our words.

"It may be that I have got impatient with this continuous squabble as to who struck the first blow in the European war, or it may be that I am tired of complicated language, but I confess to a very firmly fixed hope that Congress will cut away all the frills and 'whereases' and the rest of the highfalutin' talk, and simply, in a few blunt words, declare war against Germany and against any other power which wishes to hitch up with her.

"Now, if we are going into this war let us get into it with our entire strength. We have been supplying the Allies with money and munitions ever since the war broke out, and I hope we shall continue to do so. Now let's get to work with soldiers and ships as well just as fast as we can get soldiers and ships together, which, unfortunately, is not going to be very fast. Since we are going to war, let us fight like men and not like moneybags.

Ships Not Built; Men Not Enlisted.

"In the good old American style we have put off buying our powder till we see the whites of the enemy's eyes. To be sure, seven months ago we tardily voted to build a lot of new ships and enlist a lot of new men in the navy, but the ships are not built, many of them are not even begun, and the men are not enlisted. Even when the men are enlisted, they will be only raw recruits and not good for much for about a year.

"Everybody knows that we have no troops ready to send into the trenches. Even our regulars would need a good deal of training. They know nothing about bomb throwing, and practically nothing about trench attack. Nevertheless, I confess that I am one of those sentimental people who would like to see at least a brigade of Uncle Sam's infantry turn up on the fighting line, and give the Allies a heavy slap on the back and wish them well. Furthermore, even if we can send only twenty destroyers over to Ireland to help the Allies fight the submarines, nevertheless, let us send our twenty, even if we have to strip some of the crews off our old-fashioned reserve battleships.

"I believe in training a large army at once. It will take a year to get it ready for the trenches; it will cost a lot of money; it may not be fit to fight before peace is restored. Perhaps it will not be needed at all; if so, so much the better. But if our army is needed it is going to be needed very, very badly. To the onlooker it looks as if the Allies are more likely to need merchant ships and soldiers than they are to need warships and money.

"Now, one word as to the question of an alliance with the fighting nations. I have read many statements to the effect that we must remain foot loose in this war; that we must be prepared to make a separate peace whenever Germany is willing to concede what we are seeking. In other words, we are told that we must enter into no agreement with the Allies by which we promise not to make a separate peace. If that is public opinion at the present time I prophesy a speedy change. It sounds fine for us to preserve our rights to make a separate peace without regard to the Allies, but how would it be after we had begun to fight if the Allies were suddenly to make a separate peace without regard to us? That might not be so pleasant, unless we feel sure that we can repel the German fleet with a few well-directed shots from Chautauqua platforms."

Weeks Warns Pacifists.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts served notice on the pacifists that they need not try to impress him with any demonstration, as his mind was clear that the United States should make an unqualified declaration of war. Mr. Weeks's statement follows:

"The pacifists who are coming to the capital tomorrow needn't waste any time on me. I favor an unqualified declaration of war against Germany, and I would not faithfully represent the views of the State of Massachusetts if I did not stand ready to support the President in any demand that he makes upon Congress this week which he considers necessary to the country's proper preparedness. I feel that Congress should declare war, and at the same time pass a universal military training law."

TIFFANY & CO.

DIAMONDS

SQUARE, ROUND, MARQUISE AND PEAR SHAPES

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Are showing in the Third Floor Dressmaking Salon original models of the latest Paris Fashions in

Women's Tailored Suits, Afternoon Gowns and Evening Frocks

Conveying the smartest ideas in materials, trimmings and colorings shown at later Paris openings.

Exact Copies or Adaptations

to meet individual requirements will be made-to-order at reasonable prices, employing only materials and trimmings favored by the foremost Parisian couturiers.

PATRIOTIC PILGRIMAGE TO WASHINGTON

From all sections of the country patriotic citizens are gathering in Washington to show their determination to support the President and Congress in maintaining American rights and American honor.

It is a call for personal service.

Trains have been organized from Chicago, Boston, Indianapolis, Richmond, Va., Philadelphia, and many other cities.

Your committee has arranged for special trains leaving New York for Washington today.

Baltimore and Ohio
From West 23d Street and Liberty Street:
From 9:50 A. M. and at frequent intervals until 12:30 P. M.
Special rates, round trip, (10 days) $8.00—one way, $5.09.

Pennsylvania Railroad
From Penna. Station, West 33d Street:
From 10:08 A. M. until 2 P. M.
Fare, one way, $5.09—round trip, $10.18.

Tickets can be purchased at the station. Dining and parlor car accommadations on the 9:50 A. M. (Balt. & Ohio) and on the 10:08 (Pennsylvania).

THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE.
Chairman: HON. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.

In Fabric, Tailoring and Cut

Saks Clothing for Men Is Never "Average"

SAKS' suits and overcoats for Spring have been created expressly for the man who demands clothing that is strictly correct without being conventional or average. In fabric they are representative of the best weaves produced by the looms of the world, and they are tailored so skillfully that their internal construction is as good as their external appearance would lead you to believe.

Saks Clothes Are Saks-Made

Suits $20 to $50 Topcoats $16.50 to $38

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

Has Written a Great Message for Every PARENT, Every TEACHER, Every EDUCATOR and Every BOY in the Land.

FOUR BIG SERIAL NOVELS
Winston Churchill "The Dwelling Place of Light"
Gouverneur Morris "His Daughter"
E. Phillips Oppenheim "The Cinema Murder"
George Randolph and Lillian Chester "A Lady in Distress"

FIVE GREAT SHORT STORIES
Arthur Stringer "The Plant of the Blue Pear"
Will Levington Comfort "The Shielding Wing"
Robert W. Chambers "The Dementia of Mr. Smith"
Cosmo Hamilton "The Turning Point"
Rupert Hughes "Though the Sky Fall"

FOUR STAR FEATURE ARTICLES
Sir Rabindranath Tagore "My School in Bolpur"
B. C. Forbes "How War is Financed"
William Frederick Cody "The Great Wes That Was"
Henry Smith Williams, M. D., L.L. D. "New Hope for Rheumatism Sufferers"

REVIEWS AND CRITICISMS
Review of Play "'Ception Shoals"
Gardner Teall, Criticism of the Master Painter, Zuloaga
J. Henry Fabre A Book Review
Angela Morgan, a Poem "Make of the Man the Statue"

I come from Bengal, India. My life has been devoted to writing poetry and teaching boys.

My school is at Bolpur. In many ways it is different from any other school in the whole world. You Americans will probably call it "outrageously new."

The boys in my school love to study. They rove the fields. They gather wild flowers. They sit in the branches of giant trees reading their books and listening to the songs of birds.

They are up every morning to breathe the crisp air and see the sun rise.

15 minutes in the morning and 15 minutes in the evening they meditate. They remain quiet and exert the power of self-control, even though, instead of contemplating God, some of the little fellows may be watching a bird hopping from twig to twig.

My message will be read, I hope, by every teacher, every educator, every parent and every boy in this big country.

It is written for all America and published in the April issue of Hearst's Magazine.

Rabindranath Tagore

SAYS IT'S USELESS TO FIGHT U-BOATS

If Britain Can't Suppress Them, How Can We Hope To? La Follette Asks.

EXCUSES HIS FILIBUSTER

Armed Ship Bill Gave Illegal Powers to President, He Says, and Was Not Impartial.

Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin has sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES some of the reasons for his opposition to the Armed Ship bill, prefaced by a complaint against the "tyrannical action" of the majority, which "resorted to the very filibustering methods which it so violently condemned in order to prevent me from obtaining the floor."

The Senator's objections to the bill fall under four heads, which may be summarized as follows:

1. It was unconstitutional, for it gave the President the right to make war.

2. It was useless, for it seems to be impossible to fight the German submarines.

3. It was not impartial, for if we mean to assert our rights by armed force we should do so not only against Germany, but against England, which "established the first war zone in violation of international law."

4. It was injected into Congress at the last moment, when urgent bills carrying enormous appropriations awaited consideration.

A War for "Fat Profits."

"Shall we break the peace of the neutral half of the world?" he asks. "And for what? For commercial advantages and fat profits beneficial to a limited number of our dollar-scarred patriots, for neutral rights which we surrendered to the belligerents on one side during the first three months of the European war. So far as the masses of men who are killing each other are concerned, the European war is a bootless conflict. The multitudes who are dying in the trenches and the millions who are suffering more agonizing pain at home do not know what it is all about.

"If the silent masses who found opportunity for expression at the November election could today make themselves heard above this clamor for war, instigated and sustained by the money power and a subjugated press, they would with even a stronger voice pray God that this country be kept out of war."

In arguing the unconstitutionality of the law, the Senator calls attention to the provision that the President, besides arming merchant ships, could use any other methods and instrumentalities in his judgment necessary to protect them.

"He might decide," says the Senator, "that the best way to protect our merchant ships would be to land an army in Germany and destroy the Krupp works and any other manufacturing plants where Germany is constructing submarines.

"The Armed Ship bill meant war. In attempting to force it through in the last hours of the Sixty-fourth Congress the President made it plain that he desired to be left alone to exercise extraordinary and autocratic power affecting the destiny of this country and the world, from the fourth of March to the assembling of the new Congress in the following December."

Sees Resistance as Useless.

As to the alleged inadequacy of the measure, the Senator says:

"There was no evidence before Congress that would warrant the conclusion that arming these ships would afford protection. The Laconia was armed, but she was torpedoed twice and sunk without a chance to fire a shot. Merchant ships of the Allies are armed. Their great loss of tonnage is conclusive evidence that guns planted on merchant ships are ineffectual in warding off submarine attack.

"If it is so easy to clear the transatlantic lanes of submarines, why is not the British Admiralty keeping them open and free for our commerce—since our carrying trade across the Atlantic now consists of supplies for the Allies—food and ammunition? From all we can learn, it appears that the British Navy is not attempting this perilous task, but is keeping inside carefully guarded harbors. What assurance have we that we can clear the German war zone? Manifestly it is an undertaking which the British Admiralty declines for good and sufficient reasons.

"I have the best authority for the statement that the chances of hitting a periscope at the distance of two miles, a range at which the submarine discharges its torpedo with deadly accuracy, would in a hundred shots be practically zero. Would not a command to clear the sea of German submarines be analogous to the order to bring Villa out of Mexico, dead or alive?

"The one overpowering motive that might justify our entering the war is that of carrying food to the hungry in Europe, but then we should go to all the starving nations—through the Baltic to the Poles, who are suffering as terribly from the effects of the war as the Belgians, and getting no relief; we should force our way through the Mediterranean to the Greeks, whose poor, we are told, are subsisting on roots and grass.

"But food riots in our own great cities and the ever-increasing difficulty of the masses of people to maintain the normal standard of living because of the world's shortage and the wicked speculation of Wall Street in the necessaries of life imperatively demand that we should not enter upon an aggressive war for humanitarian ends, much less for commercial profits in carrying munitions."

Then the Senator takes up the question of neutral rights.

Orders from British Admiralty.

"If," he says, "we really mean to reclaim and assert our neutral rights to the freedom of the seas by using the armed forces of the United States, then we should as a neutral nation—neutral in fact as well as in name—assert those rights against Great Britain and her allies, as well as against Germany; insist on access to the Port of Bremen, as well as that of Liverpool, and hold all belligerents alike to strict accountability for unlawful interference with those rights.

"Perhaps some consideration of the source of the clamor for arming our ships may shed light on the real motives back of that movement. The demand came chiefly from the American Line, a subsidiary of the International Mercantile Marine Company, which in December, 1916, had 162 vessels flying the British flag, 2 flying the Belgian flag, and 8 flying the United States flag. The control of the International Mercantile Marine Company prior to the war was in England. Whether the stock control is now English or Morgan is immaterial.

"Mr. P. A. S. Franklin, whose interviews and movements have been featured as though he were head and front of the American merchant marine, is the active manager of these combined properties—British, Belgian, and American. When one of the American Line ships armed with United States guns sails out to sea, the order to fire will be given by Mr. Franklin's master of the ship, not by the United States gunner. The English owners give orders to Franklin. The English owners take their orders from the British Admiralty. Hence we, professing to be a neutral nation, are placing American guns and American gunners practically under the order of the British Admiralty.

"England established the first war zone in violation of international law. On Nov. 2, 1914, she declared the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean from the Hebrides to Iceland a military area. She sowed the seas with submerged mines. Our Government submitted to this sweeping order destructive of our neutral rights without protest. Thereafter with feeble and ineffectual protest we submitted to her rifling our mails, prohibiting our commerce with the civilian population of Germany, although that country is not legally blockaded, restricting our commerce with other neutral countries, blacklisting our merchants, seizing our ships, and impressing them into her own service, confiscating their cargoes, and with her submerged mines sinking some of our own ships and destroying American lives.

"I am opposed to the United States making war upon England for her ruthless violations of our neutral rights, just as I am opposed to making war upon Germany because of her relentless violation of our neutral rights. The United States might even now render the greatest service to itself, to humanity and the world, by calling a conference of neutral nations, whose object would be to enforce the rights of neutrals. The mere suggestion that food and other supplies would be withheld from both sides impartially would compel all belligerents to observe the principle of freedom of the seas."

SEIZE SUSPECT ON BORDER.

Police Arrest Man Carrying Information on Troops and Bridges.

PECOS, Texas, April 1.—A man, giving the name of A. W. Linenburg, was arrested yesterday at Toyah, twenty miles west of here, and is being held here pending instructions from military authorities at Fort Sam Houston.

The man had been in Toyah a week, and when arrested, officers say, papers were found in his possession giving names of towns and the location of all railroad bridges on the Southern Pacific, and Texas & Pacific Railways in West Texas, as well as a list of the number of American soldiers stationed in Texas-Mexican border points.

AMERICAN CRUISER CAPTURES FERNANDEZ

Leader of Cuban Revolt Seized with Friends on Ship Nearing the Haitian Coast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 1.—Rigoberto Fernandez and Loreto de Mola, leaders of the Santiago revolt, were captured today by an American cruiser while nearing the coast of Haiti in a schooner. Three others were also captured.

Cuba was informed by the Cuban Consul in Haiti, and later by William E. Gonzales, the American Minister to Cuba. The Cuban Consul in Haiti cabled, asking what disposition Menocal desired to be made with the arrested men. Menocal answered, ordering that they be held pending extradition proceedings.

Fernandez and Mola are known to have upward of a million dollars, stolen from various banks in the towns of Oriente Province. They are also wanted on charges of murder and arson, and the Cuban Government will make every possible effort to extradite them. The Haitian Minister tonight expressed the opinion that his Government would permit promptly the extradition of the five men, as Haiti is not desirous of harboring fomenters of revolution.

In another clash between loyal and rebel forces today between Tunas and Jobabo in Camaguey Province, twenty-five rebels were killed. Twenty more were killed in a clash in the northeastern portion of Santa Clara, near the Camaguey border. Other clashes at various places today brought the rebel killed to nearly seventy. One hundred and twenty more surrendered.

GYPSIES RIDE IN AUTOS.

Caravan de Luxe Attracts Much Attention at Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y., April 1.—A band of about twenty gypsies, traveling de luxe, from Boston to San Francisco, camped here tonight. Three new high-powered automobiles are used to carry the gypsies and three smaller cars carry their goods. The men are plentifully supplied with money.

The caravan attracted much attention as they passed through the village late this afternoon and pitched their camp in a small clump of woods at the foot of the hills. They will be up bright and early in the morning to continue their trip.

Silver Foxes
Cross Foxes
Blue Foxes

We have received a wonderful collection of these beautiful pelts which we will offer at exceptionally attractive prices during the entire week commencing
Monday April 2nd
All the latest modes for
Summer Wear
A two skin set of exceedingly rare specimen of
Silver Fox
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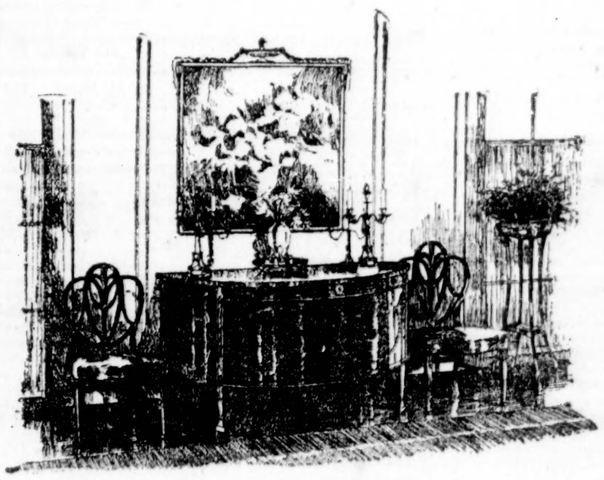
EASTER WEEK is the time of times to select new footwear. Stocks are at their height of variety and attractiveness, and as we enter our sixty-first spring season, the assortments are extensive and inviting as never before. Low shoes for men and women in smart new styles made to give the service and comfort that folks rely on in an Alexander Shoe. The stocks are equally complete at both stores—the service, deft and prompt.



A Glimpse of Subtle Elegance at the Hampton Shops

PROBABLY your attention would anywhere be attracted by this bowed fronted Cabinet of gleaming Satinwood which owes the nicety of its proportions and the delicacy of its decoration to the brothers Adam. But you must see it in the Hampton Shops Galleries, in the setting there provided for it if you would appreciate, to the full, its fascinating charm.

Here its effect is enhanced by the shield-back Chairs whose Prince of Wales feathers point unerringly to Heppelwhite, by the slenderly curving Jardinière stand, by the Adam Candelabra of silver and by the Frame of carved and gilded wood which hangs above.

It is all very delightful and suggests the cultivated taste and discriminating knowledge which are a part of the Hampton Shops.

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Pacifists and Pro-Germans! Sign the following disloyalty pledge and array yourselves solidly on the side of PEACE with dishonor:

We believe in peace at any price. The price at present is infamy.

We believe in poltroonery. We would not fight to repel invasion.

We believe in unpreparedness. Weakness and cowardice are the real guarantees of peace.

We believe in taking no part in the prevention of murder and outrage. Let America do nothing to interfere with the orgy of slaughter inaugurated by Prussian militarism and submarine piracy.

MOTHERS, DAUGHTERS AND WIVES OF MEN!

Whether we would fight to protect your honor is a hypothetical question which would require too long a discussion for the space at our disposal.

$200,000

is needed at once to carry on our disloyal propaganda. Our position is critical. American patriotism is arousing the country to perform its duty to humanity and civilization. $200,000 is a small sum to spend in the noble work of intimidating Congressmen, interfering with recruiting for the Army and Navy, and corrupting American ideals of justice and honor.

GERMANY HAS CONTRIBUTED LIBERALLY, but let American Pacifists bear their share of the financial burden.

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Geo. Haven Putnam, President
Douglas W. Johnson, Chairman
Wm. Emerson, Treasurer

Send checks to

URGENCY PEACE UEBER ALLES FEDERATION

FEAR WE HAVE MORE GERMAN SECRETS

Germans Suspect Other Information Got Out with the Note to Mexico.

CODE KNOWN TO AMERICA?

Some Messages to Bernstorff Cable in Embassy Mail—Zimmermann Still Under Fire.

COPENHAGEN, April 1, (via London.)—The Germano-Mexican alliance incident, it is evident from reports brought by persons recently arrived from Germany and from press reports of the Reichstag sessions, continues to provide unpleasant moments for Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, Secretary for Foreign Affairs. His defense of his action behind the closed doors of the Reichstag Committee and in the open house has not availed to check either public or private criticism of the act itself, and, still more, the greater crime of being found out.

Dr. Zimmermann's latest explanation in the Reichstag on Friday is dismissed by the Tageblatt as avoiding the real crux of the matter, namely, the wisdom of the step as a matter of policy. Formal justification for the proposal is unquestioned, but, as the Tageblatt points out, the vital point is the effect which the overtures might be expected to have on Mexico, on Japan, and on public opinion in the United States, particularly in the Western and Southern States.

Regarding Dr. Zimmermann's statement that the manner in which the American Government obtained cognizance of the instructions is still under investigation, The Associated Press is informed from an authoritative German source that it is known that this could only have occurred through the United States Government having obtained possession of the code in which the instructions were telegraphed, either before they reached Washington or when they were on the way. The latter is regarded as the more probable, and there is considerable anxiety as to the further material which the United States may have obtained through this insight into the most confidential German communications.

The channel whereby the instructions were conveyed to Count von Bernstorff, the former Ambassador at Washington, is described mysteriously as a "special and particularly secure" one, but it is considered not impossible that the Foreign Office took advantage of the State Department, which allowed the American Embassy at Berlin now and then to transmit communications between the German Government and Count von Bernstorff. Embodied within such dispatches were other messages in a second "inside" code. One such message was transmitted by Ambassador Gerard about the date of the Mexican discussion.

The text of the instructions as made public from Washington has never been published in Germany. An ostensible text has been made public in Germany, but that was subjected to a few, though important revisions including omission of the offer to Mexico respecting Texas. Even at that the Socialist critics have ridiculed the idea that the Mexicans would consider the possibility of conquering Arizona and New Mexico, and have characterized the idea of a war between the United States and Japan as a dogma like the earlier one of "the inevitable Russo-English collision."

POLES RESIGN FROM DUMA.

Out of Place There, as Poland's Freedom Is Proclaimed, They Say.

PETROGRAD, April 1.—The Polish members of the Duma and Council of Ministers have sent a declaration to the President of the Duma, Michael Rodzianko, tendering their resignations.

The reason given is that their continuance in office would be incongruous in view of the fact that the Government Council, the workmen, soldiers, and Deputies have acknowledged and proclaimed the independence of Poland.

CZERNIN'S SPEECH REVIVES PEACE TALK

Semi-Official German Intimation That Overtures from Russia Would Be Welcomed.

REACTION NOT FAVORED

Hungarian Parties Declare for Non-Interference in Russia's Internal Affairs—Excitement in Holland.

LONDON, April 1.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says that a semi-official Berlin telegram states that in German political circles the following view is taken of the interview with Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in the Fremdenblatt, in which he was quoted as saying that the Entente could conclude an honorable peace and that the proposal of the Central Powers for a peace conference still held good:

"We joyfully greet the frank utterances of the well-tried leader and the Austro-Hungarian policy. They will doubtless contribute to dissipate rumors which the enemy is circulating that the Central Powers are interested in a Russian reaction and are willing to assist it to return to power. Count Czernin thus closely adheres to the utterances of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg in the Reichstag. It lies now with Russia to reply to these clear and unmistakable utterances of the German and Austrian satesmen.

"Count Czernin's remark regarding his general readiness to enter peace negotiations immediately our enemies are ready to abandon their unrealizable idea of crushing us also fundamentally agrees with the general wishes of the German people. As regards this we can, with erect head, await the offer of the enemy, to whom since Dec. 12 our intentions have been known. We are stronger than ever on all our fronts, and we can and shall, as Count Czernin said, hold on to the end to an honorable peace, which really is worth our gigantic sacrifices."

BUDAPEST, April 1.—Discussion regarding Hungary's attitude toward events in Russia was made a special order of the day by the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies. The Government spokesman made a speech to which the leaders of all parties agreed, declaring for a policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of Russia.

He added that the Central Powers were ready to take up peace negotiations whenever the Entente countries "abandoned their lust of conquest."

THE HAGUE, April 1.—The important interview with Count Czernin von Chudenitz, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, printed in the semi-official Fremdenblatt of Vienna and republished here, caused an unusual sensation in the Dutch press. The remarks of Count Czernin are generally interpreted in Holland as being a new peace proposal for a general conference of all the belligerents without the interruption of hostilities, and the enabling of conversations without the loss of military or political advantage.

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AFTERMATH OF WAR.

The effects of war on the economic systems of Europe elucidated in The Annalist every Monday; 10 cents on all news stands—$4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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The confidence of millions of people in Munsingwear quality, their faith in Munsingwear ideals, their satisfaction in Munsingwear itself, their continued and repeated buying of Munsingwear, their daily proof of its superiority in actual use—these are the things that have made possible the wonderfully planned and equipped mill where Munsingwear is made.

The mill is built of brick and concrete; is absolutely fire-proof; contains fifteen acres of floor space; gives steady employment to several thousand skilled operators, who, under ideal sanitary conditions and with the aid of ingenious machinery, are able to turn out over 30,000 Munsingwear garments daily. Because of the satisfactory way in which these garments fit and cover the form, and their unusual durability and washability,—production of more than 10,000,000 garments will be required to supply the popular demand for Munsingwear in 1917.

Remember—Don't say underwear, always say Munsingwear.

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To Night in the Post

Fontaine Fox
—you know him
—and his little pup
—and his Jimmy
—and his Tomboy Taylor
—and his Katrinka
—and his Toonerville trolley
—and his Terrible Tempered Mr. Bang
—In the New York Evening Post
—every evening
—hereafter

WAR WITH AMERICA FINDS BERLIN CALM

Continued from Page 1.

opposition to reform does not even control all the conservative votes, some of them having been cast in favor of the resolution.

At the last moment the National Liberal Deputy, Hirsch, representing the steel interests of Essen, announced that, although he had signed the petition for the creation of a Constitutional commission, the course of the debate had convinced him that he could not support it, whereupon he and another National Liberal representative of the mining interests, one Schlee, left the Chamber.

The commission will be composed of twenty-eight members of all factions of the Reichstag, who will be elected on the resumption of business by the House on April 24. While the powers of the commission are limited to merely proposing measures, it is supposed that if it presents a clearly outlined program which is supported by the full Reichstag the Government will readily carry it into effect.

Cordial Answer to Russian Socialists.

The presiding officers of the Social Democratic Party have sent the following telegram to Minister Stanning in Copenhagen:

"We have received from the Russian Socialists in Copenhagen a peace manifesto, in which they express the hope that we will succeed in preventing any interference with the development of the Russian revolution.

"Germany's Social Democracy, completely in accord with the manifesto, has in that sense used its energy and influence in the recent Reichstag debates. But all the other German parties and the Government, too, have decidedly refused any interference in Russian internal politics.

"The German Social Democratic Party congratulates the Russian proletariat on its successes on the road to political liberty, and desires earnestly that these successes may help to restore peace, for which the German Social Democracy has been fighting since the beginning of the war.

"Please forward this communication to Tscheidse, Duma, Petersburg."

In an editorial, Vorwärts says:

"Only Germany's blows at Russia made the revolution possible. Without German arms there would have been no Russian revolution. This logical development must not be permitted to be obscured. It will readily be understood that the further success of the revolution depends entirely on Germany's attitude."

HAIL PROSPECTS OF REFORM.

German Papers Hopeful of the Constitutional Commission's Work.

AMSTERDAM, April 1, (via London.)—Satisfaction is expressed by the German newspapers regarding the appointment of a commission of National Liberals to discuss constitutional reforms in Germany. The Vossische Zeitung says:

"This is a gratifying political event which will have considerable influence in the future development of the Constitution and may prove to be a foundation for the erection of a new German House."

The Tageblatt says:

"An overwhelming majority in the Reichstag has an earnest desire to adapt German and Prussian conditions to the new times. The demand for the reconstruction of Prussia in general and a Prussian electoral law in particular, apart from the carrying into effect of real parliamentarism, stands foremost. Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg must decide whether his reasons given in committee are sufficient to induce him to abandon resistance to the abolition of the old electoral system, or whether he still thinks it is desirable to delay necessary reforms for a further indefinite time."

The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"The Chancellor must see that his manner has satisfied neither the Right nor the Left of the Reichstag. Some want deeds, while others merely are displeased with his words."

Vorwärts says:

"Much would be lost if this committee again proved impotent. The task of the committee is to show that the German nation can as well demand that respect for itself as can other civilized nations."

The Munich Post says:

"By failing to introduce universal suffrage the Chancellor missed a golden opportunity of showing that Germany no longer was dominated by reactionary Prussia. With the flimsiest excuses the Chancellor has shrunk from reforming the most reactionary State in all Europe."

The Vienna Zeit says:

"If Russia amidst war could find time for a great revolution, Prussia must also find time for a small franchise reform."

Dr. Victor Adler, leader of the Austrian Social Democrats, says in the Vienna Neue Freie Presse:

"The Russian revolution has created a new situation in Europe. For Austria a new era has begun. Competition with freedom in Russia will be hard, and Austria must prepare for it."

SOCIALIST IN REICHSTAG HINTS AT REVOLUTION

Ledebour Cites Kerensky's Rise in Russia to Encourage His Followers.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, April 1, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The debate which preceded the adoption by the Reichstag of the motion appointing a committee to consider constitutional questions was interesting on account of the great amount of peace talk in it.

Georg Ledebour of the Socialist minority scored heavily when he said: "The Kaiser regards it as his glory that in 1905 he advised the Czar of Russia not to oppose any longer the wishes of his people for reform. Why did the Kaiser not give the same advice to Wilhelm II.?"

The same speaker, referring to the Russian revolution, made the following pointed statement: "Kerensky [the new Russian Minister of Justice and a Socialist] is now the most powerful man in Russia; yet he was lately but the leader of quite a small faction. We are few in Parliament, but behind us stands the industrial revolutionary population, true to democratic principles."

Hugo Haase delivered a powerful attack on existing conditions. The leader of the Socialist minority called for the democratization of the army as urgently necessary, and with scorn pointed to the fact that, while Russia releases political prisoners, Liebknecht is doing hard labor, Rosa Luxemburg has been in prison for nine months without a charge having been brought against her. He made an interesting reference to peace when he said:

"The Russian revolution lays upon us the duty of introducing peace negotiations without delay; but we must not imagine that we can have peace with Russia alone, and so be able to throw greater forces on our other enemies. The dream of a separate peace must go. Our home and foreign policies have suffered shipwreck. We demand an immediate armistice for the purpose of bringing about peace without annexations on either side, without war indemnities and on a basis of self-government."

These utterances of the Socialist minority, which is most in touch with the people, show how deeply the prolonged war is cutting into the soul of Germany.

One remarkable feature of the debate was that there were no fewer than three references to King Edward VII. Several speakers said that a constitutional monarchy meant a shadow King—a statement which met with cries of "King Edward VII.!" whom Herr David called "politically one of the strongest men of his time."

"Everything goes to show that a distinct democratic movement exists in Germany, but it is necessary to emphasize the fact that the country is still far from being disposed to conclude peace on the Entente's terms, or anything like them.

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Drink Man-a-cea Water with your meals to help relieve indigestion, dyspepsia and distress after eating. Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.

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A substantial part of the business of the Harriman National Bank has accrued to it through recommendation of its services by depositors to their friends and business acquaintances. There is no more valuable business on our books than has come to us in this way.

The services of a bank are almost strictly professional, and are comparable to the services of a physician, a lawyer, an engineer, an architect, and therefore, being to a large extent intangible, are difficult of appraisal by the public who have had no experience of them.

The features of service to the public include character, quality and quantity. You would not send your watch to a blacksmith for a new hairspring; you would not use the precious metals for a kitchen utensil, even if you could afford it, nor would you set a jewel in base metal; you would not care to pay for two yards of silk if you really required but one.

The Harriman National Bank is never more pleased than when offered opportunity to discuss with prospective customers the suitability of its services to their requirements and their individual banking needs. If we cannot serve you to mutual advantage, yours as well as ours, we are frank enough to tell you so, and we are frequently able to indicate where you may be served more suitably in the circumstances.

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In every village and city, from cross-roads to metropolis, the glowing ends of Fatima Cigarettes will signal "Comfort" to smokers all over the land.

Fatimas are comfortable to the throat and tongue; and they leave you feeling "fit" and clear-headed at the end of a long Fatima day that leads into a fragrant Fatima evening.

It's the common-sense "Comfort" of their delicate Turkish blend that has made Fatimas known as a sensible cigarette. Tonight—try them!

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A Magazine Containing 220 Pages

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Every intelligent person should study and possess the **Authentic Documents** pertaining to each.

Current History Magazine for April contains also *Human Interest* Stories, such as details of **Starvation in Europe, Descriptions of Battlefields in France,** the **Stories of the Capture of Bagdad** and **Approach to Jerusalem,** the **Horrors of Invaded Poland,** the **Problems of Greece,** the **Dardanelles Failure,** &c.

There are chapters of great value as *History* such as *Major Dayton's Military History of the War,* Lieut. Gill's (U. S. N.) *Naval History* of the war, a brilliant and careful analysis, officially revised, of the *Naval Strength of U. S.* (Illustrated.)

In addition there are **Brilliant Essays by** *Eminent Writers* of various nations, such as Wm. Archer and Jos. Reinach, and on such subjects as the Kaiser as he is actually today, Who Began the War, America in English Eyes, &c.

There are *Fascinating Annals* giving **authentic reports** of great movements and campaigns.

There are also 20 pages of Great Cartoons, 16 pages of Rotogravure Etchings, Maps, Charts and Diagrams.

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GERMANS PREPARE A SUPREME EFFORT

Every Available Man, Even Unfit and Those Over 45, Called to the Colors.

MAY STRIKE IN ALSACE

Removal of Headquarters to Kreuznach, on Rhine, Indicates Attack in the South.

COPENHAGEN, April 1. — Germany, according to information reaching here from Berlin, is now gathering to the colors every available man for a supreme military effort to bring the war to a victorious conclusion in this year's campaign, a goal which Field Marshal von Hindenburg and his advisers consider by no means impossible of attainment.

Without altering formally the law of military service, the German authorities have in practice extended the period of service beyond the forty-fifth year, and are retaining with the colors, and in many instances for fighting duty with active units in the front line, Landsturm men who have passed this age.

The policy of the German War Department as announced in the Reichstag this week by a military representative is to withdraw those men over 45 from the front line after they have done six months of duty there, but military exigencies compel the holding of these over-age men for service in the so-called etape, or region behind the actual fighting front.

For some time the German authorities in a grand combing out of men earlier pronounced unfit for service have been mustering men on the very verge of the age limit, but up to the present they have announced that the necessity has not yet arisen for legislation raising the age limit to 65, as has been done in Austria-Hungary. The operations of the labor service law, now in full swing, are further releasing for service at the front every available man behind the lines capable of carrying a rifle, so that the next two or three months should see the German armies at their maximum in size.

Simultaneously with this draining to the dregs of human reservoirs of soldier material, Germany's industrial mobilization also is approaching a climax. A scheme for converting every available factory and employing every available machine on war work and manning them with labor obtained under the labor service law is contemplated. The work is to be done in three stages, and the construction of a third batch of munition plants is to begin immediately. The output of cannon and munitions, therefore, should soon reach its maximum.

The secret of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's plan of employing in the 1917 campaign the army so reinforced and supplied to their maximum extent still is well kept. It is uncertain whether the offensive will be directed in the east or in the west, and the Germans' strategic reserve, at last accounts still within Germany, has not begun to move in either direction. The German Main Headquarters, according to reports received here, is now established at Kreuznach, on the Rhine, the General Staff Headquarters at Charleville and Mezières, twin French towns, where Emperor William's military capital was located for almost two years until von Hindenburg's appointment to the chief command, having been abandoned shortly before the Somme retirement.

This change in headquarters perhaps may throw some light on von Hindenburg's plans, as the new choice, while centrally located as regards the whole western front, is better situated for control of the operations along the southern sector of that front than was the former site.

On the surface there are indications that the purpose of the Somme retirement appears to be developing not as a scheme for bringing on a great open field engagement at that particular part of the front, but to avoid the impending onslaught by the mighty array of Anglo-French artillery massed on that section and to delay a renewal of an Anglo-French offensive by the time required to advance the big guns to the new line. Recent references to the retirement received here, or expressed by German military critics, turn on the ability of the new line to resist the battering of the Entente offensive, and the Teutoh commanders are said no longer to be concerned with the possibility of a great battle in the region between Arras and the Aisne because the destruction of roads and communications has rendered it unfit for a battle field.

German newspapers are now thoroughly broken to the censorship and the publication of field post letters has ceased, so the most careful scrutiny of the German press gives no indications as to what direction the troops, released by the shortening and straightening of the line, are going.

BULGAR HOPE OF PEACE.

Premier Thinks Rapprochement with Russia Possible.

SOFIA, April 1. (via Amsterdam and London.)—Premier Radoslavoff addressing the Bulgarian Parliament on the Russian revolution, expressed the belief that it would make possible the return of good relations between the Russian and Bulgarian peoples. He paid a warm tribute to the patriotism of the Russian Duma and said:

"I hope now the state of things in Russia will be consolidated and will open the way to a good understanding between our peoples. Bulgaria declared war against absolutist Russia, but she always has borne in mind the distinction between absolutist Russia and the Russian people."

SOFIA, April 1.(via Berne to Paris.)—Former Bulgarian students at the American college in Constantinople, including a number of Bulgarian politicians and other men who have been decorated for services to their country, have determined to send to President Wilson their special thanks for his recent attempt to obtain peace terms from the belligerents. The students will request President Wilson to remain true to his peace principles, "since America can by virtue of its peculiar position and power, work most effectually for the progress of civilization and the future of humanity."

BERLIN WARNS RELIEF SHIPS

Refuses Responsibility for Further Fate of Belgian Vessels.

BERLIN, April 1, (via Amsterdam and London.)—An official statement issued today dealing with the food supply of the Belgian Relief Committee says:

"The supply has been at a standstill since the middle of February. Fifteen relief ships are lying in English harbors. The British Government requested Germany to grant them a safe crossing of the Channel to Rotterdam until March 2, otherwise the cargoes of the vessels would be discharged in England.

"Germany gave guarantees on condition that this Government be informed beforehand as to the number, the names, the cargoes, and the ports, as a full guarantee could only be given if these particulars were known to the German sea forces.

"The German request was only fulfilled regarding four vessels and the relief committee was informed as to the safe route. For the rest of the vessels the British Government refused to give particulars. Germany, therefore, is unable to guarantee the desired security and refuses responsibility for the further fate of those vessels or their cargoes and for further consequences, unless fresh negotiations lead to a satisfactory conclusion."

HAIG BEATS BACK FOE NEAR ST. QUENTIN

Continued from Page 1.

first three months of this year number 79 officers and 4,600 men.

We captured the village of Savy this morning, four miles west of St. Quentin, after considerable fighting, taking 61 prisoners and 2 machine guns. The enemy's casualties were heavy, both in killed and wounded. Seventy German dead were counted on the front of a single battalion.

This afternoon Savy Wood, a mile to the northeast of the village, was successfully attacked and is now in our possession. We also captured the village of Vendelles last evening, and this morning Epehy and Feldème, (southeast of Heudicourt,) together with a few prisoners. We made further progress to the northwest of Croisilles.

Parties of our troops entered the enemy's trenches in the night and morning north of Roclincourt, northeast of Neuville-St. Vaast and southwest of Givency, (Arras sector.) A few more prisoners were taken and many casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

There was considerable air activity yesterday, with many fights. Two German airplanes were destroyed and three others were driven down. One of our machines is missing.

A dispatch from Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says:

"Our progress in the past twenty-four hours was continued, with enemy opposition weaker along the southern part of the front. Every advance on the northern part had to be wrested by hard fighting.

"Due east of Péronne the British seized a hill which brings them within four miles of the Cambrai-St. Quentin Road. Further south the advance reached a point barely four miles from the centre of St. Quentin.

"In the triangle of greater resistance between Croisilles, Vaulx-Vraucourt, and Queant, two more enemy posts have been captured after fierce fighting. One of these positions was protected by a bombing post, in which every man was killed."

The French also made important progress today on both banks of the Ailette River, particularly to the south, where in a spirited attack General Nivelle's troops occupied several trench systems east of Neuville, running from the Ailette to the Laon Road. The Germans were driven back with heavy losses as far as the outskirts of Vauxaillon and Laffaux. The French captured 108 prisoners.

The text of the French night report follows:

Between the Somme and the Oise intermittent artillery actions occurred and lively fusillades by the advanced posts. We dispersed enemy patrols and made some prisoners.

South of the Ailette River, in the course of a spirited offensive action, our troops occupied from the Ailette River as far as the Laon road several trench systems and organized points of support east of Neuville-sur-Margival. The enemy, who made an energetic defense, was driven back with serious losses as far as the outskirts of Vauxaillon and Laffaux. One hundred and eight prisoners, including two officers and four machine guns, remained in our hands.

In Champagne the artillery of both sides displayed great activity west of Maisons de Champagne. Our batteries took under their fire enemy contingents seen to be marching in that region. There was no event of importance on the rest of the front.

The afternoon statement follows:

Between the Somme and the Oise the artillery duel yas violent in the region of Roupy and on the front between Essigny and Benay.

There were skirmishes between patrols in the sector of Folembray and Coucy-le-Château. North and south of the Ailette River we made sensible progress during the night, especially to the north and east of Margival.

Attempts made by the enemy on our outposts south and east of Craonne, near Vauquois, and in the region west of Le Mort Homme, completely failed. We made some prisoners. The night elsewhere on the front was calm.

Despite the unfavorable weather which still prevails on this front, our pilots were engaged in numerous aerial combats in the course of this week, and destroyed seven German machines. Lieutenant Dorme brought down his eighteenth German airplane and Captain Dormer and Adjutant Casale each forced down his seventh enemy adversary. Captain Matton brought down his fifth German machine.

BERLIN, April 1. (by Wireless to Sayville.)—British troops after tenacious fighting, in which they suffered heavy losses, yesterday pushed their lines into the German positions on the Somme for official statement issued today by the a depth of nearly two miles, says the German Army Headquarters Staff. The British advance was in the region between the Péronne-Gouzeaucourt road and the lowlands of the Omignon stream, in which the towns of Jeancourt and Vermand are situated.

The statement follows:

Between Lens and Arras advances of strong English reconnoitring detachments launched on a broad front failed. Attacks of several battalions against the village of Henin-sur-Coseul, southeast of Arras, were repulsed by us.

Between the road from Péronne to Gouzeaucourt and the lowland of Omignon Brook the English, in engagements in which they suffered heavy losses, advanced their line for a distance of from two to three kilometers.

Along the road leading northeastward from Soissons our batteries and machine guns yesterday found advantageous targets while French attacking troops ebbed back and forth without gaining success. Our own reconnoitring detachments north of Rheims brought in a number of prisoners without losses to us.

Last night hostile detachments southwest of Combres and east of St. Maurice (in the Woevre sector) and in the Parroy Forest (Meurthe et Moselle region) tried to enter our trenches. They were immediately driven away everywhere.

British Menace to St. Quentin.

The British gains since last Wednesday west and northwest of St. Quentin are indicated on the above map by the dotted line, the broken line to the west showing where their front stood on that day. Yesterday the British captured the Village of Savy and the wood of the same name, three miles west of the city. To the north they captured the ridge dominated by Epehy, five miles west of Le Catelet.

WANTS VANDALS PUNISHED.

French Senate Denounces to Civilized World Acts of the Germans.

PARIS, April 1.—The Senate yesterday showed its wrath at the devastations in Northern France, by voting a resolution denouncing to the civilized world the acts of the Germans, demanding that the authors be punished and resolving to continue the war until German imperialism and militarism are definitely crushed.

The resolution was prepared by Senator Henry Cheron, member of the Committee on War Damages, which visited the evacuated region in the Somme after the recent retreat. His speech on the resolution, as well as one by René Viviani, Minister of Justice, brought repeated and prolonged applause and the Senate voted that the two addresses be posted in all public places in France.

Senator Cheron said that Germany as a signatory to The Hague conventions gave a guarantee against the abuse of person or property. This had been treated as a simple scrap of paper, he said, and it would be necessary to go back ages to find such acts of savagery and devastation as the committee found in Northern France.

"We visited a number of cities and about fifty villages," said Senator Cheron. "Everywhere it is pillage and systematic devastation. In a German cemetery we found a statue of peace. It is true that in the same cemetery a tomb was violated, a coffin opened and emptied of its remains and filled with filth.

"At Chauny the Germans destroyed everything by fire and explosion. There remained nothing of this city except a suburb. In this suburb the Germans concentrated the inhabitants of a certain number of localities and then bombarded the suburb, making a number of victims. For these crimes there must be triple punishment, that of international law, penal law, and the victory of civilization.

"No one today would think of making peace with such criminals; any transaction would be treason. The hatred against Germany today is the most holy of duties."

Minister Viviani in the name of the Government associated himself with the conclusions of Senator Cheron, saying:

"Thefts, incendiarism, and assassinations constitute not only attacks on international honor, but are crimes of common law which must be the object of punishment. They are derived from the mediocre psychology of the Germans."

NIVELLE FORESAW BIG BATTLE.

Letter from Him Said Time for Decisive Blow Was Near.

PARIS, April 1.—General Robert George Nivelle, Commander in Chief of the Armies of the North and Northeast, in a letter to a friend written when he was commander of the French troops at Verdun, is quoted as follows:

"Prolonged as is trench war, which we are pursuing for two years on the same ground, it is, however, only one of the numerous forms of war which cannot last always, as it cannot lead to a decision.

"Be sure that the essential principles of war, those of the Napoleonic war, have lost nothing of their value. One day or another they will resume all their rights and we must not be caught unawares. The time is approaching when a most decisive blow will be delivered by the strongest and the most resolute. Its form cannot and must not be preconceived. The necessary superiority we will find not only in our equipment and armament, which, however, will never be too powerful, but also and especially will we find it in the hearts of our admirable soldiers."

Belgians in Heavy Gun Fighting.

HAVRE, April 1. (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement today:

On the entire Belgian front there has been sustained artillery fighting day and night, particularly in the region of Dixmude. Bomb and grenade fighting was resumed in the direction of Steenstraete.

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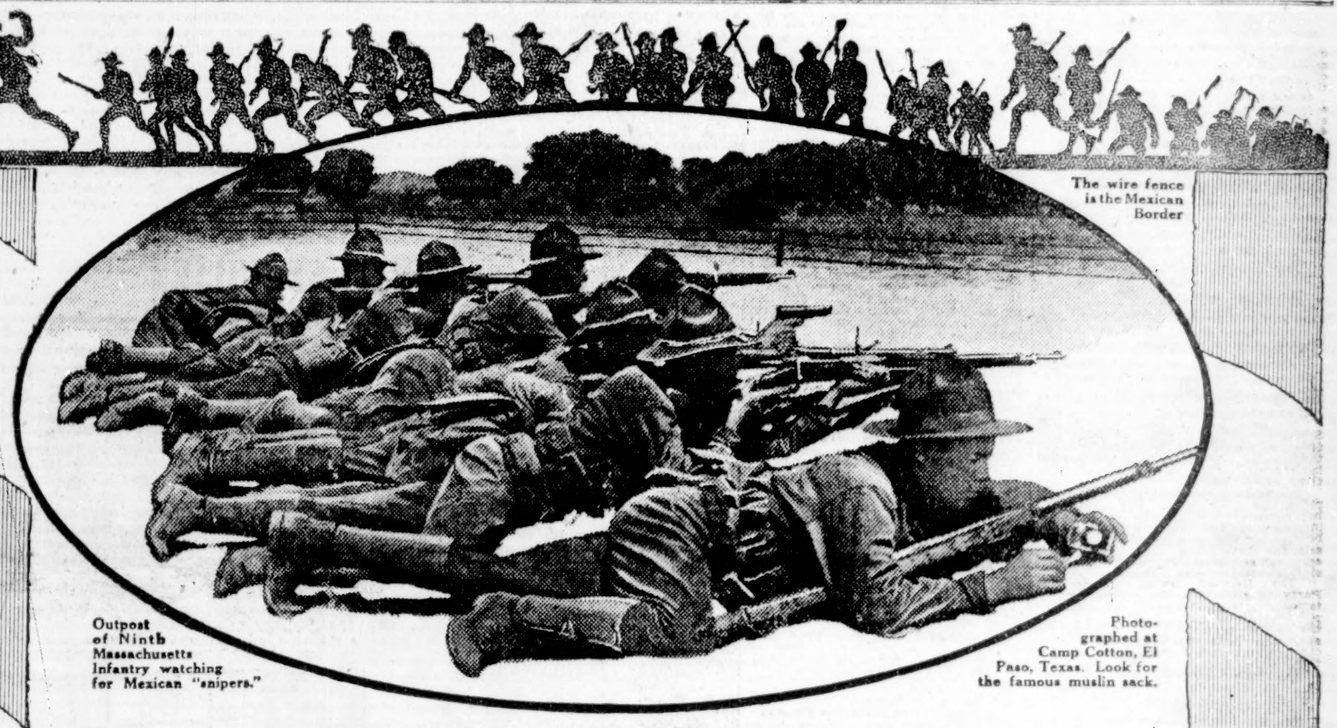

The wire fence is the Mexican Border

Outpost of Ninth Massachusetts Infantry watching for Mexican "snipers."

Photographed at Camp Cotton, El Paso, Texas. Look for the famous muslin sack.

On The Firing Line

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For years "Bull" Durham has been the regular smoke of the U. S. Army and Navy—officers and men alike—and millions of other "regular" Americans. Men who *"roll their own," "hold their own."* Rolling your own cigarette is a National habit. It appeals to the American idea of independence.

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Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co.

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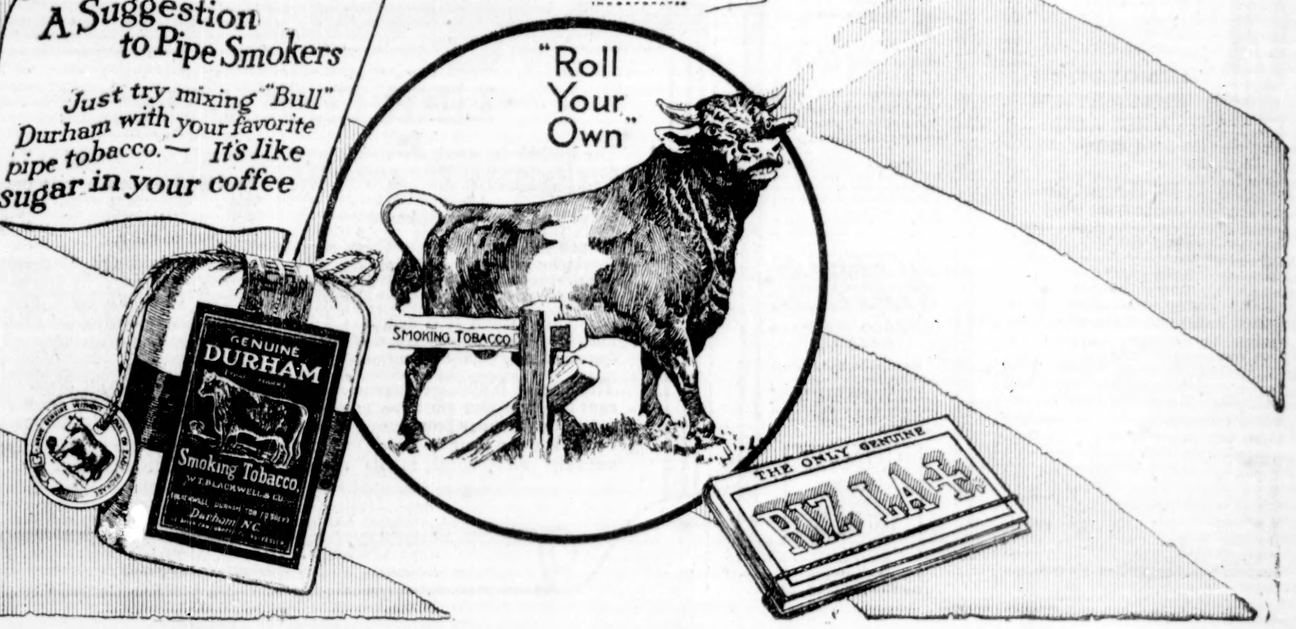
Just try mixing "Bull" Durham with your favorite pipe tobacco.— It's like sugar in your coffee



34 MORE STEAMERS SUNK, SAYS BERLIN

Gives Out an Additional List for March, Which Includes 50 Vessels of Various Types.

TONNAGE TOTALS 90,000

Twenty-four of the Craft Were British—One an 8,000-Ton Auxiliary Cruiser.

BERLIN, Saturday, March 31, (by Wireless to Sayville, April 1.)—In addition to submarine successes already published in the month of March, says an official statement published today by the German Admiralty, thirty-four steamers, two sailing vessels, and fourteen fishing craft, aggregating 90,000 gross tons, were sunk by German submersibles. Of the total twenty-four were British vessels, one of which was an auxiliary cruiser displacing at least 8,000 tons. The following ships were sunk:

Coranda, British, 2,700 tons, armed.

Pola, British, 3,057 tons, with coal, armed.

Trevost, British, 3,112 tons, armed.

Alnwick Castle, British, 5,900 tons, with parcels to Cape Town, armed.

Flixton, British, 4,286 tons, with iron ore, armed.

Antony, British freight and passenger steamer, 6,446 tons, armed.

Clan Macmillan, British, 4,625 tons.

Achille Adam, British, 460 tons.

Rio Sorocaba, British, 4,307 tons, with 6,400 tons of sugar for the French Government.

British steamer, probably Glenaen, 8,200 tons, with sugar from Java to Nantes.

Bassia, British, 1,600 tons.

British schooner William Martyn, with coal.

British fishing craft Guard, Pencaer, Carlew, R-62, R-253, L. T.-1132, B. M.-349, R-125, L. T.-667, T-502, L. T.-962, and R-52.

Three French vessels—Eston, Rhodders, and Etiole-Polerne, (Etoile-Polaire.)

Portuguese steamer Angola, 4,297 tons, with coal.

Thirteen Norwegian vessels—Steamers Skreine, Allool, Attika, Laly, with wood; Arant, with sulphate and paper; C. Sunds, with iron; Pullux, with parcels; Egensse, with victuals to England; Susanna, with herrings; Blomvaag, with coal; Brod, with coal; Rod, Kong, with coal and parcels from Glasgow to Marseilles, and Hugin, with coal from Sunderland to Santander.

Dutch tank steamer August Kissler, 5,100 tons.

Seven ships, the names of which could not be ascertained, also were sunk. They were a British auxiliary cruiser of at least 8,000 tons, an armed steamer of about 2,500 tons, which was sunk after an artillery duel; an armed transport of about 4,000 tons, a loaded steamer of about 3,000 tons, two steamers of 2,000 tons each, one flying the Dutch flag, and a loaded steamer of about 1,500 tons.

The British steamer Alnwick Castle, according to an announcement made by the British Admiralty on March 29, was torpedoed and sunk without warning on March 19, with the loss of ten dead and a number missing. The vessel was sent to the bottom of the Atlantic, the British announcement added, while at a point 320 miles from the nearest land. She was owned by the Union Mail Steamship Company of London.

The Pola was in the service of the British Admiralty. She was 323 feet long, and was built at South Shields in 1898. Her owners were in the English and American Shipping Company, Limited, of London.

The Trevose was 323 feet long and was built at South Shields in 1896. Her owners were the Hain Steamship Company, Limited, of St. Ives.

The Flixton was built at West Hartlepool in 1912 and measured 370 feet. She was owned by the Deddington Steamship Company, Limited, of Hull.

The Antony was in the service of the Booth Steamship Company, Limited, of Liverpool. She was 418 feet long and built at Newcastle in 1907.

The Clan Macmillan was 396 feet long and was built at Dumbarton in 1901. Her owners were Cayzer, Irvine, & Co., Limited, of Glasgow.

The small steamship Achille Adam was built at London in 1837. She was owned by the Southeastern & Chatham Railway Company of London.

The Rio Sorocaba was owned by the American Marine Trading Company of London. She was 390 feet long and was built at Newcastle in 1906.

SECOND RAIDER SUSPECTED.

Sailor Tells of Ship from Which the Seeadler Asked Help.

RIO JANEIRO, April 1.—American sailors who were on ships destroyed by the German raider Seeadler were summoned to the American Consulate here yesterday by Alfred L. M. Gottschalk, the Consul General, to whom they made reports on their experiences.

Roy Clark, one of the Americans, said that while the Cambronne was on her way to Rio Janeiro she sighted a steamer and signaled for help and water. The steamer, however, did not heed the signal. Clark said that he believed the steamer was another raider in disguise. No Americans, he said, were wounded when the raider fired on her victims.

When the Seeadler passed neutral ships, Clark declared, the German sailors took off their caps, swords, and coats to avoid being identified. They did this when they met an American schooner. All the seamen agreed that they were treated fairly by the Germans. The radio set on the raider, they declared, was in almost continuous use.

Another sailor declared that on the day following his capture one of the German officers said to him: "You should not serve on ships carrying ammunition in the future. If you do that it will be at the risk of your life." The prisoners taken by the raider, the sailor said, signed a written agreement not to sail on ammunition boats in the future.

The only casualties reported as the result of the Seeadler's activities are one death and two men wounded.

GERMANS BITTER, DOCTOR SAYS

Hate Americans More Than British, R. O. McKinn Declares.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 1.—"The Germans hate the Americans worse than they do the British," declared R. Orville McKinn, a veterinary surgeon of New York, who arrived here today from a German internment camp on his way home. Dr. McKinn was veterinary aboard the White Star liner Georgic when she was sunk in mid-Atlantic last December by a German commerce raider. He spent three days on the raider and was transferred to the captured steamer Yarrowdale, which landed the doctor with a batch of 462 prisoners at Swinemünde, Germany.

The doctor gave a good description of the raider, which he thought was an ordinary freighter named Puyme, hailing from Bremen.

"During the months that I was in Germany," said Dr. McKinn, "I lost thirty-six pounds. The food we were given at various camps was wretched. I have been instructed to 'keep mum' until I make my report at home, but this much I can say: that the Germans were not exactly gentlemanly toward us."

Dr. McKinn said the Georgic, bound from Philadelphia to Brest, was fired on without warning on Dec. 10, when 1,500 miles from the American coast, by a strange steamer, with all the appearance of an ordinary freighter. The Georgic was hit four times, but only one life was lost. One of the crew was drowned as the boats were being lowered.

The Germans tried for nearly two hours to sink the Georgic by shell fire, then by bombs, and finally by torpedo. It took eight hours, however, to send her to the bottom.

"We remained on board the raider for three days," said Dr. McKinn. "She had scant accomodations, but there were several hundred of us, besides the German guards and crew. I had a fair chance to examine the ship. She was just an ordinary freighter and her hailing port was Bremen. I believe that she was named Puyme, because that name was on her charts. She was, I should say, a ship of 5,000 tons. Her armament consisted of two 6-inch guns forward and one aft, and two deck torpedo tubes.

"I do not believe that she was equipped with false masts or funnels, but I did see stanchions on her which would enable the crew to disguise her as a flush deck ship, although she was a well decked steamer. There were six men on the bridge all the time, with two men in the crow's nest, and they certainly carried out operations methodically.

"On Dec. 13 we were rowed over to the Yarrowdale, which the raider had captured after she sank the Georgic. Near by was the steamer St. Theodore with 5,000 tons of coal in her holds, which the raider was using as a bunker ship. There were 462 prisoners on the Yarrowdale, although she had accommodation for only eighty. The neutrals were separated from the allied seamen, and wore badges on their arms to distinguish them.

"The Yarrowdale steamed on for five days without sighting a ship. We must have gone up near Iceland and then down the Scandinavian coast. We were certainly far north, because the nights were very long and the days very short. The weather was terrible, the ship being under water half the time. On Dec. 31 the Yarrowdale's prisoners landed at Swinemuende, Germany."

BRITISH DRIVE TURKS FURTHER FROM BAGDAD

Take Many Prisoners in an Engagement on the Shatt-el-Adhaim.

LONDON, April 1.—Efforts made by Turkish troops to envelop a British force near Deltawah, thirty-five miles north of Bagdad, have failed, says an official British statement of military operations in Mesopotamia, and the Turks in that region are now in full retreat. The text of the statement reads:

An attempt by the enemy to make a converging movement from the Shatt-el-Adhaim and Dely Abbas on a detachment near Deltawah has failed. The movement from Dely Abbas was continued, and the hostile troops advancing from that direction now are in full retreat.

An enemy force advancing from the Shatt-el-Adhaim was attacked by us on Thursday, and after some severe fighting we occupied the whole enemy position, from which several counter-attacks failed to dislodge us. This enemy force, after leaving 124 unwounded and many wounded prisoners in our hands, has again sought refuge on the right bank of the Shatt-el-Adhaim.

Dely (or, as some maps have it, Deli.) Abbas is about sixty-five miles northeast of Bagdad, and about fifteen miles across the valley of the Diala River from Sheraban, which the British occupied on March 23.

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SUBMARINE TRAILED VIGILANCIA'S BOATS

Hoped to Torpedo Ships Drawn by Their Flares, Survivors at Halifax Assert.

TWO LIFE CRAFT CAPSIZED

Assistant Engineer, Partly Clad in Bitter Cold, Swam a Mile—His Mates Drowned.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 1.—The survivors of the steamer Vigilancia, which was one of three American vessels torpedoed by German submarines on March 16, arrived here today, homeward bound. Fifteen of the crew, including several Americans, were drowned in the launching of boats, and Captain Frank A. Middleton and the twenty-six saved navigated in open boats 150 miles before land was reached at the Scilly Islands.

A German submarine, believed to be the one which launched the torpedoes at the Vigilancia, followed the crew in their boats throughout the night. Captain Middleton would make no statement after his arrival, saying that he had given an account of his experiences on the other side. A spokesmen for the crew, however, told the following story:

"We sailed from New York, Feb. 28, with a general cargo for Havre. On the morning of March 16, when 150 miles from the Scilly Islands, the lookout and the officer on the bridge sighted, a short distance to starboard, a white streak on the surface. A torpedo passed just under our stern. But a minute later another torpedo struck just aft of amidships.

"Five minutes afterward, all four boats had been lowered, but as the ship was still under good headway the Captain's boat and the third officer's boat capsized. Of the twelve men in the third officer's boat, all but one were drowned. Assistant Engineer Scott, the sole survivor, swam a mile after taking off his heavier garments in the water before he reached our boat. We were able to pick up Captain Middleton and most of his boat's crew.

"We saw nothing of the submarine until that night. It was bitter cold and in the hope of attracting some passing vessel, and to obtain a little heat, we burned several flares. Their light disclosed a submarine following us in the hope that we would bring more steamers up to be torpedoed. We sailed and rowed for two days, living on some provisions which we had in our boat and landed at Scilly on Sunday."

The survivors, all of whom were listed as hailing from Wilmington, Del., the port at which they were signed, included: Captain Frank A. Middleton, Master; Ben D. O'Connell, G. H. Smith, A Gillard, "Al" Amac, "Doc" Magee, E. A. Denton, Walter Scott, Alfred Saarim, G. Olserich, V. Galver, V. Peres, D. Cacaris, Manuel Puls, M. Vaedarama, Louis Sousa, Modesta Sabate, J. A. McDonald, Walter Pitts, Oscar Connors, Paul Platt, and Antonio Perez.

WAR CRAFT OFF NANTUCKET.

Norwegian Vessel Reports Being Watched by a Strange Ship.

BOSTON, April 1.—The Norwegian steamer August, arriving from a South American port today, reported sighting a strange vessel off Nantucket Lightship at midnight on Friday. The stranger, which officers said they believed to be a British patrol cruiser, approached within a few hundred yards of the August, circled about her apparently for inspection, and then moved off to sea. The August's officers said they had heard no reports of the presence of the German raider Seeadler (Sea Eagle) in the South Atlantic.

The Leyland Line steamer Etonian, fifteen days out from a British port, brought word of a two days' detention under Admiralty orders, while the Irish Sea was swept clear of mines, reported to have been scattered broadcast by German submarine mine layers.

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Protection

Washington, March 25.—Secretary of War Baker issued this afternoon an order calling militia organizations of nine states and the District of Columbia into the Federal service for home defence, including the protection of public works and factories. About 15,000 men are affected. [illegible] out includes the 2d and 71st New York, both of which had service on the Mexican border in the mobilization last summer.

Department Explains Wilson's Call to Arms

The Department issued this statement:

"Many states have deemed it advisable to call out the National Guard for police purposes of protection. As the necessity for such steps arises from issues which are more national than local, it has been deemed advisable by the Presid[ent]

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CELESTINS

MARCH

The New York Times published 1,021,546 lines of advertising in March, a gain of 113,409 lines compared with March, 1916, and, deducting help and situation wanted advertisements, a greater volume than any other New York newspaper.

The average net paid daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times, exceeding one-third of a million copies, represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating, and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

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It's our intention at Hotels Statler, and our constant endeavor, to be reasonable.

We try to get the customer's viewpoint, and we try to give him what he wants every time it's possible to do so.

We most decidedly do not argue with him—for it's our principle that "the guest is always right."

When we *must* differ from a guest we strive all the harder to "be reasonable"—and he always has the advantage, because his satisfaction is *in every case* guaranteed.

Rates at Hotels Statler are "reasonable," too—$2 up. More than 60% of our rooms are priced at $3 per day and less. Every room has private bath, circulating ice water, and other unusual conveniences.

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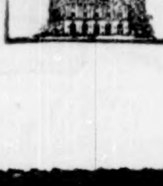
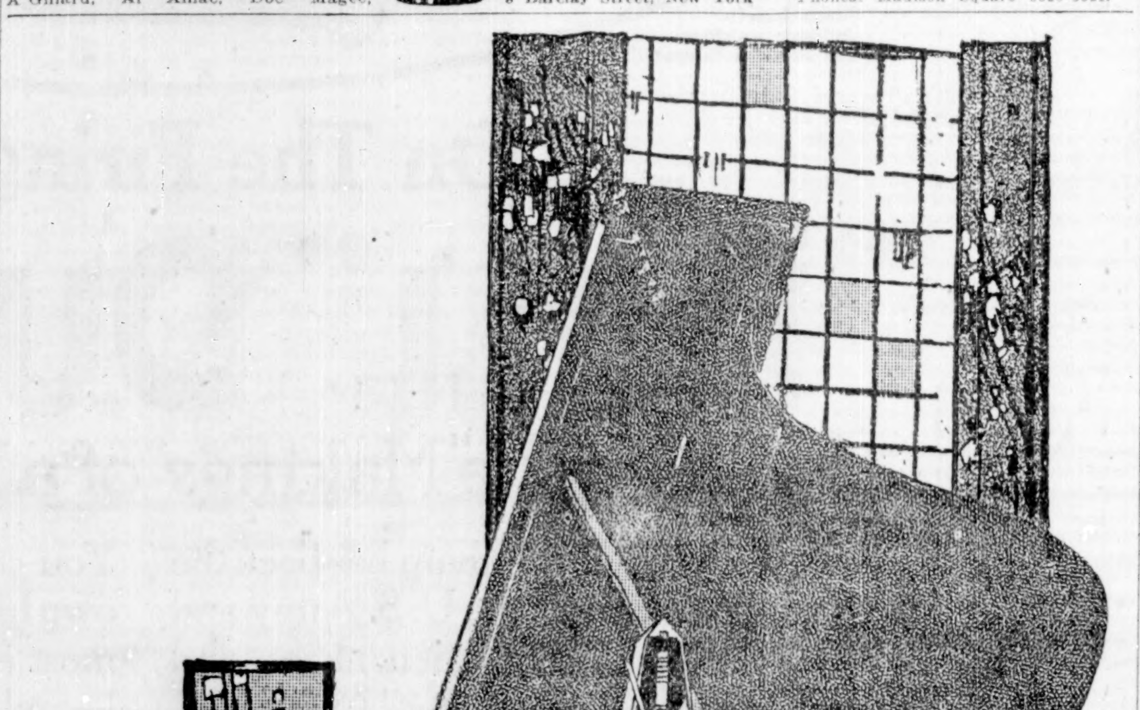
Hotel Statler, St. Louis, will open this fall.

The Pennsylvania, now building in New York, will be Statler-operated — the largest hotel in the world — 2200 rooms, 2200 baths.





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Or are you one of those whom occasional or periodic constipation prevents from enjoying 100 per cent. health? If this condition is allowed to continue, or if it is aggravated by indiscriminate pill-taking, the consequences may easily be serious.

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The New York Times

Daily and Sunday

(Reported to Post Office Department April 2, 1917)

for six months ended March 31, 1917

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Record of Growth

The circulation reports of The New York Times to the Post Office Department—as required by law—are as follows:

(Average for 6 months ended)

October 1, 1912	209,751
April 1, 1913	228,534
October 1, 1913	230,360
April 1, 1914	246,118
October 1, 1914	259,673
April 1, 1915	298,248
October 1, 1915	318,274
April 1, 1916	334,744
October 1, 1916	340,904
April 1, 1917	344,436

**Circulation
The New York Times
Monday, April 2, 1917**

Metropolitan Dealers	228,732
Dealers Elsewhere	89,931
Mail Subscribers	28,021
Total Advance Sale	346,684
Advertising Mail List	156
Exchanges	91
Downtown Office	648
Main Office	711
Annex	775
Office Use	455
Total Net Circulation	349,520

No Returns and No Unsold Copies.

**1898—1917
The New York Times
Circulation Record**

1898	April	25,726
1899	"	76,260
1900	"	82,106
1901	"	102,472
1902	"	104,330
1903	"	105,072
1904	"	110,833
1905	"	122,310
1906	"	126,915
1907	"	144,114
1908	"	165,155
1909	"	176,023
1910	"	181,270
1911	"	191,452
1912	"	225,392
1913	"	228,534
1914	"	246,118
1915	"	298,248
1916	"	334,744
1917	"	344,436

The advertising rate of The New York Times, 50 cents per agate line, with circulation 344,436, makes the cost one cent a line for each 6,888 circulation—the cheapest, as it is the best, and most effective advertising in the world.

The New York Times leads all New York newspapers in volume, as well as in character of general advertising.

MISS RANKIN STANDS BY THE REPUBLICANS

New Congresswoman Will Support the Caucus Candidate in Voting for Speaker.

TO OFFER SUFFRAGE BILL

Plans to Make the Anthony Amendment Her First Measure—Suffrage Leaders to Escort Her.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Miss Jeanette Rankin of Montana, the first woman ever elected to membership in the House of Representatives, tonight declared her allegiance to the Republican organization.

"I was elected to Congress on the Republican ticket," she said as she somewhat nervously faced a throng of newspaper men, "and I intend to abide by the recommendation of the Republican caucus in my vote on the Speakership."

It does not matter much now, of course, for even the Republicans concede, with the defection of Representatives Gardner of Massachusetts and Gray of New Jersey, the re-election of Speaker Clark, but Representative James R. Mann of Illinois, Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, and other Republican leaders expressed considerable relief when they were told that Miss Rankin would "stay on the reservation." In advance of her arrival here today she had both sides puzzled, and because the Republicans could not be any too sure as to how she would vote the Democrats were claiming her for Speaker Clark.

The fact that she is to make her début as a Congresswoman at an extra session called to recognize a state of war between the United States and Germany does not appear to agitate Miss Rankin. On the contrary, she skillfully dodged discussion of the war question.

"The President," Miss Rankin remarked quietly, "is, I believe, about to make certain recommendations upon which he will ask Congress to take action. As I shall have to participate in that action I prefer not indicating in advance what I shall do."

Efforts to draw her out on universal military training were no more successful. Though very feminine in manner and attractive, Miss Rankin could never be described as talkative.

"I was elected on a platform favoring equal suffrage, prohibition, and child welfare," Miss Rankin replied in response to questions concerning her plans for the session, "and I shall support all legislation furthering these causes. I hope to put in as my first bill the Susan B. Anthony nation-wide woman suffrage amendment."

Miss Rankin received the newspaper men in the office which has been assigned her in the House office building. This office is directly opposite that of Representative Moses P. Kinkaid of Nebraska, who is regarded as the most confirmed bachelor in Congress. To be sure, it was the first day in town for the new member from Montana, but nothing in the way of flowers or feminine knick-knacks had been added to the severe furnishings of the room. Nor, for that matter, was there any fluffiness about Miss Rankin's costume. She wore a white shirtwaist and dark skirt, and her black straw hat was described as "along simple and severe lines."

Of average height, slender, and with large, dark eyes, Miss Rankin is going to make an attractive picture on the Republican side of the House chamber. How the notion originated that her hair is red is hard to imagine. It is black—glossy black—with here and there just a wisp of gray.

Miss Rankin will make her first public address here tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock from the balcony of the National American Woman Suffrage headquarters, just before she goes to the Capitol to take her seat. Escorting her to the Capitol will be Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the association; Mrs. Maude Wood Park, National Congressional Chairman; Mrs. Helen Gardener of the Congressional Committee of the National Association, and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Vice Chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. They will witness her take the oath from the gallery of the House.

Before the meeting at the suffrage headquarters, Miss Rankin will be the guest of honor at a suffrage breakfast. Other special guests will be Mrs. Champ Clark, wife of the Speaker; Mrs. A. A. Jones, wife of Senator Jones of New Mexico, and Mrs. John E. Raker, whose husband, Representative Raker of California, had charge of the Woman Suffrage Amendment bill in the last Congress.

Evidently anticipating much work, Miss Rankin will have the services of two secretaries, Miss Florence Leech and Miss Belle Fligelman, who came here a week ago from Montana. These secretaries and Miss Rankin's mother will live with her in a comfortable apartment which they have obtained in the residence section. Miss Rankin's brother, Wellington Rankin, who was his sister's campaign manager, arrived with her today, and will remain here to see her sworn in.

COLOMBIA BARS PLOTS.

Would Not Tolerate German Activities, Says Dr. Jaramillo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Dr. Esteban Jaramillo, late Colombian Minister of the Interior, who is now in the United States representing the Banco Central and the Pacifico Railroad Company, today discussed the attitude of the Colombian people toward the United States and the proposed treaty and payment of $25,000,000 for the Panama Canal Zone. Dr. Jaramillo admitted that there was now a feeling of distrust toward the United States in Colombia, but German propaganda had been no more successful there than in any other neutral country.

Dr. Jaramillo referred to the admiration of Colombians for the United States from the date of Colombian independence to the secession of Panama, during which Colombian institutions were copied from the institutions of the older republic.

"The propaganda of the Central Powers has had no greater success in Colombia than in other neutral countries," he said. "Colombia has not allowed her coast to serve as a base for German submarines. She does not contemplate and would not tolerate within her territory any movement hostile to the United States.

"It may confidently be stated that Colombia is willing to engage to devote the treaty funds to public works and to the economic and humanitarian advancement of her people. I am informed on the highest authority that it is the intention of the Colombian Government to leave the $25,000,000 provided by the treaty on deposit with the United States Treasury or with a responsible American bank. These funds supplemented by other guarantees would serve as the basis for a national Colombian bond issue of about $50,000,000.

"To reopen negotiations in order to incorporate in the present treaty clauses which would meet the new desires of the United States would dishearten America's friends in Colombia and would unduly postpone the day when cordiality would be officially restored between the two nations."

FEEBLE WAR FILM SHOWN.

'Womanhood the Glory of the Nation,' is a Plea for Preparedness.

The most interesting part of the first exhibition of a new preparedness picture called "Womanhood, the Glory of the Nation," last night at the Broadway Theatre was not the eight reels of melodramatic film, but the interlude of speeches provided by J. Stuart Blackton and Burr McIntosh. Mr. Blackton spoke of the Bryans, Stones, and La Follettes as mollycoddles, and asked his auditors to consider what a nation of 100,000,000 Bryans would be as compared with a like number of Roosevelts. Mr. McIntosh gave excerpts from the preparedness speech he has been making at intervals in the last ten years.

There was no denying the psychological aspect of the occasion, with its flags, its patriotic tunes and speeches on the eve of the meeting of what will probably be a war Congress, and the audience clapped and cheered and hissed with great abandon. The loudest cheers came with the mention of Theodore Roosevelt's name or the showing of his picture, and for Mr. McIntosh's suggestion that when Major Gen. Wood reached Washington on his way South he should receive an order to report to the War Department to become its Secretary, and that Mr. Roosevelt be made the Secretary of the Navy.

"Womanhood, the Glory of the Nation," is an inartistic and ineffective picture. It purports to show what might happen to the United States in its present unprepared condition, and for the purposes of its argument assumes that an alien army of 150,000 men has landed on these shores and captured New York. Hidden trick trenches, vast "invisible" mines, and a fleet of wireless controlled "firebugs," which are full of an inflammable substance that surrounds the enemy fleets and consumes them, conspire to rout the "Ruthanians." It is to be hoped that no enemy spies in the audience will send these secrets abroad.

"Even as You and I," a photo-allegory by Lois Weber, was shown at the Rialto. "Her Greater Love," featuring Theda Bara, was exhibited at the Academy of Music. At the Strand George Beban was seen in "The Bond Between."

MOVIES FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Bishop Lawrence Starts Movement to Provide Amusements.

BOSTON, April 1.—A campaign among churches of all denominations throughout the country to provide Chaplains of National Guard regiments called into service with units consisting of a motor truck, a big tent, and a motion-picture machine was inaugurated by Bishop William Lawrence of the Massachusetts Diocese of the Episcopal Church today. After speaking in three local churches and communicating with another, Bishop Lawrence announced that the Chaplains of four of the Massachusetts regiments were assured of this equipment.

"Conversations with army Chaplains who served at the Mexican border and in the Spanish war," Bishop Lawrence stated, "convince me that you might as well send into camp a battery without guns as a Chaplain without proper equipment. The regimental Chaplain of today is the Postmaster, banker, purveyor of clean amusements, and the social centre, as well as the moral and religious guide of the men. Most of the men want to keep straight, but without a regimental centre and amusements life is terribly dull."

ADMITS HE SET 40 FIRES.

Prisoner Says When Drinking He Wanted to See Flames.

Edward Merrian of 1,004 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, told detectives yesterday morning that he and his brother Walter, who died in January, set more than forty fires in Brooklyn in the last two years, the losses in some cases being more than $200,000.

Saturday night a fire was discovered in rubbish in the basement of a tenement house at 227 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn. It was scarcely put out when a second blaze was found in a lot of old rags in the basement of 227 Lee Avenue, also a tenement. Detectives got the description of a man who seemed to take much interest in both fires, and an hour later arrested Merrian in a saloon at Middleton and Lee Avenues on a charge of intoxication.

The police said the prisoner confessed that he and his brother had caused the forty fires. The largest was at 696 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, in the plant of Smith Brothers, piano manufacturers, last December, when there was a damage of $250,000. Merrian told, the police said, of starting fires in the Bedford, Stuyvesant, and Prospect sections, all of which were found on the police records. In a number of cases the lives of many persons were in peril.

The police said that Merrian gave as the reason of his arson the fact that he was struck by a trolley car when a small boy, and that in after life whenever he got to drinking, he wanted to see a fire.

Merrian was held by Magistrate Dow in the Bedford Avenue Station without bail on a charge of arson.

FIFTH AV. LEADS IN SPEED.

Violations of Ordinance There Are Nearly One-fourth of City's Total.

The first compilations of statistics on speed violations in Manhattan were made yesterday by Magistrate Frederick B. House, presiding over the Traffic Court. From June 14, 1916, the opening day of the court, until Dec. 29, 2,746 speed cases were heard.

Fifth Avenue leads with 873 violations. Of these 222 were between Washington Square and Twenty-third Sereet, 63 between Twenty-third and Forty-second Streets, 57 between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth Streets, and 331 between Fifty-ninth and 110th Streets. Riverside Drive was second, with 439 violations; Broadway third, with 313, and St. Nicholas Avenue fourth, with 217.

According to a report made public yesterday by the National Highways Protective Society, 25 persons were killed by automobiles on the streets of New York City during March, 4 were killed by trolleys and 8 by wagons, as compared with 22 by automobiles, 6 by trolleys and 1 by wagon during March, 1916.

In New York State during March 16 persons were killed by automobiles, 2 by trolleys and 1 by wagon, as compared with 10 by automobiles, 4 by trolleys and 1 by wagon during March, 1916.

JANSSEN MEDAL FOR HALE.

American Astronomer Honored a Second Time by French Society.

PARIS, April 1.—The Astronomical Society of France has conferred on George Ellery Hale, the American astronomer, the Janssen medal for important astronomical discoveries.

Camille Flammarion, the noted French astronomer, on behalf of the society, today handed the medal to William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador, at the society's general meeting. Mr. Sharp has recently become a member of the society, having been proposed by M. Flammarion and seconded by President Poincaré. M. Flammarion said the council of the society desired to render homage to American science and to Mr. Hale's labor in solar physics.

This is the second time Mr. Hale has been honored with the Janssen medal. He received it in 1894.

SING REQUIEM MASS FOR THE WAR'S DEAD

Berlioz's Work Produced at the Hippodrome for the First Time in Years.

150 MEN IN THE ORCHESTRA

Scranton Oratorio Society of 300 Voices Led by Edgar Varese, Who Served in the Trenches.

A performance of Berlioz's Requiem Mass was given last evening in the Hippodrome as a memorial, so it was announced, for those of all nations who have fallen in the war. Any performance of this mass is an elaborate and expensive undertaking. There has been none in New York for a good many years, though several were given on the extensive scale contemplated by the composer a generation or so ago. Behind this one stood a band of New York men and women, wealthy and disinterested.

The forces enlisted in the performance were the Scranton Oratorio Society, a choral organization that has won a reputation much more than local, numbering 300 voices. The orchestra comprised 150 New York players. Lambert Murphy, known in recent seasons as a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, sang the tenor solo. The conductor was Edgar Varèse, a young French musician, who, like other French musicians, has come to America after "doing his bit" in the trenches.

Though much money and pains had been spent in the preparation for this performance, it was not an ideal one. The circumstances were indeed not wholly favorable for an ideal performance. A chorus prepared by another, taken over at the last moment by a strange conductor, combined for only one rehearsal with an orchestra trained separately with no matter how much care, and placed on a stage not well adapted for the purpose in view, is handicapped in the performance of a work offering so many problems as this "Requiem." The chorus disclosed good reason for its large reputation. It sang with evident knowledge of the music, with energy and volume, and, when it showed its best, with excellent quality. For some raggedness in its attack it is not difficult to find excuses. The orchestra did not always make quite so good a showing as might have been expected. Mr. Murphy's singing in the "Sanctus" was admirable.

Mr. Varèse's conducting was not free from disappointing features. There was singularly little vitality in his reading, little care in the elaboration of significant detail in the music. Only the most obvious effects were sought and exposed. The performance was on the whole stodgy rather than inspiring. The music itself is not inspired; but there is more in it than was revealed last evening. It should be said, however, that to judge Mr. Varèse's power as a conductor by a performance given under such conditions would be unfair.

Much might be said as to various aspects of the performance. Were the several components of the orchestra and the chorus properly balanced? The celebrated sixteen kettledrums were all there, and the equally celebrated four brass bands; but the numbers of the rest of the orchestra were less than Berlioz prescribed; and the proportion of brass to the chorus was probably excessive. Much might be said also about the composition itself; of its extravagances which reminded Heine of primeval monsters and fabulous empires; of the dullness which hangs over so much of it; of the poverty not only of its inspiration but also of the technical skill in part writing which makes so much of this choral work ineffective; of the composer's vast ambition, behind which his achievement pants so ineffectually. Perhaps it would be ungracious to do so in view of the purpose of the occasion.

There was a large audience present, not sparing of its applause. John T. Watkins, conductor of the Scranton Oratorio Society, who prepared the chorus for Mr. Varèse, was very properly brought out by him, and was greeted warmly.

THE CONCERTS YESTERDAY.

Exhibition Night for Opera Chorus—People's Symphony Heard.

The Metropolitan chorus had an exhibition night in place of the usual opera concert last evening, and it woke the echoes of some forgotten operas to popular applause, even with one star missing because of the illness of Amato. Paul Althouse, who took his place, sang James Rogers's "The Star," after Caruso's own "Cielo e Mar," and Claudia Muzio also followed her "Tosca" air with an English encore. Didur joined the big ensembles from "Mefistofele" and "Boris Godunoff," while Mario Laurenti supplied the solo part in Berlioz's flower scene from "Damnation de Faust," which opera furnished the men's chorus a double ovation in the "Amen Fugue." Giulio Setti repeated that and conducted the full stage force in the sunrise chorus from "Iris," among the favorite numbers of the evening.

In the absence of Alice Nielsen, the last of the People's Symphony concerts yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall found a more than satisfactory substitute, evidently to the audience's liking, in the person of Nina Morgana, who gave abundant pleasure in Gounod's waltz song from "Mireille." Conductor Franz X. Arens struck a timely note in Tschaikowsky's fifth symphony, with shorter numbers of Beethoven and Bach, and in conclusion the Russian composer's "March Slave." A large attendance marked the windup of the seventeenth year and most successful series of the People's concerts in New York.

Clara Pasvolsky, contralto, was a newcomer at the Princess Theatre last night in airs from Russian operas, notably a serenade in Dargomijsky's "The Stone Guest," with others from Glinka to Rubinstein, Moussorgsky, and Borodine, and a favorite Tschaikowsky waltz of Sembrich's. The young singer displayed a vocal style and a native speech alike foreign to local concert rooms, yet serving to make her songs often vivid and interesting.

Lydia Ferguson sang and acted in costume a variety of French lyrics, old and new, at the Punch and Judy yesterday afternoon, winning her audience especially in a child's song of "The Little Husband," who was lost in a fire and mistaken for a mouse by the family cat. All the numbers were neatly explained in English, and Miss Ferguson was assisted by Mildred Dilling in solos for the harp.

Tom Dobson appeared again last night at the Punch and Judy, playing his own accompaniments to characteristic songs, grave and gay, but mostly the cheerful sort, concluding with some of the Kentucky "Lonesome Tunes" and American negro melodies, in which he and his listeners were on common ground of enjoyment. A few of the early French and English airs were in serious vein that set off the fun of the later numbers.

To Give Masefield's "Good Friday."

"Good Friday," a poetic drama by John Masefield, will be produced by the Messiah Players on Good Friday night in the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The cast will include the Rev. John Haynes Holmes and the Rev. Harvey Dee Brown. This will be the first performance of the Masefield drama, which is based on the story of the crucifixion, ever given in New York.

Music Notes.

Albert Reiss announces three comedy operas, new to America after many years, in the repertory that the Society of American Singers will produce at a Broadway house in May. One is Gounod's "Medecin Malgre Lui," after Moliere's play lately acted by the Coburns, and the others are Pergolesi's "La Serva Padrona," the oldest known opera-buffa, and Donizetti's "Il Campanello." They will be sung in English as "The Mock Doctor," "Maid or Mistress," and "The Night Bell," in addition to a revival of last Fall's production of Mozart's "Impresario."

The Scranton Oratorio Society, following its New York concert at the Hippodrome last night, will make a sight-seeing tour of Manhattan today as guests of the guarantors, who brought the 350 choristers from Pennsylvania for the production of Berlioz's "Requiem," under Edgar Varese.

BOX OFFICE SLUR COSTLY.

Discourtesy to Mrs. E. L. Hunt Ends in $500 Verdict for Her.

Mrs. E. Livingston Hunt, wife of Dr. E. L. Hunt of 41 East Sixty-third Street, is being congratulated by her friends, and by strangers as well, on having "established the right of a theatre patron to be treated at all times civilly." The congratulations followed an award of $500 damages by a Supreme Court jury in a suit which she brought against Charles Frohman, Inc., for breach of contract because of discourteous treatment on the part of a box office employe. The legal contention of her counsel, Joseph Larocque, was that when the theatrical firm sold a theatre ticket an implied contract to treat the purchaser with civility went with it. The case was tried before Supreme Court Justice Giegerich and a verdict was reached a few days ago.

About a year ago Mrs. Hunt went to a Saturday matinée performance of "Our Mrs. McChesney" at the Lyceum Theatre, accompanied by Mrs. Thomas Blagden. Mrs. Hunt said she drew two five-dollar bills from her purse and handed one of them in at the box office window after purchasing two $2 seats.

"The man threw out two tickets and a dollar bill," Mrs. Hunt said yesterday, "and I picked them up. A woman standing beside me said: 'That's my change,' and I begged pardon, dropped it and asked the box office man where mine was. He exclaimed:

"'You have it—I gave you your money; that's it in your other hand.'"

The money in the other hand was the remaining $5 bill, Mrs. Hunt said. A person nearby found that her dollar bill had dropped to the floor near the box office window and handed it to her. She said to the box office man: "You see, I did not have it."

"No, but you knew enough to take other people's money," the box office man shouted at her, according to Mrs. Hunt. An acquaintance, a lawyer, suggested the theory of the implied contract, which had been established in the case of a street car company, an employe of which insulted a patron who had not received the proper change.

MUSIC FOR TWO PIANOS.

Messrs. Bauer and Gabrilowitsch Delight a Large Audience.

Messers. Harold Bauer and Ossip Gabrilowitsch celebrated the approaching end of the musical season, as they have several times done before, by giving together a concert of music for two pianos. Aeolian Hall was full of enthusiasm for their brilliant and finely balanced performance of music originally written for two pianos, and an imposing arrangement by Mr. Bauer of an organ prelude and fugue in C minor, by Bach, with which the program began. Mozart's sonata in D, Chopin's Rondo, an "Impromptu Rococo" by Schütt, a minuet and gavotte and the Scherzo, Op. 87, by Saint-Saëns, and a suite called "Silhouettes," by Arensky, were the other numbers. Saint-Saëns's Scherzo is one of the most interesting of these, fascinating in its vaporous lightness, and hinting of Débussy and the "whole tone scale," though it was composed in 1889, before "Débussysm" was invented. What Saint-Saëns hints of Débussy now and in recent years does not bear elaboration—at least, he stoutly refuses to elaborate it.

Arensky's suite is full of ingenuity, grace, and variety, the five movements suggesting various personages: the savant, the coquette, Polichinelle, the dreamer, the dancing woman. The two players contributed to the program as an encore a waltz by Arensky; and at the close a Norwegian dance by Grieg, and one of Schubert's "Marches Militaires," these being for two players on one piano. All this greatly delighted the listeners, and the two artists appeared to enjoy themselves as much as their audience.

MRS. BELMONT TO ACT AGAIN

Former Eleanor Robson Will Give a Sketch for Educational League.

Mrs. August Belmont, who before her marriage was Eleanor Robson, the actress, will present a sketch called "A Misinterpretation of Shakespeare" at an entertainment to be given at the Belasco Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, April 17. The entertainment will be under the auspices of the Educational Dramatic League, of which Mrs. Belmont is President. Mrs. Belmont's sketch is a new version of one she gave recently at the Colony Club. In it the modernity of Shakespeare's plays is illustrated by applying certain episodes to current events.

Laurette Taylor and Elsie Janis will contribute to the program, which will also include a one-act play by Louise Saunders Perkins, entitled "A Woodland Princess." This will be acted by children of the league from Public School 17.

Lionel Barrymore Returns to Stage.

Lionel Barrymore, whose last appearance on the dramatic stage was in Barrie's "Pantaloon" in 1905, will play the rôle of Colonel Ibbetson in a dramatization of George du Maurier's novel of "Peter Ibbetson," which will be produced in the Republic Theatre shortly. John Barrymore will play the title rôle, and Constance Collier will impersonate Mary, Duchess of Towers.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Butler Davenport will produce another of his own plays at the Bramhall Playhouse on next Monday afternoon. It is called "Difference in Gods," and is described as the "psychology of a family in four acts." The author will play one of the principal roles. The new play will be presented at five afternoon performances, and "Keeping Up Appearances" will continue to be the regular offering.

The additional performances of Wedekind's "The Awakening of Spring," announced for this week, have been canceled by the Shuberts, who announce that they permitted the drama of adolescence to be acted in their Thirty-ninth Street Theatre last week because it was under the sponsorship of The Medical Review of Reviews.

The Lambs gamboled in their clubhouse last night. Clifton Crawford was the Collie, and the program included two sketches from his pen. A burlesque of "The Wanderer" and the fourth act of a new play by Edwin Milton Royle, with the Russian monk, Rasputin, as the central character, was acted. Emmett Corrigan created the role of the Monk.

B. Iden Payne's production of "The Grasshopper" will be the next attraction at the Garrick. The first performance will be given on Saturday night.

The demand for seats for the special performance of "Mrs. Warren's Profession" on Thursday afternoon of next week at the Criterion has been sufficient to warrant the announcement of a second performance the following afternoon.

Will Rogers, who has been one of the principal comedians on tour with Ziegfeld's "Follies," which ended its season in Baltimore on Saturday night, will rejoin the ranks of the entertainers on the New Amsterdam Roof tonight.

On Easter Monday night the stars and principals of "The Century Girl" will blossom forth in new Spring costumes. The same night will mark the return of Maurice and Walton to the cast.

Sir Herbert Tree ended his tour in "Henry VIII," in Montreal on Saturday night and returned to this city last night. For several weeks those who will appear with Sir Herbert in his forthcoming production of "Colonel Newcome" accompanied him on tour in order that rehearsals might go forward.

The audience at the Bandbox tonight will be made up largely of fugitives who left Russia during the old regime. Among them will be Ossip Dymow, author of "Nju," the drama current there.

The shearing of the sheep in "The Wanderer" will be made the occasion of an entertainment on Tuesday afternoon of next week. While the shearers, in native costume, are at work on the stage of the Manhattan a troupe of forty Arab acrobats will perform native dances and acrobatic feats. The affair will be conducted according to the procedure followed in Palestine.

Maxine Elliott and Edna May will return to the stage to take part in the patriotic entertainment to be given at the Hippodrome next Sunday night under the auspices of the Junior Patriots. Both will appear in representations of Raemaeker's cartoons, which Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney is arranging. Another feature will be a patriotic picture staged by Mrs. Reginald De Koven. Police Commissioner Arthur Woods and Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone will be the speakers.

TO WATCH MITCHEL CASE.

Real Estate Council Urges Taxpayers to Attend Hearing.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests has asked various taxpayer's associations throughout the city, approximately 147 in number, to be represented in Albany tomorrow at the hearing before the Senate of the charges against Mayor Mitchel in order that their interests may be protected. A formal communication has been forwarded to Lieutenant Governor Schoeneck and the members of the Senate Committee, Charles D. Newton, Charles C. Lockwood, Charles W. Walton, James A. Foley and James A. Walker, requesting that in the examination of Mayor Mitchel that an effort be made to learn whether the public statements to the effect that the Rockaway fortifications legislation will involve waste of public lands are correct.

In an announcement the Advisory Council says:

"The Advisory Council has no sympathy for property owners who will deliberately prevent the acquisition of land which may be necessary for military purposes in order to obtain an excessive price, but if politics is to be injected into such a matter then it behooves real estate owners and their associations to protest against lavish expenditures of public funds. Both Governor Whitman and Senator Elon R. Brown have assured the members of the council that every effort will be exerted to ascertain the facts with regard to this project and likewise to limit the expenditure to the lowest possible cost."

JEWISH CONGRESS SEPT. 2.

Committee Fixes Date and Sends Greetings to Russian Government.

The Executive Committee of the American Jewish Congress met in Temple Emanu-El yesterday and decided to hold the congress in Washington, D. C., on Sept. 2.

Included in the date resolution was a provision giving the Administrative Committee power to change the date if it saw fit. It was also decided that the election of delegates to the congress shall be held on or before July 3.

The committee also resolved to send a message of congratulation to the Provisional Government in Russia. Dr. Samuel Schulman, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, questioned the propriety of such action, but Rabbi Stephen S. Wise insisted that it would be "calamitous" to postpone congratulations when Russian Judaism was standing upon the threshold of emancipation.

Plea for Orphan House.

An appeal for public contributions toward a fund of $10,000, to meet the increasing cost of providing for 218 boys and girls in the Leake and Watts Orphan House, is made through the Treasurer, John A. Dix, 81 Broadway. The organization conduct Rose Hill Farm at Tivoli, which has enabled the institution to be partly self-supporting. Not once before since its organization, in 1843, had the institution sought public assistance. This rule is broken now because of the high cost of commodities, say the officials.

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Laurette Taylor In Her Greatest Triumph, "Out There"
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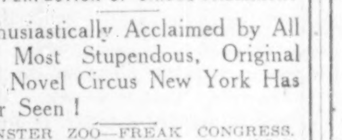

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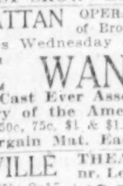

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1917.

BUTTING THEIR HEADS AGAINST A STONE WALL.

There is a ludicrous futility in the conniptions and contortions of the honest hidebound pacifists that mitigates the anger which their unconscious subservience to alien influences and German purposes would otherwise stir. Somehow their blindness to American sentiment, to the clear national opinion, recalls Dr. JORDAN's cocksure prophecy, just before the greatest of wars, that there would never be another great war. They are going to descend upon Congress in as great numbers as a "round trip" to Washington, "including hotel expenses," for $18 will attract. They are to buttonhole Congressmen. They plan a "dignified and quiet" demonstration in front of the White House and the Capitol. They might just as well demonstrate at the Washington Monument and entreat it to fall down as a testimony against that sober and resolved patriotism which they confound with militarism.

Peacemakers who can't go to Washington are to enrich the telegraph companies and the Post Office Department with telegrams and letters that will have as much effect as a lighted match thrown into the sea. Thus, ludicrously futile in their methods, these peacemakers are unconscious missionaries of patriotism. But their noisy hour must soon end. The American people, after suffering many wrongs, have come to know their danger and their duty. They are united in the defense of their rights. The few discordant voices, now so strident, will soon be hushed. Against the solid wall of American patriotism the pacifists beat their heads in vain.

THE NAVY'S CALL.

Nearly 35,000 men of the best physical type are still needed to bring the United States Navy up to its authorized strength of 87,000. Recruiting has been carried on the last few weeks with exceptional energy, but the average number of enrollments has not exceeded twenty-five daily. New York City and its environment ought to supply 100 men daily until the required number is obtained.

Recruiting is being pushed with equal vigor for the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps, and the army, and good men are essential in all those branches. But the immediate claims of the navy have first place. The navy is our first line. The bluejacket now personifies in the American mind National Defense in its highest estate. The man-of-war's man is the man of the hour. There should be no difficulty in enrolling every day in this city 100 sturdy, healthy, and ambitious young men for sea service. There never was in our navy such a chance for advancement as the young sailor now has in his grasp. Many of the officers of the future will be drawn from among the enlisted men. Annapolis will be open to the bright recruit who performs his duty well and has the mental capacity to take the course. And above all, there is the chance of service which always stimulates recruiting.

THE DELIVERANCE OF GERMANY.

"You must never speak of rope in "the house of a man who has been "hanged" runs the French saying. A bolder and more dreadful defiance of form and convention was that of GEORG LEDEBOUR, a Socialist Deputy, when he said in the Reichstag, "We regard a republic as a coming inevitable development in Germany." In that chamber it is a fatal word, and as Mr. LEDEBOUR coupled it with a daring query about the dethroned and imprisoned NICHOLAS of Russia the implication and portent must have made the hair stand on many a loyal head. They cried "Treason," "High treason," and the Deputy's words were certainly open to that objection. But when they cried treason to PATRICK HENRY he finished his fine, audacious admonition to GEORGE III. to profit by the example of CAESAR and CHARLES I., and told them "if that be treason make the most of it."

The foes of autocracy in Germany are now bolder than ever before. When they begin to talk openly about a republic the great change is brought at once into the view of the German people. It may not be far off, but disappointment will be escaped if it is not expected too soon. There are not enough Patrick Henrys in Germany, and there are far too many, like the enslaved professors, who not only wear the yoke but love it. The Imperial Government is trying to fool us with tales of coming reforms, a last effort to keep us aloof from the war. Nothing is to be looked for from that quarter. Democracy in Germany will come, not by concession from autocracy, but, as it came in Russia, when the people topple over the throne, put the autocrat in safekeeping, scourge the Prussian Junkers to their hiding places, and establish a Government of and for themselves.

The German people can have peace in a week if they will take measures that a cortège, judiciously composed, shall move from Potsdam to Spandau. It will be far more seemly if there is no violence. HEINE disliked Spandau because they did not warm the prisoners' fetters in Winter. The rigors of the old Prussian treatment of political prisoners held there would, of course, be abated in favor of wards so august. The revolution at Petrograd is an excellent model. The main thing is the Constitution of the new Government. If it be made responsible to the people through their chosen representatives in the Reichstag—that name would no longer serve—and if the then Prussian supporters of the imperial and military state ideal and policy be sent about their business, then the Germans can have peace at once, with the assurance of a speedy re-establishment of relations of amity and commerce with the rest of the world.

Peace must come in that way or it will come through the extirpation of the German autocracy by foreign armed force. There can be no peace, no security, if German autocracy persists. It would be the world's plague spot. With democracies all about, it would be a source of constant danger, a sure source of future wars, and the world is so tired of war that this one will not end until the soulless ambitions that provoked it are forever stilled. That is why we go to war with Germany, not alone to redress present wrongs, perpetrated with unabated savagery up to the very moment of our declaration, but that our hand and seal may be affixed to the world's great charter of liberty and peace. We shall make war with all our might, continually marshaling new forces of finance, of foodstuffs and supplies, of ships of war and merchant ships, of munitions, of men, to the end that Germany and her allies may be overcome and forced to sue for peace in the shortest possible time. Then we shall concern ourselves with none of the territorial readjustments and conditions of peace which are exclusively of European interest, but only with those new orderings and agreements that are the business of all nations alike. But while we are in the war there will be no doubt about our resolve to carry it on in effective co-operation with the Allied Powers and with full commitment to its purposes until the scourge of Prussian militarism has been destroyed. That is the arch enemy of Germany, of the German people. It is through the victory of the Allies that their deliverance will come if they do not sooner make themselves free.

A MESSAGE OF HOPE.

Yesterday's weather was a forerunner of Summer, and the thought of the coming of Summer, which should bring cheer to every heart, is unhappily associated in the minds of all parents of young children with the ravages of poliomyelitis. A return of last year's epidemic of infantile paralysis is generally apprehended. Therefore the statement of the results of the investigation of the cause and possible cure of this malady, issued by the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, is a message of hope that will be gratefully received.

This investigation indicates that the serum produced as a result of the experiments of Drs. FLEXNER, AMOSS, TAYLOR, and CHESNEY is curative. The physicians, therefore, hold out a great hope. Their message is not final. It is well that it should not be accepted as a guarantee that the dread malady has been wholly conquered. We shall hear more in due time from the same source. But there are ascertained facts relating to poliomyelitis, such as its origin in the membranes of the nose and throat, and its subsequent stages of development, which future research is not likely to set aside, while the experiments with the serum have been most encouraging.

THE LAND OF A THOUSAND LAKES.

The Finns, or Suomi, as they call themselves, people of the lakes, are cousins, so to speak, of the Magyars of Hungary. Their language, agglutinative with a leaning toward inflection, is, with Magyar, the most developed form of the Finno-Ugric dialects spoken in Lapland, by divers tribes in Western Siberia, and wide reaches of Eastern and Northern Russia. Driven northward from the Volga 1,200 years ago, a sturdy lot of pagans, they were conquered and Christianized by the Swedes in the thirteenth century, that "greatest of centuries," as Dr. WALSH calls it. Their country, made a Grand Duchy in the sixteenth century, is about three times the size of this State, more than one-third forest, more than a tenth lake, short of cultivable land.

The Finns were well treated during the Swedish sway. They enjoyed constitutional autonomy. Their life, or that of most of the people, was homely, independent, happy. High culture was not wanting. In our day it has even become common. Seventy or eighty years ago the publication by LOENNROT of the ancient songs, collected from the memory of peasants, revealed a strange and interesting folklore, the survival of an old heathen mythopeic world amid accretions and changes due to Christianity. Mr. LONGFELLOW borrowed and made familiar to all of us in "Hiawatha" the meter of that book of songs, full of mighty magic, adventure, cunning, and force, the "Kalevala."

An American, Mr. CRAWFURD, sometime Consul General at St. Petersburg—that was—has Englished the book for us. A people of proverbs and of songs. A country in our days with many learned men, scientific men and societies. The "Kalevala" is an ample justification of Finnish nationality, of Finnish right to self-government. Our female suffrage friends may find another justification in the existence of universal suffrage in Finland for the last ten years, and the presence of woman representatives in the Diet. It was the first of them, if we remember, who at the conclusion of her first speech in that chamber, superperorated by plumping backward to the floor on her perfidious chair.

For centuries, then, Finland had autonomy under the Swedes, and peace subject to the wars which Russia carried on against them. In 1808 the Czar ALEXANDER I., liberal, mystic, and reactionary, tempted by the Napoleonic mirage of an Eastern and Western Empire, joined the Continental System. He invaded Sweden. Poor little Finland had to pay the piper. The Finnish border is perhaps twice as far from Petrograd as from here to Yonkers. Russia needed Finland. ALEXANDER I. and his successors solemnly bound themselves to maintain the Constitution, the laws, and the religion of the Grand Duchy. Twenty years ago the Russian bureau-autocracy started to break the imperial pledge and Russify Finland. The infamous PLEHVE, Secretary for Finland, took up joyously the work of abridging Finnish rights. The Finnish was merged in the Russian Army. Russian became the language of the superior administration and of the Senate, one of the then four houses of the Diet. In 1903 Governor General BOBRIKOFF sent the popular leaders into exile, prohibited freedom of public meeting and of the press. The next year BOBRIKOFF got that tempering of despotism which characterized Russia of the old régime. In the revolution year of 1905 his successor had to rescind the arbitrary ordinances and NICHOLAS II. to permit a called session of the Diet, which was made a single chamber in 1906.

The Duma was never just to Finland, steadily opposed its autonomy. Some seven years ago that autonomy was virtually destroyed by a law granting to the Duma and the Imperial Council the exclusive power of legislation on affairs relating to both Russia and Finland. Under the Russian construction this statute took away Finnish autonomy. The new Russian Government has now restored the Constitution of Finland, given her back in full the liberties that were confirmed to her when she entered the Empire, wiped out all the restrictive edicts made in the time of ALEXANDER III. and NICHOLAS II., breakers of imperial promises, violators of guaranteed rights. Thus a fine and brave people, a little nation of more than 3,000,000, repressed and ill-regarded since the war began, is added to the Russia of freedom and equality. The Finns have been justly sulky. Now they will be loyal. From the military as well as the political point of view the course of the Russian Government is wise. Germany will not approve it.

CHOKED WITH GOLD.

In January $38,000,000 of gold was thrust upon our none too willing bankers. In February $103,800,000 was received. It is estimated that $50,000,000 will arrive this week. The large consignments come to bankers who are under no necessity to maintain the country's banking reserves. The Controller of the Currency thinks it timely to remark anew that our banks are the richest in the world. The banks are not to blame for the fact that their reserves are not the most useful the world ever knew, as well as the greatest. The gold which is choking us is used more on the currency principle than on the banking principle. That is to say, a dollar of gold is used as a dollar, and not as a base for sustaining commerce on a sixfold ratio.

There used to be a saying that a rate of 10 per cent. at the Bank of England would draw gold from the earth. It never was said what would draw a billion of gold to any single country, because such a thing was never dreamed of. Now that the impossible has happened, our only thought is how rich we are. Nobody remarks the suffering of those who part with this gold, nor how much better use would be made of it if left where it comes from. Hardly anybody remarks how prejudicial to us this mass of gold is through the inflation of our prices. The general proposal is that some billions of gold bonds should be issued, although we are witnessing the ill effects of borrowing under such conditions, and the good effects of taxation for expenses, instead of payment of interest for a generation on bills for goods which have vanished. It is incredible how our surpluses are allowed to trouble us more than the deficits of other nations that know how to use money. A billion dollars of expenditures without the use of a bank account, and the neglect to provide petty cash for a few score of millions of current expenses, is not a jest for the market place. It is an insult to those who are compelled to send us gold to provide excessive profits on the contracts to meet their direst needs, and of which, when we receive it, we make no very good use.

There are those among us who know better, but there are no signs that they are consulted. Our Treasury has traditions from the time when nothing was money save what a clerk could handle. To this day our affairs are conducted as though the accounts of the British Government were still kept with tally sticks. Our Government accounts are thought adequate if the cash balances—so much in; so much out. The procedure of Congress regarding a budget is a proclamation of this system.

It is worth recalling just now for a special reason. We are on the eve of borrowing operations beyond the experience of this generation, which will influence the future of several generations. This work should be planned by men who have the knowledge of how it should be done.

WHERE THE GUARD STANDS.

Admiration for the courage and devotion of the National Guardsmen who have been active in the service of their country many months and are now responding without a murmur of discontent to a second call is general and commendable. But there is a great danger, as a guardsman points out in a communication to THE TIMES this morning, that appreciation of the work already performed by the organized militia and the willingness of its members to take up their new burdens may serve to delay, if not altogether to prevent, action by Congress to provide for the establishment of a new military system which the rank and file of the guard, in common with most citizens, desires to see established, permanently and on a sound basis.

The body of the National Guard strongly approves universal training and service. The recent experiences of these men have convinced them that responsibility for the protection of the country should be borne by all citizens. But, as the guardsman whose communication we have used as a text says, there is danger that Congress will be deceived by the acts of "a "few superior or rank-favored offi-"cers." The National Guard lobby is politically organized. The men in the National Guard are not. Congress should not be permitted to believe that the men of the guard oppose the central control of a national army of citizens. Pains should be taken by all the advocates of universal training to impress upon the Congressional mind the indisputable fact that the National Guard as a body is opposed to the Hay law and demands its repeal.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Eccentric Art Explained.

Painters—it is not quite necessary to call them "artists"—who belong to the schools designated by such names as "cubist" and "futurist," can find themselves and their curious productions explained with what, to those painters and to their admirers, will be decidedly painful plausibility in the leading editorial article in the current issue of The New York Medical Record.

The writer of this article does not make the mistake of which so many of us have been guilty—that of declaring these pictures as meaningless as they are ugly. On the contrary, he asserts that they are full of significance. It is, however, a significance that can be brought out only by an application of the principles and methods of psychoanalysis. That done, all their mysteries are soon dissipated, and the result is a valuable contribution, not to the realm of art, but to that of mental pathology.

What the futurist does is to reveal his own struggles with reality and environment, and the partial adjustment thereto which he has succeeded in establishing through these projections into visibility of his vital energies. The results are not pictures in the ordinary sense of that word, for they fail to meet two decisive tests—they do not convey any meaning at all to "the man in the street," and even the producer, if confronted by a new work in his own manner, produced by a member of his own school, could not tell what its originator intended to convey. He would, indeed, get an impression of some sort, but the sort would be determined by his own psychic condition, not by that of the painter.

Pictures more or less like these are produced in great numbers in insane asylums, especially by sufferers from the form of alienation known as dementia precox, and it is to that class that the writer of The Record's article assigns the painters of these new schools. There is some comfort for them, however, in the fact that in them the process of regression toward infantilism has been arrested, temporarily at least, and perhaps permanently. That occasionally happens in dementia precox, and those thus favored by fortune are not only saved from sequestration, but they may even remain of some real social value.

Of course, the elderly psychologists who reject with such amusing manifestations of indignation or horror the theories of FREUD will scorn this interpretation of futurism and the related eccentricities, and that ought to start a really interesting row in medical and art circles.

He Read History All Wrong.

In an address delivered in Philadelphia before what was described—no doubt correctly—as "an audience composed of pacifists, pro-Germans, and Socialists," Dr. DAVID STARR JORDAN made, among many other enlivening statements, this one: "But the foundation of this nation had in it two unfortunate stones, war and slavery, and I had thought that we had got rid of them both."

The eminent ichthyologist—Dr. JORDAN really is that—would have some trouble in proving the claim of slavery to be numbered among the foundation stones on which his nation and ours was built. Slavery did, indeed, exist here, as in most other parts of the world, while what is now the United States was a mere congeries of unrelated and unloving colonies, and in one section of the country it lingered for more than half a century afterward; but it was never fundamental, never essential, and from the very beginning there was recognition, steadily increasing as the years went on, that it was incompatible with Americanism.

The case of war—the inclination and the ability to fight on worthy occasion for worthy objects—was different. That was truly a foundation stone, and time proved it to be the firmest of them all—the one without which there would never have been any superstructure—the one which, by remaining in place, enabled the superstructure to stand when the rains fell and the winds blew more than a gale. Its presence then and now may strike Dr. JORDAN as "unfortunate," but he will have to pick his company carefully if he wants to be heard patiently when he says so.

His selection was judicious in Philadelphia, and it must have warmed his peace-loving heart to notice that the pro-Germans before him applauded his denunciations of war even more enthusiastically than did the pacifists and the Socialists. By observing his audiences in other cities with as much keenness of attention as he used to give the fish of the Pacific, he will find that interesting phenomenon duplicated wherever he goes, for nobody shrinks with such sincere horror as does the pro-German from the thought of the United States plunging into what somebody has called—some few thousand times—"the maelstrom of war." And with the best of reasons!

Insistence Is Not for Them!

One sentence in the first of the four alternatives to war—count 'em, ye etymologists who think there can be only one alternative to anything!—which a big pacifist advertisement has presented for public consideration is worthy of special study. It takes the interrogative form—that of the well-known and justly celebrated rhetorical question—and asks: "Why not now unite with the neutral nations who suffer as we do to insist upon this code of international law which in August, 1914, we proposed?"

It is the word "insist" that, appearing where it does, shocks the mind into feverish activity. How did that term ever slip into a pacifist's vocabulary? Nobody ever "insists" on anything unless able and willing, in case of need, to use force to secure compliance.

It may be amusing to think of bringing insistence not so backed up to bear on Germany, say, or on any of the other European belligerents, for that matter, but the neutral or group of neutrals doing it would have to put a low value on its time. Policemen insist, and soldiers, and people generally who have strength of one sort or another to make their wills effective. Other folk can do no more than gently suggest, or earnestly plead or humbly beg, for what they want. Sometimes they get it and sometimes they don't. When they do, they say "Thank you, Sir," to a gentleman, and "Thank you, Ma'am," to a lady, while, in case of refusal, they just look pleasant, or as pleasant as they can, and get along as best they may without the requested favor.

Never, never, never do they "insist," and no pacifist should.

Free Speech in the Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All honor to General George W. Wingate and the other members of the Board of Education who believe that the only solution to the disagreement with Germany is war. Perhaps public opinion with an overwhelming majority supports this belief. Yet the other side, though a minority voice, have a right to attempt to influence the shaping of the policy of the United States in this great crisis.

For those in power to deny the right of free expression of thought, and by their power to visit punishment on a man, as was evidenced in the refusal to promote Alexander Fichandler, pacifist, bristles with Prussianism. Until this country is definitely committed to war the freest expression should be encouraged. Only thus can the great American principle of liberty, be it of thought or word or of action, really exist.

After a declaration of war, Mr. Fichandler might be guilty of treason, but to deny the right of free expression now levels America to autocratic Germany, and a powerful argument in the case of America vs. Germany is destroyed.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.
New York, March 30, 1917.

"The Sister Cities Movement."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The movement for the relief of Belgium and Northern France, which is beginning to take the form of relief of certain individual towns and cities by towns and cities in this country, deserves encouragement, since it brings the question home in a very definite way. I would suggest that this be termed the Sister Cities Movement, and that to each American city be assigned a sister city in Belgium and Northern France to receive such relief. New bonds of sympathy will thus be created and contributors will be able to feel a greater personal interest in the work.

EDWIN HOPKINS.
New York, March 23, 1917.

THE PRISONER OF WAR.

If I could fight! If only I could fight!
To think how she, my country, needs
my strength!
For I am strong—look, see these muscles
swell!
My veins run a liquid fire all day long;
I see yon hawk that wheels in mid-most
sky!
Strong arms, strong sight, red blood;—
and yet to sit
Here in this shameful safety, while the
rest,
My comrades, make a charge against
the foe—
Some doubtful charge, to which my
leadership,
My shout, my ardor, might bring victory!
To take my bread from those detested
hands
Whose owners hate me while they feed!
To see
The narrow glance of thinly veiled distrust
That watches every motion that I make!
O God! Far better to be shot at dawn—
To stand up boldly, look into their eyes,
And dare them liberate my captive soul!

For then my ghost would take untrammeled way
To bleeding France, and there, unseen,
but felt,
I'd whisper "Courage!" in a faltering
ear;
Inspire with daring some war-wearied
breast;
Make known in some occult, mysterious
way
My spirit presence, till their fainting
hearts,
Remembering me and all who died like
me,
Revived, and with a cry of ecstasy
They'd hurtle on—and one more trench
be gained!

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

THE PACIFISTS' BOOMERANG.

Their Appeals Evoke Sentiments of Loyalty, Not Surrender.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many thanks for printing the advertisement of the Emergency Peace Federation. It reminded me of my duty as a citizen. I took its advice. I acted at once; wrote to my Congressman, and telegraphed the President. I urged them to use every ounce of power to bring about a declaration of war against Germany and to put through a universal military training bill.

W. P. HENSHAW.
Brooklyn, March 31, 1917.

Even After a Referendum.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following letter is self-explanatory:

Mrs. Fanny Garrison Villard, Chairman Emergency Peace Federation:

Dear Madam—A pacifist in these days of barbarous imperialism is a weed that grows in the garden of democracy and should be extirpated. Would you hand the United States Government over to the rule of the Kaiser?

Your circular letter to me urging me to advocate "peace at any price" in the face of the present grave danger to our country shows that your organization is morally bankrupt and deserving of the contempt of every true American.

What assurance do you offer, in the event of the popular referendum you desire being for war with Germany, that your organization would abide by the result and cease its insidious and seditious pro-German, "copperhead" propaganda? You forget that this is a representative democracy and that the die was cast last November. Are you unwilling to abide by that mighty referendum that left with President Wilson and the Congress, as the Constitution provides, the momentous issue of "peace with dishonor and slavery," or "war for honor and liberty"?

You say: "Help save America from the shame of a cowardly and useless war." I say, "God save America from the despicable poltroons who would dismember the Union in its hour of peril," while the Junkers chuckle with devilish glee in the Wilhelmstrasse.

JOHN F. PHILLIPS.
Brooklyn, N. Y., March 31, 1917.

A Revolutionary Echo.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was reading in your valued paper the other morning the advertisement of the Emergency Peace Federation. From that disgusting piece of effrontery to America's manhood (apparently a part of the German propaganda) my eye wandered to an old frame upon my wall, the commission and discharge of my great-grandfather, signed by John Hancock. He was one of the first to volunteer from Massachusetts in the war of the Revolution. In those days the word "pacifist" was unknown, else we should not have been able to perpetuate the United States. Through all our wars true, red-blooded Americanism has asserted itself against wrong. It would be rather late in the day for us to play the parts of cowards now.

May the 2d of April prove that this country goes on record in support of our honor and the integrity of our nation, despite "pacifism" and German propaganda.

FREDERICK R. NEWTON.
New York, March 31, 1917.

Formerly a Pacifist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow the peccavi of a former pacifist to take the form of an analysis of what pacifism really is. Our age is noted for the tendency to shift responsibility onto impersonal institutions. When a wrong has been done us we depend on law enforcement for justice. The pacifists would apply this to the conflicts of nations. This is a worthiest of aims. But let us examine what shifting responsibility onto law really consists of. To begin with, we do not abolish force but transfer it, and impersonalize it by calling it law enforcement. It is force just the same. Secondly, law even when firmly and universally established does not completely coincide with moral conduct. If a man's companion is attacked by a brute he is legally right if he defends her; he is also legally right if he goes in search of a policeman while the attack proceeds, but he is morally wrong and skunking if he does so. The pacifist's case is still worse, for there is no policeman in the case, and his sole activity while his country is being attacked consists in wishing that there were an international policeman. Is there in the entire catalogue of human frailties a baser attitude than this?

IRVING GERDY.
Columbia University, March 31, 1917.

Extreme Cases.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the benefit of the few who may have been impressed by the plea signed by Mrs. Henry Villard which appeared in your issue of March 29, I would like to make public these statements made by Mrs. Villard and another prominent leader of the non-resistant clique at a luncheon I attended a short time ago. This luncheon resolved itself into a debate on preparedness.

Mrs. Henry Villard, in answer to the question whether she would defend her country if it were invaded by a foreign army, said indignantly, "I certainly would not. America is no more to me than any other country."

Dr. John Haynes Holmes, when asked to consider the fact that the money-changers were scourged from the temple, replied, "Christ did wrong in doing that."

I refrain from commenting on the above remarks.

MARGARET H. GILLMORE.
New York, March 31, 1917.

War Declaration Demanded.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In response to the advertisement of the Emergency Peace Federation in this morning's TIMES I have sent the following letter to the Chairman:

Owing to Germany's great crimes, a flat declaration of war is now demanded by all loyal Americans who think clearly and look forward to an enduring peace.

Your peace propaganda at this time is of itself a heinous crime, born of fanaticism and ignorance, and bordering on treason.

I saw Lincoln alive and dead, and I am quite familiar with the pacifist type of loyalty.

JOHN A. HOWELL.
Port Washington, N. Y., March 29, 1917.

The Tyrant's Plea.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So fitting are these words of John Milton that their reprinting at this time would need no apology:

> Yet public reason just,
> Honor and empire, with revenge enlarged
> By conquering this new world, compels me now
> To do what else, though damned, I should abhor.
> So spake the Fiend, and with necessity,
> The tyrant's plea, excused his devilish deeds.

W. B. VAN INGEN.
New York, March 28, 1917.

RUSSIA'S LESSON FOR PACIFISTS.

The Great Reforms There Were Brought About by Those Who Were Willing to Fight for Liberty.

By GEORGE KENNAN.

New York, March 30, 1917.
To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the Russian revolution ended, two weeks ago, in the complete victory of the people and the establishment of a free form of Government, half a dozen mass meetings have been held in New York to celebrate the success of the revolutionary movement and to rejoice over the triumph in Russia of the democratic principles for which our own country stands. Among the people who took part in these celebrations and rejoicings were hundreds of American pacifists, who seemed to be perfectly unconscious of the fact that they were applauding ideas and methods in Russia which they strenuously oppose and vehemently denounce in the United States. They declare, here, that the taking of human life in war is unjustifiable and wicked; but they celebrate a victory of democratic principles in Russia which was directly brought about by years of persistent fighting and taking of human life. Liberty in Russia was not won by pacifists and nonresistants; it was won by a whole generation of aggressive revolutionary fighters, who took human life without a moment's hesitation, and who died with arms in their hands. They were not "militarists," nor lovers of fighting merely for the sake of fighting. Even the so-called "terrorists" were lovers of peace, but they loved justice and liberty more than peace. In a letter sent to the Czar Alexander III. by the Revolutionary Executive Committee, on the 10th of March, 1881, the Russian revolutionists said:

> There is something higher than the most legitimate human feeling, and that is duty to one's own country—the duty for which a citizen must sacrifice himself and his own feeling, and even the feeling of others. We understand, better than any one else can, the waste of so much talent and energy in revolutionary warfare—the loss in bloody skirmishes of so much strength that, under other conditions, might have been expended in creative labor and in the development of the intelligence, the welfare, and the culture of the Russian people. Whence proceeds this lamentable necessity for bloody conflict? It arises, your Majesty, from the lack in Russia of a real Government, in the true sense of that word—a Government that shall give outward form to the aspirations of the people. We declare solemnly, before our native land and before the whole world, that our party will submit unconditionally to the decisions of a National Assembly elected by the people, and that we will not allow ourselves, in future, to offer violent resistance to any Government that the National Assembly may sanction.

In the year 1882 the famous revolutionist, Anna Pavlovna Korba, was tried before the Governing Senate—the Russian Supreme Court—on the charge of being a traitor and a terrorist. At the end of the trial, when she was asked if she had any last words to say in her own defense, she replied as follows:

> I do not admit my guilt. I will, however, admit that I belong to the revolutionary party—the party of the Will of the People—and that I believe in its principles and share its views. As for an organization that chooses and prefers a path of bloodshed, I do not know of any such organization, and I doubt whether any such organization exists. Such a party may arise in time, if the revolutionary movement extends; but if I be living when that time comes, I will not belong to it. We do not adhere obstinately to terrorism. The hand that is raised to strike will instantly fall if the Government will change the political conditions of life. Our party has patriotic self-control enough not to take revenge for its bleeding wounds; but unless it proves false to the Russian people, it cannot lay down its arms until it has conquered for that people freedom and well-being.
>
> As a proof that the aims of our party are wholly peaceful, I beg you to read the letter written to Alexander III. soon after the 1st of March. You will see from it that we desire only reforms, but reforms that shall be sincere, complete, and vital.

These revolutionists were lovers of peace with liberty, but they were ready to fight for liberty if they could not get it in any other way.

At one of the recent mass meetings in New York, called to celebrate the victory of the Russian revolutionists, a placard bearing the following inscription was put up, between two American flags, on the wall at the back of the stage:

> The taking of human life is murder, whether it be taken by the individual, the State or the nation.

The word "murder" was in red capital letters more than a foot high. I do not know what was in the minds of the men who composed this inscription and put it up; but if it was intended to be, as it seemed to be, a declaration that the taking of human life in a fight for liberty, or in a war against despotism, is murder, it attacked the characters of thousands of revolutionists who fought for freedom in Russia, and of millions of men who, with arms in their hands, are resisting German aggression in Russia, Belgium, and France. The audience which sat facing this "murder" placard was unmistakably a pacifist audience; and it seemed to be of opinion that "the taking of human life," in revolution or in war, is murder, regardless of the circumstances and regardless of the object of the killing.

In defense of the thousands of Russian revolutionists who died fighting for freedom, I feel it to be my duty to protest against the pacifism which would characterize war for human rights as wholesale "murder." George Washington, who fought in a great revolutionary war, was not a murderer. Abraham Lincoln, who, as Commander in Chief of the Union armies, directed military operations in another great war, was not a murderer. The Russian revolutionists of 1905, whose fighting gave Russia her first Duma, were not murderers. And, finally, the liberty-loving soldiers of Petrograd, who fought with and killed the gendarmes and police of the Czar two weeks ago, were not murderers. They were true patriots, and by their fighting and killing they saved the fourth Duma, crushed the reactionary Ministry, forced the abdication of the Czar, and won liberty for nearly two hundred millions of people.

By no possible course of reasoning can the war against despotism in Russia be differentiated from the war against despotism in Belgium and France. If it would have been morally right for an American to join the revolutionists and fight for freedom in Russia, as Lafayette, a Frenchman, joined the revolutionists and fought for freedom in America, so it is morally right for an American, or for all Americans, to join the Allies and fight for freedom in Europe.

GEORGE KENNAN.

THE ENEMY.

For a Declaration That It Is the Prussian State.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a newspaper communication of Aug. 3, 1914, I predicted for the United States neutrality to the end of the war, "unless recklessly flouted or compelled to avert a blow against civilization imperiling their interests."

Occasional acts of piracy offered us long since lawful opportunity for war against Germany if we wanted it. These have culminated in calculated aggression on the high seas, aggravated by conspiracy and intrigue in our own and neighbor countries. For these conspicuously mandatory causes Congress is about to declare the United States at war. For what sort of a war will the President demand moral and material support from Congress? Will his demand measure up to the real portent of the hour, to the full duty of the Republic? What he wants he will get. The people await his word.

A combination of sluggish and sinister forces is striving to hold the Republic down to chasing pirates and arresting conspirators. The implications of this course are obvious: No closer co-operation with the Allies than is needed to clear the seas of U-boats; withdrawal from the conflict if this be accomplished before the end of the great war; if not, no further concern in the immediate outcome than a recovery of pecuniary damages, with perhaps some amiable phrase on "freedom of the seas"—a war to wipe out personal insult by collecting a little blood and money. Once in the fight, the inexorable march of events would sooner or later leave such notions behind, but they must not clog our initial preparation. Nor will they if the President, contemning any eleventh-hour promises regarding U-boats, shall proclaim to a receptive people that our enemy is the Prussian "State," our purpose its extirpation.

Whatever may be said in praise of Prussia during the few centuries of her development, in recognition of her crowning work—the German Empire—the Prussian concept of the "State" has, automatically rather than intentionally, bred the political cancer of the world. Until this be cut out there shall be no hope of peace in the world or frank and equal intercourse among the peoples. Small States, whose integrity means much to civilization, are in peril. Great ones may hold their place only by reluctantly borrowing from the Prussian model.

It appears that the Allies cannot, unaided, cut out the cancerous "State" save by a sacrifice so appalling that our great Republic may not stand at ease while the democrats in Europe fight the "dark forces" of autocracy. For to this complexion has the war come at last. Whether the revolution in Russia shall at the moment strengthen or weaken the military position of the Allies, whether for the moment it may run too fast for stability, there will be no permanent reaction unless, peradventure, the Prussian "State" so mischievously planted in Russia shall find an ally in a sluggish United States.

If realization of the high opportunity and purpose of the war come at once—it must come later—the Republic will stagger the Prussian "State" and strengthen the Allies to the conquering point by the magnitude of its preparation and the generous breadth of its participation—making common cause with the Allies in their operations against Germany and a common peace so far as the cancerous "State" is concerned, meanwhile giving them such aid as may be agreed on after close and friendly conference.

CARMAN F. RANDOLPH.
New York, March 29, 1917.

Guardsmen for Universal Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a primary rule of military efficiency that control must emanate from but a single or central source. That the Federal Government must exercise its control through the agency of as many States as possess military units, each with a different idea of ultimate attainment, is a handicap which would at once defeat any concerted action on the part of a national army. How can the higher military authorities of the different States overlook this basic fact? Can it be that through selfish motives of their own these officers, fearing loss of their jobs, frequently lucrative, cannot see or will not subordinate their own interests to the public welfare? To a civilian this seems to be the indisputable fact, though God knows we hope it is not.

There are few enlisted men of the National Guard today who do not heartily want universal military training. One needs but question any of them, aside from their officers, to be assured of this fact. The great danger is, however, that Congress will get the impression from the acts of the few superior salaried or rank favored officers of the guard that the majority of the guard is against the central control of a universal national army, whereas the opinion of the higher officers of the guard is a great exception to the general rule.

OUTGUARD.
New York, March 25, 1917.

Lord Byron's Prophecy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last night I was reading Matthew Arnold's essay on Lord Byron as a poet—the essay in which he singles out Wordsworth and Byron as "first and pre-eminent in actual performance, a glorious pair, among the English poets of this (the nineteenth) century"—the essay in which he points out as Byron's highest claim to poetic renown, as his most "vital influence," "the influence of his splendid and imperishable excellence of sincerity and strength." I came across the following quotation from the poet of splendid sincerity and strength:

> "Give me a republic. The King-times are fast finishing; there will be blood shed like water and tears like mist, but the peoples will conquer in the end. I shall not live to see it, but I foresee it."

These words were written about eighty years ago. And now they are coming true. Blood has been shed like water and tears like mist. The Romanoffs have gone; other potentates will follow them. In hoc signo the peoples will conquer in the end. And so Byron prophesied the results of the great war which he did not live to see, but which with that inner eye which no frivolity could divert, no calamity could darken, he foresaw.

WILLIAM H. MAXWELL.
Flushing, N. Y., March 17, 1917.

A Young American's Blunder.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I extract the following incident from a letter just received from the Marquise d'Andigne, as it may amuse your readers:

"I heard an amusing story about the young child of one of the Secretaries of the American Embassy to Berlin. He was born in Berlin, and does not speak a word of anything but German. They all arrived here, as you know, and the child was so excited by his journey and by the change of scene that he began to shout in beautiful German, and to talk to the poilus in that melodious tongue. Needless to say he was whisked into a carriage, and not allowed out of his room until he was taken to the train which started him on his journey for a land where German, alas! is only too much tolerated."

G. A.
New York, March 26, 1917.

SUNDAY'S DISCIPLES CHEER FOR THE FLAG

More Than 16,000, Gathered for Tabernacle Dedication, Moved to Patriotic Fervor.

AUDIENCE SINGS 'AMERICA'

Gov. Whitman and Bishop Wilson Applauded When They Link National Duty With Religion.

Patriotism and religion joined hands yesterday afternoon in the dedication of the tabernacle at Broadway and 168th Street, in which Billy Sunday is to begin his three months' revival next Sunday. The union of Protestant denominations in support of the Sunday campaign was referred to as an object lesson for those who hesitate to sink partisan interests for the nation's need, and both Governor Whitman and Bishop Luther B. Wilson, the principal speakers, referred to the imperative demand for national unity.

The balmiest day of Spring brought out an enormous crowd. Even with Billy Sunday absent—he will not arrive till next Saturday night—the auditorium, which seats more than 16,000, was full, and many hundreds stood around the waist-high barrier that walls off the roofed lobbies about the building. Howard Whitfield, chief usher, had no difficulty handling the crowd with 750 volunteers drawn from his staff of 2,500. Although it was the ushers' first experience with a crowd or at passing the tin collection plates, they beat the four-minute cash-gathering record by a full minute. The offering yesterday was for campaign expenses. Only $45,000 has been subscribed toward the $150,000 that will be needed.

Yesterday's crowd seemed to be mostly enthusiastic church folk, but the loudest applause was won by appeals to patriotism and mention of the flag. With the sun beating on the flat, tarred roof, the temperature inside was uncomfortably high, but only one person fainted, and he was promptly removed by four ushers.

For half an hour before the meeting the crowd was kept interested by a choir of more than 2,000, led by Tali Esen Morgan, aided by two pianos and two girl cornetists. At 3 o'clock James M. Speers, Chairman of the Preliminary Work Committee, delivered a brief eulogy of Billy Sunday, after which the Rev. Dr. Henry E. Cobb pronounced the invocation and the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin read Old Testament passages. Then Bishop Wilson was introduced.

"With you to help him and with God above," said Bishop Wilson, "Mr. Sunday will lift the level of the religious life of this city. People away from this city think of New York as money mad, as pleasure mad; but you have reared this place as a testimonial of your conviction that this city needs God.

"In moments when the great principles of nations are in jeopardy men show whether they are patriots or partisans. If they are patriots they rise above the principles of party and are guided by the welfare of nations. This tabernacle is not adorned with rich hangings, like that first tabernacle of the Israelites in the wilderness. But here" (laying his hand on the flag draped over the pulpit) "here is an ornament, here is a banner, here is a symbol, which is so deep in our lives that we call it a holy thing.

"Today it is not a question of Jefferson or Hamilton in the nation. It is a question of Washington and Lincoln in the nation, and about those names and about this old flag must Americans gather as Americans never gathered before. In like manner I welcome the co-operation of denominations in this work; I hail gladly the day when it is not a question of Wesley or Calvin, not a question of creeds; when above all the personalities of human history we look into the face of Jesus Christ."

Then came a responsive dedication service led by the Rev. Karl Reiland, in which the congregation dedicated the tabernacle, and the prayer of dedication by the Rev. Dr. George Alexander. After a hymn, an appeal for funds, and the collection, William Nottingham told of the Sunday campaign in Syracuse. "The laymen of Syracuse churches are helping their ministers as never before," he said. "In some of the churches the laymen open the service, read the Scriptures, and pray, while the minister stands at the door shaking hands. The entire life of the city has been changed."

Governor Whitman, the last speaker, said the union of religious workers for the Sunday campaign was an event of vast importance. "Denominational distinctions are for a time forgotten," he said, "while the good men and women of this city are united to drive home the essential truth of the Christian religion. Like every sincere religious work, I believe this is a patriotic work too. I am not very much concerned with the theology of Mr. Sunday. It is sufficient for me and for you to know that in scores of cities he has lifted thousands out of the mire of selfishness and sin, and turned their faces toward the stars.

"God knows what the morrow has in store for us as a people. If we have war it is not our courage that will be put to the test; there is no lack of courage among the people of our land, and there never has been. What will be put to the test is our national character, our sense of justice, our capacity for self-restraint. Are we a Christian nation? Are we willing to live up to the religion we profess? Are we willing to die for it?

"It does not matter what tongue we speak if we are loyal to the greatest experiment in democracy the world has ever known. Speaking for the people of the whole State, I express their profound hope for the success of this undertaking."

The meeting closed with the singing of "America" and a benediction by the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson. Then several thousand of the congregation packed into the big shed which the Y. W. C. A. will use for a cafeteria and auxiliary activities to dedicate that structure. There, too, there was music, given by the Edna White Quartet and a chorus from the National Training School for Secretaries. Mrs. Robert E. Speer, President of the International Y. W. C. A., presided, and Mrs. J. E. L. Davis, head of the women's committee of the Sunday campaign, read from the Scriptures. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the only speaker, expressed the appreciation of the general commitee for the co-operation of the Y. W. C. A.

Mr. Sunday was represented yesterday by his son George and by his advance man, the Rev. James E. Walker. Mrs. Rose M. Foutts, housekeeper for the party, will arrive on Wednesday and get ready the house at 184 Northern Avenue, which will be occupied during the campaign.

ROCKEFELLER BACKS SUNDAY.

Urges His Bible Class to Go to the Tabernacle in a Body.

For the first time in more than a year John D. Rockefeller, Jr., addressed his Bible class, at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, yesterday morning. His speech was an appeal for support for Billy Sunday. Eight hundred men were present, the largest attendance ever recorded, a very large number having been added recently through the preliminary Bible class work of the Rev. George G. Dowey, for the Sunday campaign.

Mr. Rockefeller said he hoped his class would go in a body to the Sunday meetings to testify to their suport of "an earnest, sincere man, who is doing God's work; a great evangelist, a messenger of God."

"Many good men are siding against Mr. Sunday because they dislike his methods," he said, "but why should they consider that, so long as he brings men to Christ? Our churches do not lay hold of the masses of the people. If he can touch them there is just one place for me, and that is at his back."

CALLS BILLY SUNDAY A FOE OF THE CHURCH

Doing More Harm than Atheism and Dragging Down God, Dr. Wise Tells Congregation.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise renewed his attack on Billy Sunday at the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall yesterday morning. On the Sunday before Dr. Wise said that Sundayism was only an incident, showing that the Church may be doomed to extinction, and intimated that it was already dead. Yesterday he called Sundayism "a playful and exhilarating wake of the Church, a Barnumized wake." He quoted Sunday's prayer in Philadelphia that the devil pack up his bag and go to New York or Boston as "the apotheosis of low selfishness masking in the guise of high religion." He questioned whether the evangelist's supporters would follow him if instead of denouncing alcohol he suggested changes looking toward the abolition of poverty, which, Dr. Wise declared, was the chief cause of alcoholism. Carnegie Hall was crowded even to the galleries, a large part of the congregation being Christians.

"Some honest men will follow Billy Sunday," said Dr. Wise, "but not those who use Sundayism in the interest of that order, the continuance of which he does more than any other living man to make possible.

"Sundayism cannot save a perishing church," he said, "and a Sundayized church is not worth saving. Sundayism may be needed to stab the church awake, but stabbing awake is not permanently the most vitalizing of treatments. I have seen a dead frog galvanized into spasms of motion, but it remained a perfectly dead frog.

"If no Christian pulpit in this community will dare arise to save Christianity from Sundayism, this pulpit will proclaim that Sundayism is in large part a denial of the religion of Jesus, will maintain that truth is a sacred thing, not to be held lightly without doing violence and hurt to some of the deepest things of life.

"Sundayism does infinitely more damage to the church than atheism, however vocal and blatant, for Sundayism is doing more than any man or men to justify the indictment of the church to the effect that it is a soft-voiced policeman for and of the social order. Are the crowds that wait upon Sundayism to be accepted as the last unanswerable proof that truth is on his side? Is the value of a faith to be appraised and checked up in numbers like the percentage of a baseball player? Let him teach the good to them who hold his teaching good and wholesome. No one can object to the good to which he would lift men up, but we may and do object to his dragging down of God.

"Sundayism means first that the Church has utterly failed. Sundayism is the indictment of the Church, and most of all an indictment of the liberal church, which, alas, has proved neither vital nor liberating. The utter failure of liberal religion in America is proclaimed by the triumph of Sundayism. These poor, inert liberal churches, including the liberal synagogue, have not even the sustaining comfort of having aspired to be. Is the Church dying? A tremendous shock will not save it. Sundayism is neither the resurrection nor the life of the Church. What the Church needs is the awakening of them that morally and spiritually slumber and not a first-class wake to the accompaniment of Barnumistic excitement.

"Men who call themselves Christians will be called upon to choose between Jesusism and Sundayism—between the religion of Jesus and the church of Sunday. The choice ought to be easy."

VERMONT BARS ELOPERS.

New Law Makes It No Longer a Gretna Green State.

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 1.—Governor Graham announced today that he had signed last night the legislative bill which removes Vermont's distinction as a "Gretna Green" State. By the terms of the law, couples who are residents of places other than that in which the marriage license is issued must wait five days before the ceremony can be performed.

Special dispensation is made for soldiers, so that no delay will be necessary in thier cases. For several years Bellows Falls and one or two other border towns have been popular resorts for couples from outside the State seeking immediate marriages.

Easter Toy Sale Is Extended.

Because of their success with their sale of Easter toys and novelties from the Old Men's Toy Shop of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor in the store opened on Thursday, the ladies in charge of the sale will today open a second store in the Astor Trust Company's new building at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. Miss Beatrice Bend is Chairman, in charge of the sale, and among those who will assist her are Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Miss Ruth V. Twombly, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Payne Whitney, and Mrs. Arthur Woods.

Reisenweber Employes Dance.

More than 900 employes of Reisenweber's and their guests assembled at Terrace Garden last night for their annual ball. The dance was preceded by a performance given by the artists working at the several cabarets under the Reisenweber management.

Harrington Piano-$300

Made by the men who make the famous
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HARRINGTON price is the lowest at which a *high-grade* piano *can* be sold. It is the result of solid co-ordination of three-quarter-century-old HARDMAN resources.

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Look carefully into this master instrument. Buy it on the dollar-per-dollar value basis.

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LION BATTLE MADE NEW CIRCUS KING

How Prince Became Boss of the Menagerie in the Show's Winter Quarters.

WAS A FIGHT TO A FINISH

Not Even a Torch Scared the Combatants, but They Couldn't Stand a Drenching.

Most appealing to the onlooker among the lions in the big animal collection brought here by the Barnum & aBiley Circus in Madison Square Garden is a big male called Prince. The head of Prince is a delight to the artist and animal lover, and many are the questions put to his keeper and trainer, John Patterson.

Patterson is evidently a real friend of Prince. He is the only man able to enter the animal's cage. Prince has not only the dog-nosed face of the South African lion but the characteristics that have made that type famous. Patterson says he is the king of the twenty or more in his charge, and has been the most difficult to handle.

"That lion has made more trouble than all the others put together," said Prince's keeper yesterday. "When he first came to us he started right in to tear things to pieces. At that time we were in the Bridgeport Winter quarters, and the boss of the lion family was Rex. He was bigger than the other males, and had more fighting sand, so naturally he lorded it over all the others. Lions are not so much on fighting, either. Most people think they are, but then most people haven't had much to do with lions, and they go by books.

"We have a large square room at Bridgeport in which the lions are exercised, and where they play. I rather thought Prince was a fighter, and I was right, for he had no sooner got into this quiet bunch of lions, who used to have good times gossiping and playing around, than he began to roar. That got Rex on his hind feet, for if lions are anything they are proud. There were all the girl lions standing around, with their eyes spread, and red-hot like, and Rex had to do something or lose his job as head of the family.

"Well, the way those two big fellows got together was a caution. They stood on their hind legs and wrestled and howled in a terrible way. All the other lions croutched on the floor watching the fight, but making no attempt to take sides. Most of the men in the animal house acted as if they had lost their wits.

"I picked up a torch, lighted it quickly, and taking a heavy club and calling to my assistant to follow, I jumped into the room and tried to overcome Prince. I had to be careful not to hit him on the spine, for a lion's backbone is tender and easily injured, and I did not want to hit near his eyes, because an eyeless lion is an unhappy beast to look at. However, after a few minutes I gave up trying to stop the battle with a club. Both lions were covered with blood, and had torn huge patches of fur from each other's neck and strips of flesh from the shoulders and haunches. We waved the torches before their eyes, and once or twice got them apart, but it was only for a minute or two, and then they went at each other more fiercely than before. The howling was horrible.

"As a last resort I turned the hose on them, hoping to break the apart and succeeded. Poor Rex I felt sorry for. His lower jaw was badly torn, and one leg and shoulder looked like a piece of raw steak. Prince was covered with blood and considerably torn, but he was able to stand, and, turning his head half around, he slowly but proudly walked to a corner of the room, where he turned squarely around, sat upright and looked upon his rival with an expression of contempt.

"We got Rex on a stretcher and took him to the hospital. Under the influence of chloroform we stitched his jaw and side. It took so long before consciousness returned that I had fears for his life, but after standing him on his head a couple of times to circulate the blood he came around all right. But he was never the same Rex again. You know lions are as vain as a woman—some women. To be thrown down and mauled around the way he had been before everybody after he had been boss for so long just about broke his heart and spirit. I gave him the very best of everything, petted him a whole lot, but all to no purpose. He acted as if he thought everybody his enemy but me. I gave him the choicest bits of young heifer meat and marrow bone, but it was no use. He doesn't hold his head up in the proud old way anymore. He just mopes around in the back part of his cage.

"Prince? Oh, I get on fine with him. He's the finest looking lion I have ever trained, and he acts like a pretty good fellow. That young lion there—pointing to a sturdy youngster about three feet high—takes up a good deal of my time just now. He must take after his daddy, who was so bad natured we had to turn him over to a zoological garden. Prince is now eight years old. This youngster is not quite three, so that he has not yet attained his full growth. When that time comes, Prince will have to face a problem, for I think there will be a new king in our menagerie."

Miss Hauptner Weds on April 14.

Miss Florence Gregor Hauptner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hauptner, and Walter Wychoff Brinckerhoff will be married at 5 o'clock on Saturday, afternoon, April 14, in the Fourth Presbyterian Church at Ninety-first Street and West End Avenue. Miss Gertrude Louise Gilbert is to be the bride's attendant, and Maurice J. Swetland will be best man. The ushers will be Rhys T. Prankard, Raymond D. Whitmore, Stillwell Nevius, William G. F. Stewart, William R. Harron, and Charles G. Keller.

Date for Bird-Hewitt Wedding.

Miss Lois Virginia Hewitt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey J. Hewitt of 790 Madison Avenue, and Oliver W. Bird, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver W. Bird of Hempstead, L. I., will be married at noon on Saturday, April 14, at the home of the bride's parents. Only relatives and a few friends will attend the ceremony.

Miss Dickinson Engaged.

Mrs. F. L. D. Copeland of 16 East Forty-third Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Pauline Dickinson, and Warren Sullivan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frank Sullivan of this city. Miss Dickinson is the daughter of the late Edward P. Dickinson of Williamsport, Penn., and a granddaughter of Brig. Gen. Richard Lodor, U. S. A., retired.

Miss Wildey's Wedding Plans.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage on Monday, April 9, at 8 o'clock in the evening, in Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, of Miss Greacian McLean Wildey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Wildey of 239 West 126th Street, to Anton Ospenson of Philadelphia. Miss Evangeline Ospenson will be the maid of honor and Joseph Ospenson the best man.

Miss Crouch Weds S. H. Rose.

Stanley Herbert Rose of Philadelphia and Miss Pauline Anna Crouch, a daughter of Henry E. Crouch of Washington, D. C., were married yesterday in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church by the Rev. Charles A. Eaton. The bride was unattended. Mr. Rose's brother, Percy Rose of Chicago, was his best man. After a brief honeymoon in the South Mr. and Mrs. Rose will sail for South America. Their home will be in Philadelphia.

DUTTON'S
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The Complete Book Store
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Opposite St. Thomas's Church

RED CROSS FOR ANIMALS.

Prominent Women Form an Organization for War Relief.

Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, with other women, have organized a New York City branch of the American Red Star Animal Relief at the invitation of the War Department and under the auspices of the American Humane Association.

"The object of the Red Star," said an announcement yesterday, "is primarily to do the same work for animals that the Red Cross does for human beings. In case of war the society proposes to send ambulances and surgeons to the battle fields to care for wounded horses and dogs in the service and also to attend them in case of illness. The organization also plans civil relief, provided there is no war, in cases where animals are affected on a large scale by epidemics, famines, floods, or earthquakes, where conditions of suffering have become too extensive to be met by local organizations."

Besides Mrs. Speyer, Mrs. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Wilson, the members of the Board of Directors of the new organization are Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. H. B. Nichols, Mrs. C. H. McKinstry, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, and Miss Ella Mabel Clark. The Directors have elected the following officers: Mrs. James Speyer, Chairman; Mrs. H. B. Nichols, Vice Chairman; Mrs. J. J. Kearns, Secretary, and Mrs. B. K. Cutter, Treasurer. The organization is seeking a fund with which to carry on the work. Contributions may be sent to Mrs. Cutter at 1,058 Fifth Avenue, or to Mrs. J. J. Kearns, 76 Irving Place.

OPERATION SAVES BALSLEY.

Chapman Was Killed on Errand for Wounded American Airman.

NICE, France, April 1.—Sergeant Clyde Balsley, the American aviator who was wounded in an aerial battle last June, has been operated on by Professor Gaudier. He is now out of danger.

Sergeant Clyde Balsley of San Antonio, Texas, was seriously wounded by a German explosive bullet in an aerial battle near Verdun June 18, 1916. The bullet, hitting his thigh, glanced upward into his stomach before exploding. Balsley was promoted to the rank of Sergeant, and the Military Medal and the French War Cross were bestowed upon him for his fearlessness.

It was while on an errand of mercy for Balsley that Corporal Victor Chapman of New York was killed. Balsley had asked for an orange, and, there being none at the hospital, Chapman, hearing of the incident, set forth in his airplane to gratify the desire of his comrade. On his way he engaged in an air battle with Captain Boelke, now dead, and was killed, his lifeless body falling within the German lines.

GEN. VON PRITTWITZ DEAD.

His Failure Against the Russians Brought Hindenburg to Fore.

COPENHAGEN, April 1.—Dispatches from Berlin announce the death of General Max von Prittwitz und Gaffron, the man to whom in a way Field Marshal von Hindenburg owes his ascent to fame. The failure of General von Prittwitz to stem the flood of a Russian invasion opened the way to the appointment of von Hindenburg to command the East Prussian Army and to the brilliant career which the German Field Marshal inaugurated with the victory of Tannenberg.

General von Prittwitz at the outbreak of the war was one of the most highly esteemed Generals in Germany. He was Inspector General of the Northeast Military District, and as such was entrusted with command of the army defending East Prussia. He battled against the Russian forces under General Rennenkampf with more or less success for three weeks and then under the menace of a flanking army appearing from the south gave the order to abandon the province and to retire beyond the Vistula River without waiting for reinforcements to arrive from the western front.

This decision was his undoing. His General Staff Officers telephoned their protests over his head to Imperial Headquarters to obtain his suppression and a cancellation of the orders to retreat, and, while awaiting the appointment and arrival of a new commander, worked out new dispositions for offering battle to General Samsonoff's army.

A midnight council of war at headquarters selected von Hindenburg, then living in retirement at Hanover, for the command. Quartermaster General von Ludendorf, who distinguished himself at Liége as Chief of Staff, sent him hurrying eastward to assume charge of the operations. The troops already were moving against General Samsonoff when von Hindenburg arrived.

Von Hindenburg immediately saw the greater possibilities of the situation and made Tannenberg not an ordinary battle, but a complete catastrophe for Samsonoff's army. This is the authentic story of von Hindenburg's appointment as related to The Associated Press by the officers concerned. Von Hindenburg himself incidentally told The Associated Press that the story of the swamps into which the Russians at Tannenberg were driven and annihilated was a pure legend.

Von Prittwitz, as is the rule with unsuccessful German commanders, received no further command and lived, almost forgotten, in retirement at a villa in a Berlin suburb. He was born at Bernstadt, Prussian Silesia, in 1848.

George W. Benton.

George W. Benton, Cashier of the Bankers Trust Company, and active in church and charitable work in Brooklyn and Long Island, died on Saturday at his home, 406 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. He was for many years Treasurer of the Mercantile Trust Company of Manhattan, and when that company merged with the Bankers Trust he became Treasurer of the consolidated company and last December was made Cashier. He was born in New Jersey on Aug. 25, 1866.

Charles Melville Dennison.

Charles Melville Dennison died at his home, 659 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday after an illness of several weeks, in his seventy-fourth year. In 1869, with Robert F. Smith, he established the firm of Dennison & Smith, manufacturing stationers and lithographers. Twenty years later, the firm's name was changed to Dennison & Sons. Four generations of the Dennison family have been engaged in the business since its organization.

Obituary Notes.

Miss MARGARET W. LEWIS, a writer on educational topics and for more than fifty years a school teacher, died on Saturday at her home, 129 North Portland Avenue, in Brooklyn. She was born in New York City on Jan. 30, 1837.

WILLIAM J. MASTERSON, for the last twenty years in the advertising department of The New York World, died on Saturday in the Long Island College Hospital in his forty-third year.

HARRY C. NASH, Secretary and Treasurer of the State Trust Company of Plainfield, N. J., died yesterday at his home in that city in his forty-sixth year. In addition to his father and sister, he leaves a brother, Malcolm P. Nash, who is an officer in the United States Army.

CAPTAIN ELIAS L. HULL, a civil war veteran and long prominent in baseball circles, died on Friday at his home, 63 Linden Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-sixth year.

WILLIAM H. ANTRON, originator of the system of selling bananas from ships instead of from warehouses, died yesterday in the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

FLAVEL HARRISON WICKWARE, editor of the Producers' Price Current, is dead at his home in Rutherford, N. J. He was 79 years old.

JAMES J. HARRINGTON, President of T. Harrington & Sons, contractors, died on Friday at his home in Jersey City. He was 46 years old.

JOSEPH PHINEAS DAVIS, formerly chief engineer of the Telephone Company, died on Saturday night at his home in Yonkers.

CHARLES EDWARD GREGORY, President of the J. H. Gauthier Crucible Company of Jersey City, died yesterday in his home at 2 Washington Square North. He was born in Jersey City and was in his eightieth year.

The Rev. CHARLES MILLS WHITTELSEY, a retired Congregational minister, died yesterday at his home, 73 Overlook Road, Upper Montclair, in his seventy-sixth year.

BURGLAR IS FOILED BY TRAINED NURSE

Had Strong Box Under Arm When Found in a West End Apartment.

FELLS HER WITH A CLUB

But Slips on Ladder as He Tries to Escape, and Drops His Booty in Area.

A burglar, making away with a strong box containing $4,000 in currency and jewelry, valued at $10,000, in the apartment of Mrs. Grace W. Gould at 855 West End Avenue, was thwarted last night by a trained nurse, Miss Marie Spear, who seized the man and screamed. A blow on the jaw felled Miss Spear and the burglar managed to reach a ladder outside a window, when he slipped and fell twenty-five feet with the box. He escaped and the box was later recovered by the police.

The man entered the apartment, which is on the second floor, through a window of Miss Spear's room, which he reached by using a ladder from an areaway in the rear of the building. This areaway is protected at 102d Street by a ten-foot fence topped with a row of spikes. The police discovered that four of these had been bent down.

Mrs. Gould's family consists of her daughter Agnes and Mrs. Gould's father, Andrew G. White, for whom a trained nurse is employed. Mr. White and the nurse have adjoining rooms overlooking the areaway, and the strong box was on a table in Mr. White' room, where he was asleep. Mrs. Gould was in her room, and Miss Spear was in the front of the apartment when she heard some one moving in Mr. White's room and hurried there.

The nurse said the intruder had a handkerchief over his face and the strong box under his arm. As soon as she recovered from the burglar's blow the nurse called members of the family and the police were notified. They found the strong box in the areaway, intact, and a fountain pen belonging to the nurse; Mrs. Gould said later that rings, valued at more than $1,000 belonging to her and Miss Spear were missing from the apartment.

Rewed After 50 Years.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Marquiz of 655 West 150th Street were married again last night at Lenox Hall to mark the fiftieth anniversary of their first wedding. They have lived happily together for half a century, and the second ceremony was merely a formality. A score of their descendants, including children and grandchildren, were among the guests at the wedding and at the dance which followed it.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BAUM.—March 24, Lying-in Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Baum, a son.
FREIRICH.—March 29, 1,190 Union St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Freirich, a daughter.
HAAS.—March 27, 245 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Haas, a son.
HERZOG.—March 26, 19 Winthrop St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Herzog, a son.
MEYER.—March 31, 287 Edgecombe Av., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Meyer, a daughter.
ROBINSON.—March 25, Far Rockaway, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Robinson, a son.
ROSENBERG.—March 26, 536 West 113th St., to Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Rosenberg, a daughter.

Engaged.

ROGERS—ROSENTHAL.—Miss Estelle Rosenthal of 645 West 166th St. to Mr. Sol Rogers of Baltimore, Md.

FREIDLANDER—DORF.—Phyllis Dorf to Emil Freidlander.
GOLDBERG—LIFTIN.—Mollie Liftin to Albert M. Goldberg.
GROSS—WIENER.—Florence M. Wiener to David Gross.
HOROWITZ—LANDSMAN.—Sadye Landsman to David Horowitz.
KOROWITZ—MEYER.—Eva M. Meyer to Dr. Louis Korowitz.
KUENSTLER—BENISCH.—Josephine Benisch to Bernard Kuenstler.
MANISHOF—LOWENTHAL.—Marian Lowenthal to Emanuel A. Manishof.
MARMOLSTEIN — RUSCHIN. — Charlotte Ruschin to Benjamin Marmolstein.
MERNIT—MIRMAN.—Anna E. Mirman to Ralph Mernit.
METZLER—NATHAN.—Clara B. Nathan to Jerome R. Metzler.
MEYER—ROSENBERGER.—Aimee Rosenberger to Milton Meyer.
MUNK—DEWALD.—Ida Dewald to Henry Munk.
POLLACK—FRANKEL.—Fannie Frankel to Louis Pollack.
ROLLNICK—FORMAN.—Jennie Forman to Moe Rollnick.
ROSENTHAL — ZIMMERMAN. — Anna Zimmerman to Fred Rosenthal.
ROTH—BACHARACH.—Helen Bacharach to Julius Roth.
SANDBERG—BRACKMAN.—Frieda Brackman to Matthew Sandberg.
SCHLESINGER—EPSTEIN.—Belle I. Epstein to Henry A. Schlesinger.
SPIEGEL—SCHANAMAN.—Beatrice Schanaman to Carl Spiegel.
WALD—KATZ.—Florence Katz to Charles Wald.
WEILL—KLEIN.—Marguerite Klein to I. William Weill.

Married.

DUNWOODY — BARBER. — On Saturday, March 31, at 57 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, by Charles Carroll Albertson, D. D., Janet May, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Calvin Fremyre Barber, to Ensign Kingsland Dunwoody.
LEVINSOHN—GINSBURG.—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Ginsburg, 1,010 Hoe Ave., Bronx, announce the wedding of their daughter Sophia to Samuel Levinson of Johannesburg, South Africa, on April 1, 1917.

BARZILAY—SPIRO.—April 1, Lillian Spiro to Emanuel Barzilay.
GROSS—FINKUSSOHN.—March 28, Edith Pinkussohn to Arthur Gross.
HECHT — STERNFELS. — March 25, Edna Sternfels to Nathan Hecht.
KOSOFSKY—BERNSTEIN.—March 28, Mae Bernstein to John A. Kosofsky.

Died.

ANDERSON.—In Ridgewood, N. J., on March 30, 1917, Gertrude Pease, beloved wife of Dr. G. Adolph Anderson. Funeral services on Monday, April 2, from her late residence, 522 Franklin Av., Ridgewood, N. J., at 4:30 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery, April 3, 11:30 A. M.
BARRETTO.—On Sunday, April 1, William H. Barretto, son of the late Francis and Anna Maria Coster Barretto. Notice of funeral hereafter.
BEEBE.—On Friday, March 30, 1917, Frank E., beloved husband of Nellie Bennett Beebe, and son of William H. and the late Elizabeth Earley Beebe. Funeral service will be held at Fairchild's parlors, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, April 2, at 8 P. M.
BEHRENS.—Ivan M., Sunday, April 1, beloved husband of Henrietta and father of Manfred, Oscar, and Albert Behrens, and Mrs. Florence Weiss. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.
BENTON.—On Saturday, March 31, 1917, at his home, 406 Hancock St., George W. Benton, beloved husband of Catherine L. Benton. Funeral services will be held at the Church of Good Shepherd, McDonough St., near Lewis Av., Brooklyn, Monday, April 2, at 2 P. M.
BERMINGHAM.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., on April 1, 1917, Margaret W., wife of the late Charles Lloyd Bermingham. Notice of funeral later.

BISCHOFF.—On March 31, Louis Bischoff, in his 61st year, beloved husband of Marie Bischoff, (nee Ritsert.) Funeral services Monday evening, April 2, 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 1,181 Tinton Av. Interment Woodlawn Tuesday.
BOYD.—On April 1, Martha Fouke Boyd, wife of Robert E. Boyd and daughter of the late Hon. Philip B. Fouke of Illinois. Funeral services at her late residence, 409 West 21st St., on Wednesday, April 4, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment at Woodlawn. Washington and St. Louis papers please copy.
BROWNE.—At Montclair, N. J., March 30, 1917, David H. Browne, husband of Sara M. Davis, in his 53d year. Funeral service will be held at his home, 194 Gates Av., Monday, April 2, at 4 P. M.
CASH.—Edmund C., beloved husband of Nan M. McGrath, Sunday, April 1, 1917. Funeral Wednesday, April 4, from 322 East 173d, at 1 P. M. Interment Calvary.
CHAMPLIN.—Belle Carter, in her 93d year. Services April 3, 10:30 A. M. Cincinnati papers copy.

Died.

CLARK.—On Sunday, April 1, after a short illness, Dr. Charles Clark, horseshoer and farrier for the past 52 years at 603 East 16th St., native of Kilkeel, County Down, Ireland, beloved husband of Ann Killeen, and father of the late Charles Clark, Mrs. Mary R. Barry, John S., P. Joseph A., Anna C., Matthew F., Catharine T., and the Rev. Bernard H. Clark. Funeral from his late residence, 314 2d Av., on Wednesday, April 4, at 10:15 A. M., thence to the Church of the Immaculate Conception on East 14th St., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul at 11 o'clock. Please omit flowers. Will be missed forever in life by devoted children and loving wife.
CONNOR.—Suddenly, March 30, Michael Connor, in his 86th year, at his residence, 117 Leroy St. Solemn requiem mass Tuesday, April 3, at 10:30 A. M., at St. Veronica's Church, Christopher St. Omit flowers.
CORNWALL.—Henry B., Professor Emeritus of Princeton University, on April 1, at Princeton, N. J., in his 73d year. Funeral services at his late residence at 2:30 P. M. April 4.
CROSS.—At Miami, Fla., March 30, Richard James Cross of 405 Park Av., New York, in his 72d year, husband of Annie Redmond. Funeral private.
DAVIS.—At Bound Brook, N. J., March 30, Marie Louise, wife of Cecil Davis and daughter of Frank E. Conover and the late Anna C. Conover. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.
DAVIS.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, March 31, 1917, Joseph Phineas Davis, in his 80th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 332 Palisade Av., Yonkers, Tuesday at 5 P. M. Interment at North-Boro, Mass.
DAVIS.—On April 1, Walter M. Davis at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Harry C. Goode, 300 East 18th St., Flatbush. Funeral services Monday at 8 P. M.
DEAN.—March 31, James, son of William O. and Mary Dean, age 34. Funeral chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 161 8th Av., corner 18th St., Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Troy papers please copy.
DENNISON.—On March 31, 1917, at his residence, 659 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Charles Melville, beloved husband of Emma McFarlan Dennison, in his 73d year. Funeral at residence at 7:45 o'clock Tuesday evening.
DIDDELL.—On Sunday, April 1, 1917, after a lingering illness, Mary A. Diddell. Funeral services at her late residence, 19 East 130th St., on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.
DINKELSPIEL.—On March 31, after a short illness, Julius, husband of Fanny Dinkelspiel; father of Dr. M. R. Dinkelspiel, Hortense Dinkelspiel and Mrs. Leon King. Funeral private. Wilkes-Barre (Penn.) papers please copy.
ERB.—Matilda Jane, aged 75, beloved mother of Jacob H. Funeral service Monday evening, April 2, 1917, at her late residence, 6,914 14th Av., Brooklyn.
GOEBEL.—Julius, after long, painful illness, aged 73 years, at his residence, 120 East 95th St., Sunday, April 1, at 9:10 A. M. Funeral private.
GOLDMANN.—On March 31, 1917, Oscar Goldmann. Funeral service on Tuesday evening, April 3, 8:30 o'clock, at his late residence, 347 Hamilton Av., Richmond Hill, L. I.
GOODWIN.—On April 1, at her residence, 328 West 22d St., Anna C., wife of Frank J. Goodwin, and daughter of the late Daniel and Catherine Campbell. Requiem mass at Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West 23d St., Wednesday, April 4, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary. Kindly omit flowers.
GORDON.—Suddenly, on April 1, in her 30th year, Ethel Fox, wife of Onslow Gordon, Jr., M. D. Notice of funeral later.
GREGORY.—At his residence, 2 Washington Square, on April 1, Charles Edward, in his 80th year. Funeral at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., on Tuesday, April 3, at 3 P. M.
GRINDLAY. — Suddenly, at Utica, N. Y., March 31, 1917, Mary Emily Beckman, wife of the late General James G. Grindlay, in her 71st year. Funeral services at the Conservatory Forest Hill Cemetery Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.
HASBROUCK. — On Sunday, April 1, 1917, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Martha Hawley Hasbrouck, daughter of Eda Hawley and the late Edward B. Hasbrouck. Funeral services private at the residence of Mrs. Charles W. Ide, 43 Remsen St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, April 3, 1917. Please omit flowers.
HENRY.—At his residence, 344 Lexington Avenue, on Saturday, March 31, 1917, in the sixtieth year of his age, Howard Herrick, husband of Frances Burrall and son of the late Joshua J. and Maria C. Henry. Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and 44th St., on Tuesday morning, April 3d, at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.
HITCHINGS.—Friday, March 30, 1917, at her late residence, 2,101 S Street, Washington, D. C., Hannah, wife of the late Charles F. Hitchings and daughter of Elizabeth and Francis Nelson Drew, deceased, in her 88th year. Interment at Woodlawn, New York, on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station 3:24 P. M. Monday.
HOPKINS. — Suddenly, on Sunday, April 1, 1917, Elizabeth Magill, wife of Charles E. Hopkins. Funeral service at her late residence, 521 Union St., Hudson, N. Y., on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, N. Y. It is requested that no flowers be sent.
HOSMER.—At St. Augustine, Fla., on March 31, 1917, Agnes D., widow of Dr. George W. Hosmer of Summit, N. J. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 59 Hobart Av., Summit, N. J., on Tuesday, April 3, at 2 P. M., on arrival of train leaving Hoboken, N. J., at 1:03 P. M.
HUSSEN.—On March 31, Agnes C., beloved wife of Thomas Hussen. Friends and relatives are invited to attend funeral services at the Dutch Reformed Church, Queens, L. I., on Monday at 2 P. M. Interment in Cypress Hills Cemetery.
KAUFMAN.—Nathan, after a lingering illness, on April 1, at his residence, 454 Hudson Av., West New York. Funeral from Meyer's undertaking establishment, 228 Lenox Av., at 2 P. M. on Tuesday, April 3.
KELLY.—John, native of Craggs Darrogonne, County Limerick, Ireland, beloved husband of Margaret, nee Quinn, at his late residence, 225A Wyckoff St., Brooklyn, N. Y., March 31, 1917. Funeral from his late residence, Tuesday, April 3, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.
KINGSLAND.—At Washington, D. C., at New Willard Hotel, Saturday, March 31, 1917, Albert Alexander Kingsland, beloved husband of Jennie T. Kingsland and father of Albert Alexander, Albert Harold, and Henry C. Kingsland, all of New York City. Notice of funeral hereafter.
KRUMWILDE.—On Sunday, April 1, in the 64th year of his age, Charles Krumwilde, beloved husband of Johannah Freese. Funeral services at his late residence, 11 McKinley St., Gifford Park, Tuckahoe, N. Y., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.
LAIRD.—On April 1, Adiorne Irving Laird. Funeral services at his late residence, 47 Hawthorne St., Flatbush, Tuesday at 8:30 P. M. Interment Wednesday, private.
LOFSTRAND.—April 1, Gustav Lofstrand, beloved husband of Margaret Kelly. Funeral from his late residence, 450 West 164th St., Wednesday at 9:30. Requiem mass at Church St. Rose of Lima, 10 A. M.
McKEEMAN.—At Freeport, N. Y., March 31, Daniel W. McKeeman, age 57 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 52 Pearsall Av., Freeport, Monday, April 2, at 8 P. M. Interment private.
MANVEL.—Suddenly at Elizabeth, N. J., Saturday, March 31, 1917, Mary E., widow of John Manvel. Funeral private.
MELLOR.—Abbie S., aged 82 years, wife of the late James W. Mellor, at her residence, 229 West 97th St. Funeral services Monday, April 2, 2 P. M., at her late residence. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.
MINER.—On March 27, Mary J. Miner, late Principal of the Courtland School, Bridgeport, Conn.; sister of Willis P. Miner and Mrs. N. B. Topping of New York City. Memorial service Wednesday, April 4, 5 P. M., United Congregational Church, Bridgeport. Train leaves Grand Central 3 P. M. and 125th St. 3:10 P. M.
MONSKY.—Morris, on Sunday, April 1, in his 74th year, beloved husband of Celia and father of Jacob L., Meyer, William, Roy Weinstein, Tillie Friedman, Goldie Harris, and William Relkin. Funeral from his late residence, 315 West 113th St., April 2, at 12 o'clock noon. Interment at Washington Cemetery.
MONTAGUE.—Virginia H., wife of Frank L. Montague, and daughter of the late Alvin J. and Lucia Warner Johnson. Funeral services at All Angels' Church, 81st St. and West End Av., Monday, April 2, at 12:30 o'clock. Please omit flowers.
MORRIS.—On Sunday, April 1, 1917, John T. Morris, beloved husband of Mary J. Morris and grandson of the late Hon. George Hall. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 1,144 Bergen St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 3, at 3 P. M.
MORRISSEY.—James. Requiem mass at St. Malachy's Church, 239 West 49th St., Monday, April 2, 10 o'clock sharp. Auspices Actors' Fund.
NASE.—On Sunday, April 1, William Augustus Nase, son of the late William Henry and Emeline Tallmadge Nase, age 86. Funeral services at the home of his daughter, Mrs. F. C. Esmond, 34 Stratford Road, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 4, at 2 o'clock.
NASH.—Harry C., in the 45th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Bloomfield, N. J., Tuesday, April 3, at 3 P. M. Interment in Bloomfield Cemetery.
PFEIFFER.—Saturday, March 31, 1917, Leonard, beloved husband of Margaretha Pfeiffer, in his 74th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services on Monday, April 2, at 8 P. M., at his late residence, 714 Washington St., Hoboken. Please omit flowers.
PRENTICE.—On April 1, at her late residence, 327 8th Av., Pelham, Grace Nesmith Prentice. Funeral services at Kensico Cemetery Chapel Tuesday, April 3, on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station 2:13 P. M.

Died.

ROBERTSON.—On Sunday, April 1, 1917, at his late residence, 260 Clinton Av., Newark, N. J., James M. Robertson, aged 75 years. Funeral services private, on Tuesday, April 3. Interment Rosedale Cemetery, West Orange, N. J.
ROBINSON.—At New Rochelle, March 31, 1917, Margaret L., daughter of Margaret and the late John P. Holler. Funeral services will be held Tuesday at 2:30 P. M., from her late residence, 152 Pelham Road.
ROSENBURG.—At Baltimore, Md., on April 1, 1917, Simon, aged 72 years, beloved husband of Bertha Rosenburg and father of Mrs. Adolph Rosenberg, Mrs. Enrio N. Stein, and Able A. Rosenburg.
RYDER.—Henry C., husband of Georgianna Talcott, aged 88, Secretary and Treasurer of Savings Bank of Danbury, Conn. Services at late residence, 2:45 P. M. April 2.
SMITH.—On April 1, 1917, Edward Cooper Smith, in his 79th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 131½ Noble St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on April 3, at 8 P. M.
SUTHERLAND.—On April 1, 1917, Charles D., beloved husband of Nellie Sutherland. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,155 Dean St., Brooklyn, Tuesday at 8 P. M. Members of Altair Lodge, No. 601, F. and A. M., and Hendrick Hudson Conclave, No. 950, Improved Order of Heptasophs, are invited to attend. Interment Wednesday morning at Greenwood Cemetery.
TAYLOR.—On Sunday, April 1, Sarah Lawton, beloved wife of Proctor Taylor and mother of James L. Taylor and Mrs. Frank A. Beebe. Services at her late residence, 1,302 Pacific St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Interment at Herkimer, N. Y.
UHLMANN.—Christianna, age 81. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, B'way, 66th St., Frank E. Campbell's Building. Time later.
WHITTELSEY.—At the residence of his son, Theodore Whittelsey, 73 Overlook Road, Upper Montclair, N. J., Sunday, April 1, 1917, the Rev. Charles Mills Whittelsey, in his 76th year.
WIETHAN.—At her late residence, 70 Morningside Drive, Marie Susanne Du Bourdieu, widow of the late Louis Wiethan, and daughter of the late Hon. Gerald De Long, and granddaughter of General Sir Arthur Du Bourdieu, K. C. B., on March 31, 1917. Funeral service at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., Tuesday, April 3, at 11 o'clock. Friends are invited. Interment at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
WILNER.—Isaac, in his 67th year, beloved husband of Ida and dear father of Abraham, Max, Albert J., Isidore, Mrs. S. T. Siegel, Mrs. A. I. Friedman, and Gertrude. Funeral from his late residence, 1,851 7th Av., on Monday, April 2, 10:30 A. M., to Union Fields Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

ANTES.—Clara H., New Dorp, S. I., March 30, aged 76. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
BOWERS.—Amelia, Stapleton, S. I., March 31, aged 87. Funeral today, 3 P. M.
CARROLL.—William, 462 West 24th St., March 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
CULHANE.—John J., 31 Grove St., March 30. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
DEGNAN.—John P., 431 West 30th St., March 31. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
DOYLE.—Anna, March 31, aged 81. Funeral 304 West 126th St., today.
FARRELLY.—James, 304 East 32d St., March 30. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
FLYNN.—Hannah, 241 Clinton St., March 31. Funeral notice later.
FORD.—Patrick, 1,133 3d Av., March 30. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
FRANKEL.—Sadie, 638 West 160th St., March 30, aged 30.
GRYSON.—Helen L., 509 Hudson St., March 31. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
LESLIE.—Robert L., 2,748 Broadway, March 30. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
LEWIS.—William H., 129 East 125th St., March 31, aged 72. Funeral service today.
LINDEMAN.—Caroline, March 30. Funeral 2,003 7th Av.
LLOYD.—William, March 31. Funeral 2,034 Madison Av. tomorrow, 10 A. M.
LOEB.—Mary, 47 West 96th St., March 30.
LYNCH.—Annie, 238 East 42d St., March 31. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
McBRIDE.—Margaret A., 412 Amsterdam Av., March 30.
McDONOUGH.—James J., 300 East 143d St., March 31. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.
NEVILLE.—Denis, 549 West 51st St., March 31. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
NIEMEYER.—George B., 1,204 Evergreen Av., Bronx, March 31, aged 84.
RICKARD.—Michael, 398 10th Av., March 30. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
ROCHFORT.—Elizabeth, 243 East 41st St., March 30. Funeral today.
RYAN.—Maurice, 422 West 27th St., March 31. Funeral today, 8:45 A. M.
SCHULZ.—Jacob, 201 East 81st St., March 30, aged 55.
STEIN.—William, 892 Jackson Av., Bronx, March 31. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.
TURNER.—Mary F., 60 West 76th St., March 31. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

Brooklyn.

CARNES.—Mary, 362 Adelphi St., March 30.
CASSIDY.—Hugh, 913 Bedford Av., March 31. Funeral notice later.
CORWIN.—Mary C., 377 Westminster Road, March 31. Funeral service today.
FANNING.—Mae G., 1,822 70th St., March 30. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.
HADENCAMP.—Harry W., 47 Vanderbilt Av., March 31. Funeral April 4.
HANRAHAN.—Catherine, Brooklyn State Hospital, March 31, aged 65.
HARMS.—Claus, 31 Bradford St., March 31, aged 68.
HARTMANN.—Friederich, 325 Bergen St., March 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
LAMEY.—Patrick, 153 4th Av., March 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
McEVOY.—John T., 1,137 74th St., March 30, aged 56. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
MASTERSON.—William J., Long Island College Hospital, March 31, aged 43.
MEBUS.—Henry, 152 Herkimer St., March 30, aged 83. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
NOELTE.—Marie, March 30, aged 64. Funeral 702 Fulton St., tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.
OLDERSHAW.—Fannie, 440 Monroe St., March 31. Funeral private.
PLEU.—Charles, Sr., 251 Manhattan Av., March 31, aged 56.
SCOTT.—Susan A., 430 Greene Av., March 31, aged 86. Funeral service today.
SKELLY.—Ellen, 373 Classon Av., March 31. Funeral notice later.
WHITE.—Frederick, 857 60th St., March 30, aged 6.
WYSE.—Ira M., Kings County Hospital, March 30.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

AHEARN.—John, Newark, March 30, aged 30.
ALLEN.—James J., 210 7th St., Hoboken, March 31. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.
APGAR.—Irving, Newark, March 30, aged 23.
BACHMAN.—John, Newark, March 30, aged 31.
BREUNINGER.—Myrtle, Newark, March 30, aged 8 months. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
DUMONT.—Susan M., 86 Highland Av., Jersey City, March 31, aged 83. Funeral tomorrow.
GOODSELL.—Sarah M., Newark, March 30, aged 60.
GRACE.—Rose A., 35 Lombardy St., Newark, March 30. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
HALL.—John, 317 Monroe St., Hoboken, March 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HARTMANN.—Ferdinand, 122 Booraem Av., Jersey City, March 30, aged 8.
HILL.—Elizabeth, 512 Avon Av., Newark, March 30. Funeral today, 8:15 A. M.
KANE.—Mary, 10 Camden St., Newark, March 31.
KLUMP.—William, Newark, March 31, aged 32.
McKENZIE.—John, 61 Carlton Av., Jersey City, March 31. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
REILLY.—Anna, 481 Central Av., Jersey City, March 30, aged 67. Funeral today.
RODAU.—Louis, 395 South 18th St., Newark, March 31, aged 76.
SCOTT.—Lieutenant Joseph, Hoboken, March 30, aged 43. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
TALBOT.—Julia, 126 Willow Av., Hoboken, March 31.

Long Island.

BOWERS.—Mary E., Great River, March 31. Funeral today, 3 P. M.
CRAWFORD.—George E., Jamaica, March 31, aged 60. Funeral tomorrow, 3:30 P. M.
GABLENZ.—Carl, Long Island City, March 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
GALOMAN.—Oscar, Richmond Hill, March 31. Funeral service tomorrow.
MARTIN.—Daniel, Glendale, March 31, aged 35. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
WOLF.—Joseph M., College Point, March 31, aged 54. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

In Memoriam.

FULTON.—In loving memory of Margaret M. Fulton, who died at the Hotel Henry, Pittsburgh, Pa., April 2, 1905. Gone but not forgotten.
FROST.—In loving memory of Orin Clinton Frost, died April 1, 1916.
McLAUGHLIN.—In loving memory of Marchioness Sarah Ellen McLaughlin, who departed this life April 2, 1915.

BLEYER.—Dr. J. Mount, in memory of; died April 3, 1915.
BOEHM.—Harry E., in memory of; died April 2, 1915.
CONNOLLY.—William, Jr., in memory of; died April 2, 1916.
CONTESSE.—Claire, in memory of; died April 2, 1916.
DAVIS.—Anna S., in memory of; died April 5, 1901.
DUNN.—Ellen, mass St. James's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.
HUGGLER.—Gertrude, in memory of; died April 2, 1916.
KANE.—Charles A., mass St. Rose of Lima Church, Newark, today, 8:30 A. M.
KRIM.—Samuel, unveiling monument, Mount Zion Cemetery, April 29, 2:30 P. M.
McKIERNAN.—Andrew, mass St. Michael's Church, Newark, today, 8:30 A. M.
McLAUGHLIN.—Marie E., in memory of; died April 2, 1904.
MORRISSEY.—James, mass St. Malachy's Church today, 10 A. M.
SIMON.—Simon, in memory of; died April 7, 1914.
TUCK.—Isaac, in memory of; died April 3, 1913.
VAN DINE.—Robley L., in memory of; died April 2, 1915.
WOODS.—John, mass Ascension Church today, 9 A. M.

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The New York Times
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Issued Quarterly

What did the President say when he severed relations with Germany?
What was the procedure adopted to kill the Armed Neutrality Bill in the Senate?
Who were the Senators responsible for this action?
How many lives were lost by the sinking of the Laconia?
When was the first news received in this country about the Russian revolution?

The New York Times
INDEX

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GIANTS' FUSILLADE IN NINTH INNING WINS GAME FROM THE DISCOMFITED TIGERS

GIANTS POUND OUT VICTORY IN NINTH

Cut Coveleskie's Delivery to Shreds in Fierce Rally and Pull Game from Fire.

BATTLING COBB STAYS OUT

Herzog, His Bantam Adversary, Is on Side Lines, Too, as McGraw's Men Wallop Tigers, 8 to 6.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, April 1.—Retribution overtook Harry Coveleskie the famed "Giant killer" here today in the form of a ninth inning assault by the Giants that netted five runs and turned impending defeat into a sweet victory. Coveleskie, who beat New York out of a pennant in 1908, was unable to stem a wild rush by his ancient foes, who made four straight hits off his pitching in a rally that made a record Dallas crowd wild with delight. The final score was 8 to 6, and the Giants, having won both games here, now lead in the series by two games to one.

There was no slugging today other than the punishment dealt out to the pitchers, but in anticipation of further trouble between the two teams Dallas turned out an attendance of 10,000 this afternoon. This not only breaks the local attendance mark, but is said to be a record for Texas.

Though paged early and often by the crowd, Tyrus Cobb declined to play. After his battle with Herzog last night Cobb declared he would not appear again in any of the New York games and Manager Jennings was unable to persuade him to change his mind.

Captain Herzog of the Giants viewed the game from the bench. Herzog bore a few bruises as a result of his encounter with Cobb last night, but his reason for not playing was a lame arm. Kilduff substituted for him and played a great game at second base.

In order to break up the feud between the two teams, McGraw and Jennings called their players together in separate meetings this morning and requested that personalities be avoided in today's game. The early rounds were peaceful enough, but as the score see-sawed the old pugnacious spirit was much in evidence. Both teams bitterly criticised Umpire Brennan for some of his decisions.

Sallee and Dauss started in the box and when they retired after the fifth inning the score was 3 to 2 in favor of Detroit, Spencer having put the Tigers in the lead with a home run in the fifth inning. The Giants tied it up in the sixth on Coveleskie, but Tesreau was wild and the Tigers made another run in the last of the inning. Tesreau walked a man in the seventh and Sam Crawford hit one over the right field fence, making the score 6 to 3.

The Giants were apparently hopelessly beaten when the ninth opened with Burns hoisting a fly to Veach. Coveleskie had a count of 3 to 2 on Kilduff, and then walked him. Robinson singled to centre and then the Giants unpacked their bat bag and rushed into a frenzied rally. Zimmerman hit a fast grounder through Bush and took second when Heilman let the ball get away from him. This play scored Kilduff and put the tieing runs on second and third bases.

Fletcher threw the stands into an uproar when he lashed a single to right field, scoring Robertson and Zimmerman. The Tigers loudly proclaimed that Kauff could not hit a left hander, but he drove a line hit to the centre field fence for a two-bagger.

The Tiger infield came in on the grass to cut off the run that would put the Giants in front. Holke grounded to Young, who made a nice throw to the plate. Fletcher appeared to be out, but Brennan said he had not been tagged. This decision provoked a vehement protest by Jennings.

On Rariden's grounder to Bush the Detroits attempted a double play, but Young threw badly to first base, Kauff scoring. Tesreau, the ninth batter, flied to Young.

The Tigers died game with the tieing runs on the bases. After Tesreau had tossed out Spencer, Harper batted for Coveleskie and walked. Bush also walked. Young drew three balls before he grounded to Kilduff. A home run by Crawford would have won for the Tigers, but McGraw refused to walk the ancient slugger, who flied to Burns for the third out.

Both teams left here early tonight on a special train and will play at Wichita Falls tomorrow.

The score:

NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns, lf	5	0	2	2	1
Kilduff, 2b	3	1	0	2	5
Rob'tson, rf	4	1	3	2	0
Zim'man, 3b	5	2	2	1	1
Fletcher, ss	3	1	2	1	3
Kauff, cf	5	2	2	4	0
Hoelke, 1b	3	1	0	12	0
Rariden, c	3	0	1	3	0
Sallee, p	1	0	0	0	0
Tesreau, p	2	0	0	0	2
aThorpe	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	8	12	27	12

DETROIT.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush, ss	3	2	1	2	6
Young, 2b	4	0	1	4	4
Nicholson, rf	2	0	0	2	0
bCrawf'd, rf	3	1	2	0	0
Veach, lf	4	1	1	2	0
Heilman, cf	4	0	2	0	0
G. Burns, 1b	4	0	0	9	2
Jones, 3b	4	0	0	1	1
Spencer, c	4	1	1	5	1
Dauss, p	2	1	1	2	2
Coveleskie, p	1	0	0	0	0
cHarper	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	6	9	27	16

a-Batted for Sallee in sixth inning.
b-Batted for Nicholson in sixth inning.
c-Batted for Coveleskie in ninth inning.
Errors—Zimmerman, Dauss.

New York	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	—8
Detroit	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Bush, Heilman, (2,) Burns, Zimmerman, (2,) Kauff. Home runs—Kauff, Spencer, Crawford. Stolen bases—Young, Jones, Hoelke. Sacrifice hits—Young, Sallee. Hits and runs—Off Dauss, 5 hits and 2 runs in five innings; off Coveleskie, 7 hits and 4 runs in four innings; off Sallee, 5 hits and 3 runs in five innings; off Tesreau, 4 hits and 3 runs in four innings. Struck out—By Sallee, 2; by Tesreau, 1; by Dauss, 2; by Coveleskie, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 3; off Dauss, 4; off Coveleskie, 3. Left on bases—New York, 10; Detroit, 6. Double plays—Bush, Young, and G. Burns; Dauss and Spencer. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Kane. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

Indians Too Fleet for Pirates.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—Splendid base running was chiefly responsible for Cleveland's four to one victory over Pittsburgh here today. The Cleveland team left tonight for Birmingham, where an exhibition series will be played with the Southern Association squad of that city. Pittsburgh will remain here for a practice series with the locals.

The score by innings:

Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Cleveland	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	.	—4

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YANKEES GET NEEDED REST.

Donovan's Men to Continue Series with the Braves Today.

Special to The New York Times.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 1.—The car weary Yankees and Braves, who have been engaging in brisk battles in spite of the wear and tear of the trip, and have drawn goodly crowds, rested today. They will clash again tomorrow. It will be Caldwell's turn to take the mound, but Manager Donovan may prefer to send Love to the box or to try one of his youngsters.

Stallings has used a left-hander daily against the Yankees, figuring them weak against that sort of pitching. He has also used two right-handers, Rudolph and Crum, and may call on Ragan tomorrow inasmuch as Tom Hughes, his crack right hander, has a sore arm. Against the Boston left-handers, Gilhooley and Pipp have done nothing. Pipp has batted five times against them with no hits and Gilhooley six times without any hits. At that Gilhooley hasn't much preference between right and left handers and is not weak against the latter. And he is still getting on the bases often.

High has a batting average of .250 against three Boston southpaws and the formidable Baker, who hits them all and hits them often, has cuffed the left-handed twirlers at a .333 gait. Baker is a much better hitter than he was last Spring. Pipp, by the way, has not been wholly ornamental with the wand—he has chastised right handers a bit. Against such pitchers in this series he has batted .750.

William Fleischmann, assistant to President Ruppert of the New York Club, has gone back to New York. He and Joe Kelly, scout, headed for the North this morning.

DODGERS ARE APRIL-FOOLED

Wind, Rain, Snow, &c., Prevent Game with Red Sox at Kansas City.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 1.—This was April Fool's day for the Dodgers and Red Sox. Instead of playing at Association Park this afternoon, the best they could do was to play checkers or visit the movies. A high wind last night, accompanied by rain and snow, lasting until noon, resulted in no game. After tomorrow's game in Davenport, Iowa, the Brooklyn-Boston special will leave immediately for Peoria, Ill., the home of President Frazee of the world's champions, where a dinner will be tendered to him and others in the party.

McGRAW'S COLTS DEFEATED

Shreveport Leaguers Score the Only Run of the Game.

SHEVEPORT, La., April 1.—The Shreveport Texas League team completed its exhibition schedule today and defeated the Giants' second team 1 to 0. Murray of New York furnished the fielding feature with a one-handed catch against the left-field fence. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Shreveport	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	—1	6	0
Giants' Colts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	0	1

Batteries—Jaynes, Way, and Kocher; Terry and Betz.

R. N. WILLIAMS IS VICTOR.

National Champion Defeats Niles in Longwood Tennis Singles.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 1.—R. Norris Williams, 2d, national lawn tennis champion in singles, won the invitation singles tournament on the Longwood covered courts at Chestnut Hill, which ended this afternoon. In the final Williams beat Nathaniel W. Niles, who reached the highest bracket yesterday through the default in the semi-finals of Edward Sheafe.

It took three sets to decide the match, Williams taking the first, 9—7, but having less trouble to win the two others at 6—3 and 6—2, and thus taking the match in straight sets. The champion was slow in getting down to form, but in the last set he had everything his own way.

The invitation doubles also have been completed. In the concluding matches for the round robin Johnson and Bishop defeated Wright and Bull, 7—5, 6—4, and Williams and Wightman overcame Niles and Count Salm in straight sets, 6—3, 6—2. The final rating in the round robin was: Williams and Wightman, first; Johnson and Bishop, second; Wright and Bull, third.

SPORTING WRITERS TO DINE.

Speakers Will Talk of Preparedness at Reunion on Saturday.

The fourth annual reunion dinner of the Sporting Writers' Association of Greater New York will be held at midnight Saturday, at Murray's Roman Gardens. About one hundred members and invited guests are expected to be present.

Among those prominent in amateur and professional sports who have been invited to attend are the owners and managers of the local baseball clubs, major league executives, and the governing officials of the various tennis, golf, rowing, athletic club, and intercollegiate organizations. Several of the guests will speak on the subject of sport in its relation to military preparedness.

Browns and Cardinals in Tie.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Rain halted the second game of the city series between the St. Louis National and American League teams here today, neither side having scored at the end of the sixth inning.

SPURT NEAR FINISH PUTS GROSS IN VAN

Brooklyn A. A. Runner Snatches Victory from Stokley in Central Park Race.

Morris Gross of the Brooklyn Athletic Association, starting with the limit handicap allowance of three minutes and thirty seconds, crossed the finish line a winner in the annual Central Park road run of the Union Settlement A. C. yesterday afternoon. It was the first time during the season that the local harriers had encountered conditions that resembled strongly July weather. A field of 105 harriers got away from the starting line.

The Brooklyn A. A. runner maintained a lead for about the first quarter mile. Then W. Stokley, St. Christopher's A. C., starting from the 3:15 mark, forged to the fore, and started to set a stiff pace. He remained at the head of the large field for the greater part of the four-mile journey. This pace-setting told on Stokley near the end of the race, however, and when about one and one-half city blocks from the finish line in front of the Union Settlement A. C. clubhouse, he was forced to slacken his speed, and Gross, plugging steadfastly on his heels, came on to win by a few yards. F. J. Rudy, a clubmate, who also passed Stokley on the dash to the finish line, was second.

Gross's actual time was 25:23. Ruddy finished the course in 24:46, and Stokley was third in 25:21.

The tabulation of the officials at the end of the race gave the representatives of the Bronx Church House premier team honors with a low score of 89. The St. Christopher A. C. athletes finished second with 96.

The fast time prize went to J. Georgio, Paulist A. C., who started with a handicap allowance of thirty seconds and finished in thirteenth position in 23:33, one second ahead of J. Katz, Pennant A. C., who started from the same mark.

The order of finish of the first thirty follows:

	H'p.	Actual Time.
M. Gross, Brooklyn A. A.	3:30	25:23
F. J. Ruddy, Brooklyn A. A.	2:45	24:46
W. Stokley, St. Christopher A. C.	3:15	25:21
C. A. Hall, Hollywood Inn A. A.	3:00	25:24
W. Burkhardt, Bronx Church H.	3:15	26:01
F. Centrell, Morningside A. C.	3:30	26:21
C. J. McSorley, New York A. C.	2:00	24:54
P. R. Richman, Union Set. A. C.	3:30	26:27
R. Brandt, St. Anselm's A. C.	2:00	24:58
W. Johanning, unattached	2:15	25:15

J. Sherman, unattached, (3:30,) 26:31; A. A. Freischman, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., (1:45,) 24:47; J. Georgio, Paulist A. C., (0:30,) 23:33; J. Katz, Pennant A. C., (0:30,) 23:34; C. Westerholm, Bronx Church House, (2:45,) 25:57; G. Williams, St. Christopher A. C., (2:00,) 25:16; P. Rocasco, St. Anselm's A. C., (3:30,) 26:49; G. Richards, Ex-Harvard A. A., (3:30,) 26:50; P. Helsig, Brooklyn A. A., (3:00,) 26:24; E. Dolan, Union Settlement A. C., (3:30,) 26:53; L. Zimmerman, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., (2:45,) 26:09; G. Kirkwood, Paulist A. C., (2:30,) 25:50; H. Schuster, unattached, (1:00,) 24:27; L. Leiberman, Pastime A. C., (3:30,) 27:00; L. Schmidt, Bronx Church House, (1:45,) 25:16; P. Linehan, Hollywood Inn A. C., (3:30,) 27:02; A. Callanan, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (3:30,) 27:05; J. Zoslasky, Morningside A. C., (3:30,) 27:05; G. Andrews, New York A. C., (2:00,) 25:36; J. Phillips, unattached, (1:45,) 25:22.

TEAM SCORES.

Bronx Church House	4	11	19	24	31—89
St. Christopher A. C.	3	12	22	25	34—96
92d St. Y. M. H. A.	8	16	23	26	28—101
Brooklyn A. A.	1	2	14	38	50—105
Union Settlement A. C.	6	15	27	30	45—122
Morningside A. C.	5	21	29	37	46—138
St. Anselm's A. C.	7	13	39	40	43—142
Paulist A. C.	9	17	32	42	47—147
Pennant A. C.	10	35	41	44	55—185
Pastime A. C.	18	33	36	52	53—192
St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	20	48	49	51	54—222

Yesterday's heat played havoc with the harriers who competed in the final handicap road race of the Harlem Athletic League over the Alpha Physical Culture Club's five-mile course. Of the field of forty-six runners who got away at the starting gun, only twenty-two finished the full distance. This field was headed home by W. Fitzgerald, Glencoe A. C., who started with a handicap of 4:15. The placque offered to the club whose athletes scored the greatest number of points throughout the season was won by the Morningside A. C. Individual honors for point scoring went to Willie Rompainen of the Glencoe A. C.

The order of finish was as follows:

W. Fitzgerald, Glencoe A. C.	4:15	29:39
G. Whitty, Macombs A. C.	3:45	29:53
P. Hopkins, Macombs A. C.	3:15	29:16
W. Weaver, Macombs A. C.	4:00	30:14
J. Fay, Macombs A. C.	4:15	30:44
E. Lehman, Morningside A. C.	1:00	27:29
T. Gorey, St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	3:30	30:09
T. Mullane, Glencoe A. C.	2:30	29:18
H. Griffen, Glencoe A. C.	5:00	31:56
J. Flynn, Macombs A. C.	2:30	29:30

R. Taylor, Harbrook A. C., (3:30,) 30:36; C. Nelson, Morningside A. C., (1:45,) 29:09; W. Rompainen, Glencoe A. C., (1:30,) 29:00; F. Davey, Macombs A. C., (1:30,) 29:17; E. Farrell, Morningside A. C., (3:15,) 31:06; F. Burke, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (2:15,) 30:07; B. Flynn, Macombs A. C., (5:00,) 33:21; V. Hand, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (2:00,) 31:02; J. Hand, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (2:45,) 31:48; A. Meyerheim, Glencoe A. C., (4:15,) 33:23; J. Kelley, Morningside A. C., (2:15,) 31:35; J. Coleman, Morningside A. C., (5:00,) 34:35.

TEAM SCORES.

Macombs A. C.	2	3	4	5	9—23
Glencoe A. C.	1	7	8	10	14—40
St. Josephs Y. M. A.	6	11	12	13	15—57

Charles Leventhal, wearing the emblem of the Brooklyn A. A., led home the field of runners who competed in the five-mile invitation road run of his club yesterday. Thirty-two harriers started and Leventhal showed the way for the greater part of the journey, finishing with an advantage of about 100 yards on his nearest competitor.

The order of finish follows:

Charles Leventhal, Brooklyn A. A., 28:00; E. Donoher, Presentation A. C., 28:35; J. Hudson, St. Jerome's C. C., 28:44; R. Gunther, St. Jerome's C. C., 28:45; J. Devlin, St. Jerome's C. C., 29:14; A. Keeling, St. Jerome's C. C., 29:17; T. Dwyer, St. Jerome's C. C., 29:21; T. Holmes, Ozanam A. A., 29:44; D. McNeil, unattached, 29:57.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

War and the Nation's Sports.

The spontaneous, unhesitating verdict of American colleges and of organizations devoted to amateur sports is that, if war comes, whether its dire activities seek this continent as an arena or are confined to the Atlantic Ocean and the wrenched, panting lands on its far border, athletic competitions must be foregone, to the end that all muscular expenditure, and the time and training necessitated by supreme tests in this line, shall be dedicated wholly to the country's need until that need shall have passed. The resolution is fine, but only what should be expected of young Americans of the type involved. It is a very real sacrifice upon the part of the many thousands of college students, intensely interested in the performances of their various teams, and upon the part of the multitudinous votaries of the links, the tennis court, the racing shell, all of whom anticipate eagerly the leading competitive events of the year in their lines. It would have been easy to quibble over the matter, and even with a fairly good grace, for the question of the absolute need of the sacrifice is still in abeyance. The decision of these councils of the flower of young manhood might have been: "We'll wait until it is proved necessary, and then we'll abolish our schedules of games and meets, of tournaments and regattas, and disband our teams."

However, they have not chosen to pause even an inch this side of their goal of absolute devotion to their country's cause, of utter absorption in its interests. In effect, they have determined that the declaration of war by the United States shall be the signal for the cessation on their part of all activities that might subtract, even infinitesimally, from the debt of duty which they purpose to pay.

Of course, in any event, college and other teams would be sadly depleted by the rush of athletes to the colors, and so the competitions would be far below the normal level. No real sportsman, moreover, would wish to bear a title or own a cup gained because his betters were in the shadow of the flag. But it is not because the contests would suffer, but because America might, that the choice manhood of the nation has made its notable decision.

That decision, too, has worthy and recent precedent. England and her great colonies foreswore the major athletic activities soon after the war's outbreak, and British athletes, the cream and the milk of them mingled, boarded transports for the trenches, many of them—notable names fly to the memory—to leave their bones as silent protest against aggression. French sportsmen and athletes, the most notable as well as the lesser, flocked against the invaders en masse, and it is only recently that the great republic has permitted public amusements or recreations of any kind to lighten the constant burden of the nation's stress.

America is not likely to carry the matter to such extremes in case of the outbreak of war. There will be, it is expected, league baseball games, horse racing, and possibly one or two other lines of professional sports for the delectation of the eyes and the elevation of the spirits of the citizenry. In general, however, the United States, the world's greatest domain of vigorous recreations, bids fair to be barren of such activities.

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The Golf Handicap List.

Having well and duly performed the onerous duties that were imposed upon them, Anson F. Robinson and his confrères on the Handicap Committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association may now withdraw into restful retirement and watch the results of their labors. There are always results from the publication of a handicap list, and quite often they are interesting. It has been noted that a golfer's friends are loud in their denunciations when the said player has been rated a fraction below what is their estimate of his true value, but not half so loud as some other golfer's rivals when he has been placed a station higher than these gentlemen consider his proper sphere in the world of golf.

On the whole, however, and in spite of appearances to the contrary, golfers are reasonable people. They realize that, while they may have seen a golfer play here or play there through the season, and have based their opinion of his playing ability on these occurrences, the Handicap Committee has voluminous and certified material at its disposal, and completes its work on a basis of mathematics rather than personal opinion or hearsay evidence. The great mass of metropolitan golfers will look upon the 1917 handicap list as thoroughly satisfactory in every way—as far as any handicap list can be satisfactory on such a large scale. The real question on this point will not be, "Is it good?" but, "Is it good for anything?"

In these days the preparation of this list has come to be almost a monumental piece of labor. The United States Golf Association gave it up a year ago. The Western Golf Association has given it up this year. As the number of clubs in the metropolitan districts grows, either the list will be prohibitively unwieldly or the higher ratings eliminated. Except in the cases of the leading players, club handicaps must necessarily be the foundation of the M. G. A. rating. The trend seems to be toward standardizing club handicaps to take the place of cumbersome association lists.

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College Baseball Outlook.

Although several of the college baseball nines began hostilities against their smaller early season opponents last week, the next few days will mark the real opening of intercollegiate schedules on the diamond. Some few games have been played by Northern teams on their annual Southern training pilgrimages. Among the Eastern nines, Princeton, Columbia, and West Point have started their schedules on home fields. Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Yale will open fire this week, while Harvard and Williams, among others, have delayed their start until next week.

More than usual interest is centred this Spring around the team which Coach Billy Lauder will develop at Yale. Last year the unexpected Faculty guillotine dropped to send into ineligibility Harry LeGore and a quartet of other stars. The result was a disaster. In both games with Harvard, the Crimson players showed vast superiority, and in the series with the Tigers, the Elis could emerge victor in only one of three games. This year, however, LeGore has been restored to favor and will lead the team as captain, great things being expected. There is depletion by ineligibility of Cornell's stars. Last season the Ithacans had the distinction of being the only nine to defeat Columbia, the generally recognized leader of the year.

Apparently Columbia is to be a disappointment this season. The loss of George Smith and Bobby Watt, now big leaguers, and Don Beck, the southpaw, will open too great a hole for Coach Coakley to plug up. In the game on Saturday, Manhattan College administered the kalsomine by 1 to 0. Princeton is also apparently to be counted out from serious consideration as an intercollegiate leader. In two games so far Seton Hall and Villanova have cornered the Tigers on their own field and bested them.

Close behind Columbia last season were ranked Tufts, Harvard, and Syracuse, but losses by graduation and recent depletions because of the choice by players of military drill instead of baseball have served to take the edge off 1917 prospects. Syracuse has lost Turnure and Slater, the former famous last year because he allowed only eleven runs in the eleven games he pitched; ex-Captain Stafford of Tufts went the way of Smith and nestled under Manager McGraw's wing; and Mahan, famous for all time as an all-around Harvard athlete, will no longer serve the Cambridge coach.

With war no longer a possibility, but a probability, it is likely that the annual service duel between West Point and Annapolis will not be contested. Although the Army has no Neyland for another year of phenomenal work on the mound, the cadets have piled up runs almost at will in the two games played and indications point to another strong nine.

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Keene's Passing as a Poloist.

The retirement of Foxhall P. Keene from participation in polo matches removes from the game one of its most brilliant exponents, as well as one of the most remarkable sportsmen that ever bestrode a horse in competition. Had his ability as a polo player partaken of the ordinary character, the playing of such a strenuous game for more than thirty years would have been in itself a feat, but Keene's record is genuinely notable because for the greater part of that period he was in a class by himself, and even at the moment of his announced retirement was rated at ten goals, the handicap figure allotted by the Polo Association to members of the international team, and a figure which means America's best. Younger and more vigorous men have wielded the mallet for the glory of the United States since Foxhall P. Keene rode forth in 1886 to do battle as one of the famous quartet that first challenged the leadership of the British as polo players, but experts who have seen all these men in action declare that there never was a man who could outplay Keene when the latter was in his best form.

It was not only in polo that this all-around sportsman made his presence felt. In all probability a better amateur horseman never lived in America. For years he was considered one of the best gentlemen riders on the flat and over country, and when automobile racing came into vogue Keene became one of the most daring of drivers, paying for his dashing exploits with a bad accident. He was one of the first to take up golf and was one of the early leaders at the game. He has met with innumerable accidents in the hunting field and in other sports. Every man who admires a game sportsman will regret that at last an accident has been sufficiently serious to remove this interesting personality from the ranks of players of the game he loved best of all.

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Hill-and-Dale Events in Spring.

Since the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. decided to hold its cross-country championships in the Spring instead of the Fall, there has been some criticism, mainly based on the short notice given of the change and the necessity of keeping championship teams in training, both in the Spring and in the Fall, because for this year, at least, the national hill-and-dale title events will take place as usual in the Autumn months. The local association is strongly upheld by others on the ground that the action taken reults in the greatest good for the greatest number. Nearly all the small clubs which conduct cross-country and road runs for the pure sport and exercise keep their men in training all through the Winter months, who are only properly wound up for a real championship test after the inter-league races and open handicaps that come along in the early Spring. There are dozens of these clubs against only a few organizations composed of crack runners which would support the championships, and then with the idea of carrying off the honors with teams of long distance men, who do most of their Winter racing on board floors. If the new system works to the disadvantage of the big clubs, which practically have a corner on the speedy runners, it is all the more likely to cause the small clubs to enter more liberally, and with a large number of well matched teams the title races will attain a more sportsmanlike character and provide better contests than when the cracks of the Irish, New York, and Millrose clubs are fighting for the honors to the exclusion of the smaller organizations.

One strong argument in favor of the Spring season is found in the history of the sport in this country, as well as in England, where hare-and-hound chases first developed into cross-country championships. The team championships of England always have taken place in the Spring, but, owing to the more open Winters there, a little earlier than would be practicable here. Also it is on record that when cross-country team championships were instituted here in 1887 the date selected for the race was the last Saturday in April, the very date that the Metropolitan Association has chosen for its coming senior event. In those early days cross-country running was developed and governed by a National Cross-Country Association, was conducted purely in the interest of that branch of sport, and governed by cross-country runners, who presumably knew the season of the year best suited for the supreme tests. The sport was looked on then as the best preliminary work for men who intended later to seek honors on the cinder path. That it served that purpose is plain from the number of good long-distance runners who have been developed by hill-and-dale work. Indoor competitions had not then assumed the importance that they have at the present time, and athletes would rest during the Winter, coming out in the early Spring for the scampers over the roads and fields that would take off superfluous flesh and fit them for another campaign on the cinders.

There are many well qualified to judge on the subject who believe that the old system was the better, and these favor the holding of all the cross-country championships in the Spring, including the national and the intercollegiate. For the collegians hill-and-dale running in the Spring would appear to be a better preparation than competition on hard boards and around sharp corners that subject the competitors to considerable risk. Runners at all distances from a quarter of a mile to the longest route certainly could obtain more satisfactory practice outdoors, and a month or so before the intercollegiate contests would be ready for the fine edge necessary to win in track events. It seems probable that in taking the lead in this respect the Metropolitan Association has paved the way for a reversion to the old order of affairs, which eventually may prove popular all around.

BURNS IS CLUB CHAMPION.

Captures Title at Traps of New Rochelle Y. C.

Sixteen gunners faced the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday in its final shoot of the season. Full scores were returned in all the events.

A. L. Burns became the club champion. He won the high gun scratch prize and made the top long run score, 53.

The Commodore's trophy—a season prize—was won with a score of 1,692 out of a possible 1,694. The members of the winning team are: A. L. Burns, F. M. Wilson, J. P. Donovan, C. C. Moore and F. A. Baker. The Wilson season handicap cup went to A. P. Bennett, and the Consolation Cup to G. F. Granbery. The winner of the Accumulation Cup was J. P. Donovan, with C. C. Moore second and A. P. Bennett third. A special third handicap prize went to W. C. Poertner.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Yorkville S. C.—Benny McCoy vs. Happy Smith; Babe Young vs. Young Billy Papke. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Italian Joe Gans vs. Johnny Kid Alberts. Ten rounds.

Military A. C., Brooklyn—Benny Volgar vs. Al Kale. Ten rounds.

BERGFELD WINS TITLE.

Defeats Peal for Class A Squash Championship at New York A. C.

M. A. Bergfeld yesterday annexed the Class A squash championship of the New York A. C. when he defeated G. Peal, Jr., in the final competition of the handicap tournament, taking three out of four matches. Peal, playing at a handicap of plus seven aces, put up a stiff struggle for the honors and forced his rival to go at top speed in each of the three games which Bergfeld won. The scores were 18-16, 7-15, 18-14, and 17-15. Bergfeld played at scratch.

EASTERN TURF YEAR ON AT BOWIE TODAY

Inaugural Handicap Is Feature of the Opening Day of Spring Meeting.

BOWIE, Md., April 1.—The Eastern racing season will be inaugurated here tomorrow afternoon with a well-filled card of seven events. The weather forecast is favorable and the track is in excellent condition, so that a good day's sport is promised.

The Inaugural Handicap stands out as the feature, and will bring together some good 3-year-olds and upward. The officials are practically the same as those who presided over last season's meeting. Since the close of the park last Fall improvements have been made to the track and plant, a number of new structures having been erected to replace those destroyed by fire.

The entries for today's racing follow:

FIRST RACE.—The Fairview Purse; two-year-olds; four furlongs. Producer, (imp.) 114 pounds; Virginia Yell, 114; Bill Livingston, 114; Difigo, 114; Brig o' Dee, 114; Juanita III., (imp.) 114; Land Lubber, (imp.) 114; Tippity Witchet, 114; Austral, 114.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; six and one-half furlongs. Frontier, 118 pounds; Parlor Boy, 118; Humiliation, 115; Brickley, 115; Ocean Prince, 113; Salon, 113; Divan, 111; Lady London, 110; Shadrach, 116; O'Hagan, 115; Dartworth, 115; Jerry, Jr., 115; Bob Redfield, 113; *Royal Tea, 113; Edna Kenna, 111; Edith Baumann, 103.

THIRD RACE.—The Flight Purse; three-year-olds and upward; five and one-half furlongs. Top o' the Morning, 116 pounds; The Decision, 107; Gloaming, 109; Fruit Cake, 100; True as Steel, 107; Blue Fox, 100; Dr. Nelson, 96; Hauberk, 116; Skiles Knob, 113; Warsaw, 102; Malheur, 107; Lucille B., 102; Dunga Din, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—The Inaugural Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Woodward, 120 pounds; Kewessa, 115; Sir William Johnson, 111; Delancey, 108; Galaway, 105; Kentucky Boy, 103; Runes, 119; True as Steel, 112; Woodstone, 111; Kilmer, 107; Indian Chant, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; four-year-olds and upward; one mile. Ray O'Light, 116 pounds; Valas, 114; Rustling Brass, 112; Euterpe, 100; Huda's Brother, 107; Carlton G, 114; Galar, 114; Disturber, 112; *Harwood, 109; *Welga, 104.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Libyan Sands, 118 pounds; Miss Kruter, 108; Chemung, 96; *Star Pearl, 98; Yodeles, 110; Fairy Legend, 102; *Buzz Around, 100.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling; four-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Pierrot, 117 pounds; Ahara, 111; Jabot, 113; Star Bird, 110; Burglar, 108; *Progressive, 105; Fonctionnaire, (imp.) 114; Flying Feet, 110; Ataboy, 110; Agon, 108; Inquieta, 107.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

WING BREAKS 100 STRAIGHT.

Makes Best String on Record for a Weekly Event of N. Y. A. C.

L. S. Wing took the high scratch prize with a straight run of 100 targets at the Travers Island traps of the New York A. C. yesterday. The record on the traps is 106 targets. However, Wing's shooting was the best ever made in one of the weekly shoots of the organization.

Along the line of preparedness, the New York A. C. is building a rifle and revolver range near the traps at Travers Island. The club expects to have the range finished in a month. It will be used to instruct the members in the use of military arms in case of war.

Scores of yesterday's shoot follow:

	T. I.		Has.		Tour.		Accu.		S.	H. Tot.
R. B. Cole	3	25	3	25	3	25	3	25	85	15—100
J. H. V'n'veer	2	21	2	25	0	25	2	25	91	12—100
L. S. Wing	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	100	10—100
D. S. M'M'hon	1	23	0	25	1	24	0	25	95	6—100
L. S. Curtis	0	21	0	22	0	18	0	23	84	0— 84
W. J. Smith	4	25	4	25	4	25	4	25	89	20—100
W. B. Ogden	2	23	0	20	0	23	2	23	85	10— 95
W. C. P'rtner	6	23	6	23	6	23	6	25	73	25— 98
G. J. Corbett	1	24	0	25	0	25	1	24	96	6—100
L. W. Th'pson	3	25	3	25	0	25	3	25	94	12—100
G. S. H'tchins	3	25	3	25	3	25	3	24	89	15—100
E. M. Leash	6	25	6	25	6	25	6	25	86	20—100
J. L. Snow	0	24	0	25	0	23	0	23	95	0— 95
G. S. McCu'on	6	24	6	25	6	25	6	25	70	25—100
D. S. Culver	2	24	2	24	2	25	2	25	91	10—100
G. H. Martin	1	23	1	24	1	24	1	24	91	6— 97
T. H. L'rence	1	23	1	24	1	23	1	24	90	10—100
A. W. Hex'er	6	25	6	25	6	23	6	23	74	30—100
L. Prend'gast	0	23	0	24	0	23	0	24	94	0— 94
W. H'kinson	0	15	0	13	0	12	0	23	63	0— 63
R. W. Owen	2	25	0	25	2	24	2	23	91	12—100
R. E. Owen	4	25	4	25	4	24	4	23	83	18—100
R. L. Spotts	0	25	1	25	1	24	1	25	96	4—100
A. J. Wilkes	2	20	2	22	2	24	2	23	81	10— 91
R.K. Spotts, Jr.	2	25	2	25	2	23	2	25	81	12—100
M. McVoy, Jr.	1	22	1	25	0	25	1	23	74	0— 74
F. J. Ham, Jr.	3	19	0	20	0	23	0	21	80	15— 95
J. G. Bowers	0	17	0	23	0	21	0	13	74	0— 74
T. Lenane, Jr.	4	23	4	25	4	23	4	25	84	16—100
B. Blake	0	20	0	18	0	20	0	19	77	0— 77

WINNERS.

Travers Island Cup—Won by L. S. Wing.
Haslin Cup—Legs won by L. S. Wing, D. S. McMahon, G. J. Corbett, J. L. Snow, and W. Hodkinson.
Tournament Cup—Legs won by J. H. Vanderveer, L. S. Wing, G. J. Corbett, L. W. Thompson, M. McVoy, Jr.
Accumulation Cup—L. S. Wing, D. S. McMahon.
Scratch Shoot—Won by L. S. Wing.
Handicap Shoot—Won by D. S. McMahon.
Special Shoot—Won by L. W. Thompson.

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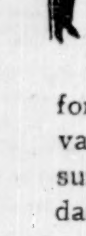

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U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given that on December 18, 1916, Elias C. Benedict filed his petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the gasoline launch "ONEIDA," for damage or injury arising on April 23, 1914, through the grounding of the barge "SPEEDWAY" while in tow of the launch "ONEIDA"; that the petitioner has transferred his interest in the said launch to Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., as Trustee; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on or before April 2, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will then be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on February 16, 1917, SUGAR PRODUCTS CO. and SUGAR PRODUCTS SHIPPING COMPANY, INC., filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of the steam tug "C. W. MORSE," for any loss, damage or injury arising out of or connected with the loss of the said tug "C. W. MORSE" and of the lives on board for the reasons mentioned in said petition; that the petitioners have stipulated to pay into this court the value of their interest in said tug and pending freight as appraised, viz.: Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000), with interest from June 28, 1916; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said loss are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before MAX ROCKMORE, Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before May 28, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that WRIGHT & COBB LIGHTERAGE COMPANY, as owner, and ALLEN COBB, as charterer of the steam lighter "Pioneer," have filed their petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury on said vessel on November 8th, 1915. Said vessel has been transferred to a Trustee. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 2nd day of July, 1917, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

RAIL HEADS CONFESS FAILURE OF SERVICE

Presidents of Eight Big Systems So Declare to Interstate Commerce Commission.

LACK OF MONEY IS BLAMED

Statements Made in Support of a Plea for a $400,000,000 Increase in Freight Rates.

"The railroads of the United States fell down on the job because they lacked facilities; they lacked facilities because they hadn't the money to pay for them; if they are not to continue to fail to supply enough transportation for American business needs, they must have more money."

This is the gist of the argument of eight Presidents of leading American railroads presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission in support of the applications of the railroads for a freight rate increase that would add $400,000,000 a year to their revenues. Most of the railroads submitted their applications last week. The statements of the eight Presidents have been bound and will be distributed as a memorial in behalf of the railroads' case.

The statement of F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie, follows in part:

"The Erie Railroad broke down last Winter; it failed to do its duty by the public. It caused a great many hundred thousand dollars' damage to Ohio and Western Pennsylvania by reason of its inability to serve the interests along its line. It fell down because it went into the Winter with power depleted to about 80 per cent. of its normal operation, with cars to about a like proportion, and it had no money to employ help to transform its deficient equipment into its normal condition, for the reason that its costs had mounted up beyond any precedent and beyond its ability to foresee.

"I am not seeking to do anything but to make our railroad an efficient agent of transportation, and to do that we will require in the near future $150,000,000, which it is proposed to raise by the sale of bonds. We believe we cannot sell bonds until we can make a showing far superior to any we have made in the last twelve months. Our bond issue failed for the reason that money was worth something like 6 per cent. in New York. We could not put out a bond on our property at 6 per cent. So we have lately concluded a negotiation whereunder we sold $15,000,000 worth of notes, which cost is 6¾ per cent. interest. That is more than any railroad in the United States can pay for money permanently."

Mr. Trumbull's Statement.

Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Chesapeake & Ohio and head of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, said that, while the lack of facilities of the roads was an item of unpreparedness to be considered, the expansion of railroad facilities was a bigger question for this country than a strike or a war.

"They cannot be expanded," he said, "without credit, and that credit is dependent upon what private investors can do otherwise with their money."

President A. H. Smith of the New York Central Railroad said that while it cost $35,500,000 to run the New York Central proper in 1916, it would cost $21,000,000 more in 1917.

"We are like a man who keeps a store," he said. "We went into 1915 and 1916 with a stock of goods upon our shelves. We have sold them out; they have gone. They have been consumed during the years 1915 and 1916, and now we have got to restock, and we have got to pay the present market prices."

Mr. Smith estimated the New York Central would have to pay in 1917 $8,000,000 more for labor than it paid in 1916. He presented a list of articles used by railroads which have increased on an average of 70 per cent. in price.

Howard Elliott, President of the New Haven, said that the line had had great trouble in keeping its men because of high wages offered by manufacturers.

Mr. Elliott said the Adamson law would cost the New Haven $1,500,000; that there would be other wage increases; that coal would cost $3,300,000 more this year, and that all increase in operation for 1917 on the New Haven would be $10,300,000. In a review of the financial situation of the road, including the factor of $43,000,000 in notes maturing May 1, he said, its interest charges would be about $700,000 more than last year, making additional yearly costs of $11,000,000. He added that from July 1 last up to Jan. 31 the road paid $700,000 above fixed charges.

Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio, said that last year, the best in its history, the B. & O. earned $160,000,000, but that that paid only 5 per cent. on the common stock, with $2,500,000 surplus. He said that in 1917 the cost of materials would increase $5,500,000; the coal bill at least $2,500,000; the eight-hour day will cost $2,000,000, and the total increased cost of maintenance $11,000,000. He said that, unless the road got higher rates, or let its property run down, it could not pay dividends. Mr. Willard, who is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Council of National Defense, referred also to the preparedness situation.

Mr. Rea Sees Menace.

Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania System, said that the condition of the railroads presented a menace to the country, not alone to the owners of the properties but as affecting the international situation.

"It is absolutely essential," he said, "that the railroads of this country shall be in splendid working order, not only workable physically but in a position to fulfill their full duties to meet what we all believe is coming—a crisis in our history—and to do it effectively and properly.

"Under present conditions, rates and revenues of the carriers, we believe this to be impossible."

J. H. Hustis, receiver of the Boston & Maine, said his road would have to pay an additional fuel bill of $4,000,000 in 1917; that its rate on coal by water had been 60 cents a ton; that now it is $3 a ton. He said that, because of the large passenger business to the suburbs of Boston, the Adamson law would cost the Boston & Maine heavily; he placed that increase at $1,000,000. The higher price of materials, he said, would add another $1,000,000 to the road's extra 1917 expenditures for operation.

J. J. Bernet, President of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, said his road had broken down in its duty to the country last year. The net earnings of his road for 1916, he said, were $1,655,000, and that there would be $1,538,000 increase in operating costs this year.

Lease Adirondack Camp.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., in conjunction with Duryee & Co. of Saranac Lake, have leased for Professor Graham Lusk his camp known as Camp Comfort on Upper St. Regis Lake, and for his sister, Miss Anna H. Lusk, her camp adjoining, to Edward B. Close.

ROOM in house of teacher, by student who needs assistance in following algebra, biology, English, and elocution. O 249 Times Downtown.

Broaker Accountics Corp., 71 W. 23 St.
Home Study Accountancy Training.

N. Y. ELECTRICAL SCHOOL
137 W. 17th St. Tel. 2633 Chelsea.

CLAREMONT SCHOOL, 62 Broadway, N. Y. Shorthand Course $17.50; Bookkeeping $20; Spanish $7.50. Day and Evening Sessions.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24350.—In Bankruptcy.—IRVING SCHANTZ, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Irving Shantz are hereby given notice that on March 26th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, April 12th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

TOOK OVER VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Naval Officers Represented America at Impressive Ceremony.

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, March 31.—The transfer of the Virgin Islands from Danish rule to the United States took place simultaneously on the three islands at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Commander Pollock, the ranking American officer at the islands, officiated at St. Thomas while the Commander of the cruiser Olympia acted in a similar capacity at St. Croix.

Officers and marines of the cruiser Hancock and the Danish cruiser Valkyrien formed guards of honor fronting on the military barracks at St. Thomas, where the ceremonies were witnessed by members of the local Legislature, officials, consuls, and a large concourse of people.

Commander Pollock landed from the cruiser Hancock under a salute of fifteen guns and proceeded to the officers' barracks, where the transfer protocol was signed, whereupon the Danish Governor proclaimed the transfer and the Danish flag was lowered amid salutes and the singing of the Danish anthem. Commander Pollock then proclaimed the cession and the American flag was hoisted accompanied by salutes and the singing of the American anthem. After prayers by the Moravian Bishop Greider and the Bishop of Porto Rico, Commander Pollock announced himself Acting Governor of the Virgin Islands of the United States of America.

There were no demonstrations, but many in the crowd wept during the profound and impressive silence that followed the hoisting of the American flag.

WATER METERS FOR FLATS.

Commissioner Williams Says 'Frontage' Charges Are Inadequate.

Commission William Williams of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity has sent to the Board of Aldermen a letter in which he alleges that apartment house owners are not paying their share of the water tax and asking that meters be installed. Under the present method water taxes for apartment houses are paid on annual fixed "frontage" charges, and the Commissioner holds this discriminates against the owners of dwelling houses. He says:

"If the apartment houses were required to pay for the amount of water actually consumed at the same rate as stores, factories, and metered private dwellings, the result would be a large increase in the revenue from a class of owners who are now escaping a fair share of the cost of maintaining the municipal water works and yet who are well able to contribute such share. The fact is that the frontage rates, which were devised seventy years ago, long before the modern apartment house with high pressure boilers and ice-making machinery, were ever thought of, are not adapted to such houses."

IMPRACTICAL, SAYS SHONTS.

Tells Merchants' Association Its Suggestions Do Not Help.

President Shonts of the Interborough, replying to suggestions of the Merchants' Association, says that to cut out the local stops at Grand Central station in rush hours would add burden to the express service, add to the platform crowds, and increase the jam at Thirty-third Street and Times Square Stations.

As to folding gates on elevated trains, he says he is experimenting with sliding and folding gates.

He would not abolish the elevated stub tracks at South Ferry in favor of a loop, because he says the operation proposed would multiply the trouble of maintaining schedules and because the present interval at South Ferry serves to stabilize schedules and permits of the doing of certain necessary train work between trips.

Mortgage Business Report.

In submitting the annual report to stockholders, Directors of the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company last week called attention to the fact that, despite the receding values and the depressed condition of real property during 1916, necessitating numerous foreclosures resulting in a net loss of $118,000 through the sale of $1,312,000 worth of property taken in foreclosure to protect guaranteed mortgages, the company earned $1,334,000, leaving $334,000 surplus after a dividend disbursement of $800,000.

The Directors also stated that they believe the maximum strain has been met and that the losses in values of the last two years will not be equaled in the near future. During the year the company issued mortgage policies insuring properties valued by its appraisers at $60,770,000.

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 31.—Following are today's quotations of mill stocks:

	Bid.	Ask.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	..	85	..
Arkwright Mills	..	95	..
Barnard Mfg. Co.	62½	..	..
Bourne Mills	..	115	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	116	120	117½
Chace Mills	110	115	..
Connanicut Mills	80	85	..
Davol Mills	..	102½	..
Davis Mills	..	140	..
Flint Mills	125	..	125
Granite Mills	..	110	..
Hargraves Mills	..	72	..
King Philip Mills	..	155	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	97½	..
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	..	110	..
Luther Mfg. Co.	150	155	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	..	117½	115
Mechanics' Mills	..	97½	96
Narragansett Mills	..	105	..
Osborne Mills	..	115	115
Parker Mills	..	72	..
Pilgrim Mills	100	102	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	..	97½	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	..	170	..
Seaconnett Mills	..	60	58
Shove Mills	95	97½	..
Stafford Mills	92½	95	98
Stevens Mfg. Co.	..	112½	110
Tecumseh Mills	127½	137½	130
Troy C. & W. Mfy	..	925	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	85	..
Weetamoe Mills	..	100	..

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 31.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week:

115	Arlington Mills, ex-div.	109¼
3	Boston Belting Co., ex-div.	115
1	Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co., right	86¾
15	Bigelow Hartford Carpet Co., pf.	107¼
6	Edwards Mfg. Co.	61
4	International Cotton Mills	17½
25	Ludlow Mfg. Associates	145
14	Mass. Mills in Georgia	96¾
5	Merrimac Chemical Co., ex-div.	90
53	Merrimac Mfg. Co.	60
1	Merrimac Mfg. Co., pf.	85
20	Nassawena Mills	110
12	Pacific Mills, quarters	85¾@36
6	Textile Finishing Co., pf.	100
8	Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	225
126	Wamsutta Mills	110¾@120
25	Warwick Mills	123
18	Westpoint Mfg. Co.	165

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.05	Jacket	.02
Alta	.04	Kentucky	.02
Andes	.13	Mexican	.05
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.03
Caledonia	.14	Overman	.03
Challenge Con.	.04	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.02	Savage	.05
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.11
Con. Virginia	.14	Union Con.	.31
Exchequer	.04	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.02	Silver Bullion	.58
Hale & Norcross	.05		

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	4.30	Goldfield Con.	.65
Jim Butler	.76	Goldfield Merger	.07
Macnamara	.07	Great Bend	.07
Midway	.17	Jumbo Extension	.49
Mispah	.14	Jumbo Junior	.17
Monarch Pitts.	.17	Kewanas	.21
Montana	.19	Silver Pick	.12
North Star	.15	Spearhead	.18
Rescue	.28	MANHATTAN.	
Tonopah Exten.	3.50	Gold Wedge	.04
Tonopah Nevada	6.62½	Manhattan Con.	.30
West End	.67	Morning Glory	.19
West Tonopah	.16	Union Amalgam.	.24
GOLDFIELD.		White Cap	1.75
		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.13	Big Jim	1.07½
Booth	.10	Nevada Hills	.24
Daisy	.04	Packard	.45
Florence	.24	Rochester	.58
Fraction	.05	Round Mountain	.44

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	6	6½	Gold Sov.	4	5½
Doctor	7	7½	Granite	58	60
Elkton	10	10½	Isabella	17	18½
El Paso	21	85	McKinney	25½	30
Fanny R.	5	6½	Portland	176	178
Gold Cycle	230	231	Vindicator	80	84
Gold Cycle	230	231	U. G. Mines	16	17

GOVERNMENT STEEL QUICKLY TURNED OUT

Rush Orders for Material Are Ready for Shipment Within 12 and 24 Hours.

MILLS NEED MORE LABOR

Plan Movement to Keep Skilled Workers from Enlisting—Spies at Work in Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, April 1.—The Government has received an example of the efficiency of the steel mills of the country within the last few weeks. Rush orders for material have been ready for shipment within twelve and twenty-four hours. To do this all other work had to be sidetracked. While this has only happened in a few cases it proves to the Government officials how prepared the steel mills of the country are to turn out any tonnage required for the army and navy. Government departments have already forwarded tentative inquiries for a large tonnage of steel for shells, but contracts will not be let until Congress votes an appropriation.

Domestic consumers will be seriously handicapped in obtaining supplies if war is declared and as long as it lasts. To continue effective some plan will have to be arranged to prevent men employed in the steel mills and at furnaces from enlisting in the army or navy. Manufacturers of steel and iron, the coke and coal trade and allied industries cannot operate to capacity because of the shortage of labor. A further deficiency will compel some plants to close or else to work on shorter schedules. Wages are exceedingly high, even for semi-skilled labor. Efforts to divorce workmen from steel plants have proved futile, as promises of greater shares in the prosperity have been offered faithful employes.

When the Government is prepared to purchase munitions and equipment efforts will be made to keep much of the business secret. Manufacturers are interested in keeping their operations from public notice as well as the Government. In spite of this no plant will be immune, as there are spies at work in every mill in the country who will keep the enemy informed of work being done. Fears of damage to property and violence to workmen are also reasons for secret operations on Government work. Workmen will talk, however, and the filling of Government contracts will soon become common property.

Shells for Submarine Chasers.

Judging from the swift change in rolling mill schedules at plate and structural plants in this district, Government work has been secretly let for a large tonnage of this material. In spite of the enormous demand expected from Government sources, together with what has already been let, mills are accepting additional obligations. As shipments have improved, and as blast furnaces are better prepared to supply iron, records are again being established.

It is reported that Canadian interests have succeeded in placing contracts for a large tonnage of plates to be forwarded to shipyards which are to build the vessels on a percentage basis, and which are all ready for acceptance of material. One of the immediate needs of the Government is about 25,000 tons of ship steel for the fifty torpedo boats of which twenty-four have been let and contracts for the remaining twenty-six are to be placed immediately. Plates for nearby delivery have advanced to 6.50c in the East. Pittsburgh mills ask 5.50c for tank plates.

The advance of British troops into Mesopotamia is having a far-reaching result in this country. Inquiries have been issued by the Persian Gulf and Mesopotamia Development Company of London, with offices at 100 Broadway, New York, for 232,000 tons of 65-pound rails, 60,000 kegs of spikes, 6,000 tons of fish plates, 1,500 tons of bolts, 18,000 passenger and freight cars, 1,200 locomotives, and a vast amount of machinery, cranes, wooden ties and general machine shop equipment. It is reported that a railroad several hundred miles long is to be built through the territory recently conquered by the British in Asia.

Railroad Buying Slackens.

Railroad buying in this country has slackened. The Canadian Government has contracted with the Canadian Locomotive Company for fifty locomotives of the Mikado type. The Northwestern is asking prices on 2,000 composite cars and the Reading on 1,000 box cars.

Bessemer pig iron took a jump of $2 a ton during the week. Sales in blocks of 1,000 tons and more have been made at $40 a ton. As a result some furnaces have advanced quotations to $41. Foundry iron and malleable are in demand and sell at $38 a ton. Buffalo furnaces quote $38 and $39. Westinghouse interests have closed for 5,000 to 10,000 tons for its Trafford City, Pa., foundry at $35, valley. The Pennsylvania Railroad is inquiring for 6,000 to 7,000 tons of foundry iron. Sales to plants contiguous to New York have been numerous and large. Basic iron is quoted at $35, valley.

The Bethlehem Steel Company fired one of its three new 500-ton stacks at Steelton, March 22. The other two furnaces will be completed during the year. A new furnace built by the Indiana Steel Company at Indiana Harbor, Ind., is completed and will be fired as soon as sufficient coke can be obtained. The Iroquois Iron Company has contracted for a furnace to be built at South Chicago. An old furnace at Rome, Ga., will be lighted in May which has recently been sold at a receiver's sale.

Billets and sheet bars have advanced to $75 a ton. Recent sales of heavy tonnages at $72.50 established the new mark. A lot of 100,000 tons of wire rods has been offered at $85 a ton. Premiums are paid for finished wire, in one case $10 a ton. This Government has not been interested in wire for intrenchments, but foreign governments have been making active inquiries for large consignments.

William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, and his assistants, Dr. E. E. Pratt and Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, held a conference this week in this city with tin plate manufacturers regarding conditions in the industry, and to ascertain if the Government could depend on the canners to take care of Government requirements in case of war. Tin plate makers advised the Government officials they would do all they could to co-operate with the canners engaged in filling Government contracts so that no delays in delivery need be feared. It was also ascertained that the output of tin plate will be fully 5,000,000 boxes greater this year than during 1916. Packers estimate they will require 7,500,000,000 cans this year, which is 50 per cent. more than were turned out last year.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 31.—Union Co-operative Grocery Company of Rock Island, Ill., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $4,335, assets $3,133.

UTICA, N. Y., March 31.—J. August Ohl, former meat packer at Utica, filed a petition in bankruptcy today, with debts of $30,953 and no assets.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 31.—Fred M. Mallen filed a petition in bankruptcy today. Liabilities $20,417.72, no assets. There are seventeen creditors.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., March 31.—John Delmont Wright, Donegal Township, Washington County, voluntary petition; liabilities $10,675.49, assets $78.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., March 31.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against Frank P. Sullivan, retail liquor dealer of Belvidere, Ill., by the Second National Bank of Belvidere, Albert Fisk & Co. of Chicago, and Breen & Kennedy of Chicago.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BOLIVIA, F. & H. 7491 and 7490, in all shades. Phone Madison Square 6205.

BRAIDS, novelties, buttons, or similar merchandise; chance to clean up your stock for cash. Jobbing House, Stuyvesant 735.

CHARMEUSE.—Will buy for cash black, taupe, rose, Copenhagen, and high shades wool velours. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d.

COATS.—Jobbers ready to place orders on Infants' and children's coats. Write for appointment to show samples. O 223 Times Downtown.

COATS, Suits, and Silk Dresses; will look at samples between 3-5 P. M. Royal Ladies' Wear, 3 East 17th.

COATS.—Big jobber looking at misses', juniors' Fall coats, Monday. 153 West 27th, seventh floor.

COATS.—Looking all week at samples of Fall coats, from $3.75 up. 12th floor, 37-39 West 28th.

CORDUROY.—Open for white, narrow wale; must be cheap. Sugarman, 473 Broadway.

CORDUROY, narrow wale; must be cheap. Telephone 5969 Spring.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Philadelphia waist manufacturer will buy quantity three and four thread crepe de chine, immediate and later delivery, for cash; when answering mention quality, price, and delivery. M 25 Times.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk, cotton, and sport dresses. L. & R., 129 West 27th, 11th floor.

GEORGETTES, all colors, wanted at once; 5,000 yards; will pay spot cash for the right merchandise. Harry Wadler, 105 Madison Av.

JERSEYS.—Will buy quantity at price; submit samples; spot cash. O 22 Times.

KERSEYS.—All wool and cotton warp, big quantities, 17 to 28 ounces, wanted for export; spot cash paid. Apply Room 1311, 354 4th Av.

MIXTURE.—Will buy any quantity lightweights and heavyweights, all makes, new or old style; spot cash. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St.

PAISLEYS.—Will buy tussah silk and cotton paisleys in quantities. Phone 3867 Mad. Sq.

PEAU DE CYGNES.—Open for peau de cygnes, all colors, at a price. Phone Mad. Sq. 8858. Inquire Mr. Davis.

POPLINS.—Susquehanna or other good silk and cotton poplins; open for quantities; cash. Rosner & Liman, 17 West 17th.

POPLIN.—Will exchange American black for navy; will sell serges at opening prices. Farragut 2271.

POPLINS.—We are open for high shades poplins and velours. Lipshitz Bros., 45 West 25th. Farr. 9892.

POPLIN.—Want 767, all colors, at price; pay cash. Stuyvesant 4542.

POPLINS.—American, high shades, for cash. Leventhal & Hurwitz, 15 West 24th.

SILKS in small quantities bought for cash; remnants especially. G 217 Times Downtown.

SUITS.—Wanted, 300 high waisted, wide belted suits. Room 712, 1,123 B'way.

VELOURS, Poplins; open to buy high colors in velours and wool poplins. Phone Spring 9630.

VELOURS.—Open for apple, rose, Copenhagen any quantity. Farragut 9220.

VELOURS.—Stevens's, all shades. S. Satz & Sons, 1,182 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 1502.

VELOURS.—Will pay cash for Fall shades of S. & H. and botany velours. Chelsea 9868.

VELOURS.—We want light gray velours. Telephone Madison Sq. 3940.

VOILE, &c.—Open for chiffon, Panama and all wool voile. Rich Hockberg & Co., 121 West 19th St.

WOOL CREPE.—Open for quantity navy, copen, and green for cash at a price. Schwartz, 120 West 18th.

Offerings to Buyers

COATS.—Job to close out, ladies' all wool serge, $2.75 up; also other materials and children's coats, 6 to 14 sizes. Rubin, Braff & Silverfield, 36 W. 20th.

COATS AND SUITS.—2,000 coats and suits on the rack for immediate delivery; also tailor made and taffeta. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th.

COATS.—3,000 to close out, including American woolen, poplin; coat, 45 in. long, large collar; at $4.50. F. J. Gelfond, 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—8,000 velours, poplin, Burellas, newest shades, snappy models, in the racks for immediate delivery. J. P. Slater, 22 West 32d.

COATS.—Wonderful seller in silk and satin, velour and serge coats; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—2,000 coats and suits on the rack, also taffetas; good sellers. S. Kurtan & Co., 65 West 36th.

COATS.—American woolen, poplin, $4.75; suits, $7.75; immediate delivery. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Children's serges, poplins, for immediate delivery; sizes up to 14. Newman, 15 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS.—High-grade silk suits and coats for immediate delivery. Louis Finser & Co., 22 West 26th.

COATS AND SUITS.—1,000 Spring styles to close out at a price. Demand Cloak and Suit Co., 14 West 31st.

COATS.—Job 500 ladies' and misses' Spring coats; will close out at a sacrifice. Greenberg, 137 West 25th.

COATS.—High shades poplins and velours, on racks; serges and mixtures, to close out. Harry Gelfond, 122 West 27th.

COATS.—500, all sizes and all shades, at job prices. Fensterstock & Rosen, 33 West 34th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—For immediate delivery; also jobs. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—2,000 serge and poplin coats, $3.50, for immediate delivery. Neuman, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—Ladies' mixtures, check coats, to close out, $2.50 up. Newman, 15 West 20th.

COATS, SUITS.—3,000 on racks; immediate delivery. L. Schwartz & Son, 38 W. 28th.

COATS, Suits, to close; good styles; all shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Misses', children's coats; close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—2,000 poplins, velours on our racks. R. Smith & Co., 31 East 31st.

COATS, Suits, $5.75 up, for immediate delivery. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

COATS.—High shades; suits, high shades; today's delivery. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Up-to-date styles; immediate delivery. Slater Bros., 1,333 B'way.

CORDUROY, white, 28-29 inches, 2,700 yards to sell at 27½ cents net. Goldstein & Newburger. Telephone Gramercy 1966.

CREPE METEORS, silk, wool poplins, crepe de chine, all grades, immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. 0380 Mad. Sq.

CREPE DE CHINE.—16 pieces plush, 87½, 7 per cent. cash. Madison Square 1997.

DRESSES.—Wedding and party dresses for immediate delivery, $6.50 to $12.50. J. Hollander & Sons, 6-8 West 22d St.

DRESSES, to close; snappy styles, all fashionable shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and shantungs to close out. O. Reid, 145 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—High-grade dresses to close out as job. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st St.

DRESSES, SUITS, better kind, to close out. Lam Dress Co., 1,170 Broadway.

HOSIERY YARN.—About 2,600 pounds; forties single white cotton hosiery yarn, cones; eighties combed peeler, cones; deliveries in sixty days. P. O. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

JERSEY CLOTH, best quality, all worsted, all new shades, for immediate delivery out of stock. Shawmut Woolen Mills, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 5401.

JERSEY CLOTH, all wool, best quality, in all shades; immediate delivery. Samson Mendelsohn Co., 656 Broadway, Spring 2716.

ORGANDIES.—Several grades plain white from 14 to 20c. at prices under the present market. Alexander Furst, Room 704, 1,170 Broadway. Telephone—Madison Square 4897.

PIECE GOODS.—50 pieces Burton sport cloth for sale. Tel. Farragut 2518.

POPLINS.—Jersey fabrics and poplins in fancy shades for immediate delivery. Mayflower Mills Company, 354 4th Av.

POPLINS.—Walworth Bros. all colors. Weinstein & Sorito, Farragut 9805.

POPLIN, FILE SILK.—Susquehanna, 24 inch, all shades. Madison Square 4234.

POPLIN.—Tan, Amoskeag, shepherd check, 50-50, 127 W. 17th St., 5th floor.

RIBBONS.—About 13,000 yards grosgrain silk ribbons, various colors and widths; jobs; desirable for millinery. Phone Franklin 1358.

SERGES.—Will sell 50 d. c. Whitmans 1210, 36 inches, cotton warp serge; all navy; at 40c, per yard, 2% cash. P. Barash, 36 West 20th St.

SERGE, 09050, 13 navy, 4 black, $1.07½, less 5 p. c.; 0936, 16 navy, 1 gold, apple, $1.37½, less 3 p. c. Farr. 2338.

SERGES.—Wm. Whitman's white serges at opening price. Telephone Madison Sq. 3940.

SERGES.—Andrews 1464; tan, green, $1.30 net. Stevens, black, $1.25 net. Chelsea 1858.

SERGE.—Cotton, 36 inches, 50 navy, 25 black, 20c. net. Gramercy 2455.

SILKS, taffetas, peau de cygnes, crepe de chines, and georgettes below market price. H. D. Greenfield, 1,133 Broadway.

SILK MULLS.—Printed; 15,000 yards; bargains. Phone Franklin 1358.

SKIRTS.—500 serges, mixtures and discarded samples, $1.25. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Spring best quality; black and white; lowest prices yet quoted to dealers or exporters. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Phone 1808 Williamsburg.

Offerings to Buyers

SNAP FASTENERS, finest quality; all sizes; brass, nickel, and japanned; largest output for export. Snap Fastener Mfg. Co., 1,328 Broadway, Suite 635. Greeley 2682.

SPORT POPLIN, printed silk, and wool crepe meteor, taffetas; all colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 3445-6.

SUITS on hand for immediate delivery; tailored, braid bound, and other up-to-the-minute styles, $12.50 and up. Fensterstock & Rosen, 33 West 34th.

SUITS.—3,000 snappy suits, jerseys, poplins, and serges, all the newest shades, on the racks for immediate delivery. J. P. Slater, 22 West 32d.

SUITS.—500 braid-bound tailored suits, $12.75 up to $22.50, for immediate delivery. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

SUITS.—Quick deliveries on suits of the better grade. Big G Cloak and Suit Co., 32-34 West 20th.

SUITS, coats for immediate delivery at low prices. J. Pollack, 36 West 25th.

THISTLEDOWN; American, 0306, all shades, below cost. Gramercy 4189.

TUSSAH.—Relling & Schoens, all colors, $2 regular; velours, suiting weight. Mad. Sq. 1265.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN covering Pacific Coast with children's dresses wishes a line of children's coats on commission basis. O 21 Times.

WHAT BRITISH CAN'T EXPORT

Skinner Cables Amendments to Prohibitions Recently Made.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Secretary Lansing today received from Consul-General Skinner, at London, the following message, explanatory of action taken by the British Government in further amending its proclamations regarding prohibited exports:

"Proclamations re prohibited exports further amended. Following headings deleted:

"To all destinations: Chestnut extracts, oakwood extracts, valex, valonia, jute, padding, sole leather, leather suitable for saddlery, harness or military boots, pig lead.

"To all non-British destinations: binnacles, men's heavy boots, tanning extracts, and substances not already specified, ships' compasses and component parts, lead, antimony, or copper electros for printing, leather belting, hydraulic leather, pump leather and picking bands, leather suitable for military clothing, lead, lead solder, and manufactures of lead or its alloys, not otherwise prohibited, except pig lead, nautical instruments, quercitron bark extracts.

"To all European except Allied countries and Spain: Anchors and chain cables, boots and shoes, except men's heavy boots; citric acid, white lead, gloves, wholly or partly of leather; oxides of lead, chamois, glace kid, Morocco, Persians, roans, and seal leather; bookbinding leather, enameled, japaned or varnished leather, leather for textile machinery, except leather beltings and picking bands; leather not otherwise prohibited, rattans, Diesel engines, and other internal combustion engines for marine propulsion, and component parts; iron and steel castings, and forgings for ship hulls and machinery, sectional materials for shipbuilding, ships' auxiliary machinery.

"Following headings added to all destinations: Anchors and chain cables, binnacles, leather, boots and shoes with soles or uppers, lead compounds and mixtures containing such, ship's compasses and component parts, leather, lead, lead alloys and manufactures of lead and lead alloys, nautical instruments, bootmaking machine needles, rattans, ship engines and their component parts, including Diesel and other internal combustion engines for marine propulsion; iron and steel castings and forgings for ship hulls and machinery, machinery for steamships and component parts, sectional materials for ship buildings, ship auxiliary machinery, ships' telegraph and component parts, steering gear and component parts, tanning extracts and substances, winches, windlasses.

"To all non-British destinations: Barium, peroxide, citric acid, hydrogen, gloves wholly or partly of leather, jute, padding, leather belting, hydraulic leather, pump leather and leather manufactures for textile machinery.

"To all European, except allied countries and Spain: Boots and shoes not otherwise prohibited, aloes, cascara sagrada, jalap, medicinal rhubarb, senega, chicory."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; H. L. Bartlett, silks; 41 Union Square.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; S. M. Herrman, millinery; 41 Union Square; Gregorian.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Marks Sons; Charles Marks, cloaks, suits, waists; Flanders.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods; 354 4th Av.

BOSTON—Smith-Blair Co.; Mrs. M. F. Withers, gloves, corsets, waists, silk underwear; Prince George.

BUTTE, Mont.—M. J. Connell Co.; D. Colman, gen'l mdse.; 23 E. 26th.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; J. H. Hawkins, hosiery, underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 43 West 23d.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; F. H. Myers, dress goods silks; 220 5th Av.

DALLAS, Texas—Perkins D. G. Co.; J. Summers, notions; 60 Worth.

DALLAS, Texas—Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; Mr. Ahrens, dry goods; 395 B'way.

DENVER, Col.—A. T. Lewis & Son D. G. Co.; Miss E. Kelly, coats, suits, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 3 West 29th.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, coats; 72 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; E. Lieberman, fancy, art goods; 23 E. 26th; Cumberland.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Mitchell, Baker & Smith; W. S. Baker, dry goods; Cumberland.

NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; J. A. Desmond, furn. goods; 432 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; I. Blauner, Summer furs; 15 East 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; E. J. Gattman, coats, suits, catalogue; 1,261 Bwy.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—I. Michelman & Co.; A. Michelman, cloaks, suits; Elks' Club.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Clarke Bros.; A. Cameron, cloaks, suits; 404 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss J. Wade, petticoats; M. Lowenstein, blankets; Miss C. Falkenheimer, mourning goods; M. E. Donnelly, representing; 23 East 26th.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Mrs. Grunder, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Sonnenfeld's; H. Husch, ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; J. T. Carpenter, remnants; 395 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Carleton D. G. Co.; J. W. Stahlberg, laces, neckwear, corsets, hdkfs.; 358 B'way.

TOLEDO—Hugo Stein Cloak Co.; Miss S. Goldberg, waists; 404 4th Av.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

UTICA, N. Y.—Tompkins-Coopernail Co.; Mrs. M. Barnett, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Palais Royal"; S. A. Lewis, silks, dress goods, linings; 220 5th Av.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—S. Hirsch & Sons; J. Hirsch, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

WILMINGTON, Del.—R. Topkis Sons; A. Topkis, waists, corsets, muslin underwear, jewelry, leather goods; 1,270 B'way.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio—H. Weber Sons & Co.; L. L. Weber, cloaks, suits; 334 4th Av.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Forecasts:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Probably showers and thunderstorms Mon. and Mon. night. Tues. probably fair, fresh s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon., except probably showers in n. w. Tues. fair, fresh e. to s. e. winds.

Ala.—Showers and colder Mon. Tues. fair; fresh s. shifting to n. w. winds.

Miss.—Fair and cooler Mon. Tues. fair; fresh n. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Clearing and colder Mon. Tues. fair.

Ind.—Overcast and colder Mon. Tues fair; fresh n. winds.

Ohio—Rain and colder Mon. Tues. fair; fresh n. and n. w. winds.

W. N. Y. and W. Penn.—Rain and colder Mon. Tues. fair; fresh shifting winds, becoming n. w.

Lower Mich.—Overcast Mon. Tues. fair; fresh n. and n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate w. winds.

Ill.—Fair Mon.; colder in s. e. Tues. fair and warmer.

Mo., Kan., Iowa, and Minn.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer.

Wis.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. fair and warmer.

N. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Mon. and in e. Tues.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues. and in w. Mon.

La.—Fair and colder Mon. Tues. fair; warmer in n.

Ark.—Fair Mon.; colder in e. Tues. fair and warmer.

Okla. and W. Tex.—Fair and warmer Mon. and Tues.

E. Tex.—Fair Mon.; colder in n. e. and s. w. Tues. fair; warmer in n.

FRANK M. ATKINS
32 East 29th St.
Phone 2062 Mad. Sq.
WANTS
19 in. silk velvets
11433 Serge
3 thread crepe de chine
Short lengths in silks—1000 yards
Odd lots of woolen goods and silks
WILL SELL—Below Market Price
Staple taffetas
Crepe meteors
789 and 660 crepe de chines
Duplan's Tussahs
Velveteens
54221 serge

2500 SUITS COATS
SUITS, $8.75-$10
COATS, $6-$12.50
High Shades and Navy and Black
"CHICKEN" COATS, SUITS, Etc.
LOOK THEM OVER.
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141 West 28th St. 602 Farragut

Call on us for DRESS
Spring Snap Fasteners
All sizes. Black and White.
Special Prices Quoted to Export Trade and Department Stores.
Freydberg Bros., Inc.,
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SUITS $7.50
For Immediate Delivery
1,000 POPLINS and MANNISH SERGES
Triangle Coat Co.,
127-129-131-133 West 26th St.

SEE THIS OFFERING
House & Porch DRESSES 75c to $3
Ab. & A. Franklin
151 West 26th Street

BRIGHTON CARLSBAD SLEEPING WEAR
Albertson, Beckhard & Allen,
38-40 West 32d Street.

SUITS COATS ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
SNAPPY STYLES in the LATEST MATERIALS.
M. & H. GORDON, 22 W. 26 St.

LININGS America's foremost specialty linings distributing and converting house.
J. W. Goddard & Sons, Incorporated,
America's Linings Leaders
92-94-96 Bleecker St., New York City

SILK From $2.75 to $4.50
DRESSES
Messalines, Poplins, Taffetas.
IPP & KWINT,
118 WEST 22D STREET.
All Latest Models

SILK DRESSES at $6.75.
MAJESTIC DRESS CO. 129-133 W. 29th ST

10,000 GARMENTS on the Racks, COATS — SUITS
Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th Street.

Simon Ginsburg & Bro. Showing Complete Spring Line of Suits, Coats & Separate Skirts
116-18 West 22d Street.

Coats & Suits FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Joseph Schwartz, 152 W. 25th St.

COATS, SUITS IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
M. B. KAUFMAN, 6 W. 32d

Coats and Suits H. B. RUBIN 36-54 WEST 25th ST.

FURS, peltries of all kinds. Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115 West 30th Street.

SKIRTS WIENER BROS. 19 West 21st St.

Sport & Silk Dresses—Popular Price
Booth, Bregman & Sumberg, 120 W. 27th St.

Silk Dresses $6.75 $5.00 Annetta Waist & Dress Co., 109-111 West 27th St.

WASH DRESSES $1.50 $5.00 ROSEBUD MFG. CO. 27-43 W. 26th St.

LIBERAL PRICES for Cloaks, Suits & Miscellaneous Merchandise. H. PERLMUTTER, 324 Canal St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24014.—In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS RICKEL, Bankrupt.

Morris Rickel, trading as Anglo American Export & Import Company, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 9th, 1917; that the trustee heretofore elected herein has resigned, and that a re-opened first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on April 13th, 1917, at 1 o'clock P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, March 31st, 1917.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN D., Inc., Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, April 9, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,574 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's clothing, suits, overcoats, sewing machines, desks, safe, fixtures, etc.

PETER B. OLNEY, JR.,
Receiver.

JULIUS FISCHER, Attorney for Receiver, 85 Nassau Street, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—So. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24058.—In Bankruptcy.—HENRY SCHLEICHKORN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Henry Schleichkorn are hereby given notice that on March 9, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, April 12, 1917, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated, New York, March 31, 1917.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,261.—In Bankruptcy.—DANIEL H. MOREY, Bankrupt.

Daniel H. Morey was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 1st, 1917, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on April 13th, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated March 28th, 1917.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24,566.—In Bankruptcy.—EDWARD J. KILLIAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Edward J. Killian are hereby given notice that on March 28th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, April 12th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
March 26, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,557.—In Bankruptcy.—FRANK E. WEBB, Bankrupt.

Frank E. Webb was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 27th, 1917, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on April 18th, 1917, at 2 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, March 31, 1917.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BUYER TO SELLER.

Out-of-town buyers needing goods should send a prepaid day lettergram to The New York Times stating requirements. Next morning a short advertisement will appear on The Times Business Page and be read by the parties for whom it is intended. Cost only 50 cents for each line of 6 words. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Crystal Lake Hotel, Freeport, L. I.—Best appointments, private baths, electric lights; spring rates. Booklet upon request. N 92 Times.

NEW JERSEY.

Hotel Palmer
LAKEWOOD, N. J. A modern hotel noted for its cuisine. Capacity 150; elevator; running water; private baths. T. T. DOLBEY, Mgr., formerly Hotel Gladstone, Narragansett Pier.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

HOTEL CHELSEA
Occupying entire block of ocean front in the fashionable Chelsea section; 200 bedchambers with private baths (fresh and sea water). High-class orchestra, cafe, grill, etc. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet. Open all year.
J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

The Breakers
ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST AND FINEST FIREPROOF HOTEL
On the ocean front. A house of charming features and refined atmosphere with capacity for 1,200 guests. Hot and cold sea and fresh water in all baths.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS
Magnificent restaurant. French cuisine. Daily concerts in hotel promenade.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL AND COTTAGES, on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
ORCHESTRA · DANCING ·
EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR COMFORT AND PLEASURE
S. Hanstein, Prop.

Hotel St. Charles
with its handsome new 12-story fireproof addition. Capacity 500. On the ocean front. Orchestra. Noted for service and cuisine. Hot and Cold Sea Water in all baths. Spacious porches and sun parlors. Auto buses meet all trains.
NEWLIN HAINES CO.

ISLESWORTH
ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
Capacity 600. American and European plans, with famous cafe and grill. White service. Sea-water baths. Orchestra. Indoor ice skating. Booklet.

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Hotel and Sanatorium.
Resident Physician.
Diet Kitchen and Hydriatic Department

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front in the heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Grill. Orchestra. Garage. Capacity 400. Open always. MACK LATZ & CO.

THE WILTSHIRE VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH.
Ocean view. Capacity 350. Private baths; running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. $3.00 up daily; special weekly. Amer. plan. Open all year. Booklet.
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THE LORAINE St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table; special early season rates. Coach at trains.
A. E. WAGNER, Propr. W. R. LAYTON, Mgr.

HOTEL SHOREHAM
Virginia Ave., near Beach. Elevator, private baths, phone; open surroundings; $2.50 up daily; $12 up weekly. Bklt. W. B. COTTEN, Mgr.

NEW ENGLAND.

The New Edgewood
Greenwich, Conn.
Under management of Misses Gillan and Edwards, formerly of The Hall, Glen Cove, and Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hill, L. I. 45 minutes from Grand Central Station; excellent commutation service. High altitude; tennis; Private garage.
OPENS MAY 29TH.
Representative on Premises.

WOODSIDE COTTAGES
FRAMINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.
A private resort of exceptional value for invalids, semi-invalids, convalescents, and those suffering from chronic nervous conditions. Beautiful and healthful location. No objectionable features.

Maine Coast—Summer land of health and pleasure—yachting, bathing, fishing, and every summer sport. Write for Booklet "Along New England Shores." Vacation Bureau, 171 Broadway, Room 130, N. Y. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE BURLINGTON
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Four blocks from White House; 431 rooms; absolutely new; finest cuisine; room and private bath, $2; American plan, $4.50; special monthly rate; two to six rooms, bath and kitchen, furnished, china, silver, week or month.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24859.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM BREITHAUPT and WILLIAM BREITHAUPT, individually and as co-partners trading under the name of Breithaupt Bros., Bankrupts.

Creditors of said William Breithaupt and William Breithaupt, individually and as copartners trading under the name of Breithaupt Bros., are hereby given notice that on March 27th, 1917, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, April 12th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHNSON-McCABE REFINING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, April 2, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 230 West 13th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of refining machinery, tools, safe, office furniture and fixtures, &c.

HENRY A. STRONGMAN,
Trustee, 2 Rector St.

RAYMOND LOWES, Attorney for Trustee, 96 Broadway, New York.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, Woolworth Building, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY A. BUNYARD CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, April 2, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of large stock of vegetables and flower seeds, bulbs, seedman's supplies, garden tools, garden hose, cabinets, counters, desk, typewriter, safe, fixtures, etc.

PETER B. OLNEY, JR., Trustee.

OLIN POTTER GEER, Attorney for Trustee, 80 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALFRED N. FULLER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, April 2, 1917, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 530 Columbus Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of groceries, canned goods, fixtures, etc.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy, 71 Broadway, City.

LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Creditors, 320 Broadway, New York.

Wm. A. Read & Co.

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Railroad Bonds
Public Utility Bonds

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Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

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and the
Southern Railway

We have issued a special pamphlet setting forth in detail the probable effect of the great prosperity of the South on the future earning power of the Southern Railway, and why we believe that this property, through the development of the vast natural resources of the territory served, has the promise of steady and sustained growth.

Write for Pamphlet No. 1591
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Investment Securities
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ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
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Yield 5% to 6%
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Consolidated Mortgage 4s
DUE JULY 1, 1933

Secured by underlying, closed, first mortgage, at the rate of about $17,000 per mile, covering 2,541 miles of road, including main line from St. Paul, Minn., to the Montana-North Dakota boundary. These bonds have been stamped

Tax Exempt in New York State

until maturity. Legal investment for Savings Bank and Trust Funds in New York, Mass., Conn., New Jersey and other States.

Price to yield 4.20%

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Members New York Stock Exchange
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We are prepared to purchase for our own account complete issues of Mortgage Bonds and Preferred Stocks of Public Service Corporations of established earning power.

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111 Broadway
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MUNICIPAL BONDS
for Postal Savings Deposits
we offer attractive list
Yielding 4.10 to 4¾ basis.

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Railroad Mortgage Bonds
Yielding 6% and Upwards
Circular upon Application

LADD & WOOD
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
7 Wall St. New York

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Congress convenes in war session today. Many problems with which this country, since the outbreak of the war in Europe, has had to deal with indirectly will now have to be dealt with directly if the President's recommendation to Congress and Congress's response are what nine people out of ten expect them to be. These problems will concern men, materials, and money. All will have to be supplied and supplied in great number and amount. The problem is a huge one. Neither its duration, its dimensions, nor its consequences can be fully perceived in advance save that none will doubt that the country will emerge victorious from the struggle forced upon it, and upon which it will enter in the sustaining conviction that we will be fighting no sordid cause but taking a stand against a nation whose governmental policy, now being carried out in all its horror, has made it the enemy of mankind.

We cannot accurately foremeasure the problem, but we can survey the conditions upon which the country enters upon its solution, and in them we find ample reason for confidence and for assurance. The real danger lies not in the extent to which we will be called upon to use our resources but in the possibility that the country may not at the outset realize the necessity of bringing its resources into use on the largest scale possible and with the greatest rapidity possible. The problem is a big one; we should make no attempt to handle it in a small way. We must make it evident that every man, every pound of material, and every dollar of money will do and be made to do his and its part in the task which the country is undertaking. An army of a hundred thousand men might be wiped out to the last man; an army of 5,000,000 might never have to go into battle.

But an army cannot even be prepared save at enormous outlay in material and money. The immediate problem, particularly the problem as it concerns the financial and business world, has to do with preparation, for that must precede actual conflict. How well is the country prepared to prepare? Have we money? Never did a nation have more. Have we ability to produce materials? No other nation could produce as much or as fast. Have we men? Yes, more than any of the nations at war save only Russia, which is not sufficiently developed industrially to make her man power fully felt. We lack none of the means with which to prepare. On that score we have no reason for misgivings. War will involve sacrifices, but never before was this country and never was any other country better able to make the sacrifices of wealth. And preparation on a huge scale will be the best guaranty against having to sacrifice life.

Many people think of the financial situation almost exclusively in terms of the stock market, but that is always a poor way in which to regard the matter, and it is particularly a poor way now. It is essential that the financial situation should be sound, for that is part of the machinery by which the country will move to the defense of its rights, but it is a matter of no great importance whether the stock market is active or not; whether it advances or not. Certain it is that no encouragement should at this time be given to the employment in speculation of funds which would be vastly better employed elsewhere. We need a sufficiently broad market to give a desirable degree of liquidity to investments in securities; more than that, we do not need, and more than that should not be encouraged. It is important that our corporations should be in a position to do their full share in production and in paying taxes for the national cause; it is not necessary, or even desirable, that they should enjoy suddenly increased profits adding greatly to the opportunities for speculation and for the sudden acquisition of private fortunes.

The chances are that the stock market will discover in the things which the nation has to do many things which will benefit the holders of stocks, but the more fully the country comes to realize its task the less likely will it be that private fortunes will be made possible through public expenditures. That may be a sobering thought for the stock market, but regrets in the stock market, if they come, will come mainly because of false expectations and through inadvisable speculation based upon them. Fortunately there is nothing in the outlook that need give concern to the investor, for never were American investments, taking them as a whole, on so sound a basis as they are today on the eve of America's expected participation in a struggle which, so clearly that none need have doubt about it, has become a struggle against the horror which has been reared under the name of Prussian militarism. That is altogether too mild a name for so frightful a monster.

The stock market, then, has reason to be confident, but it hardly has reason to be jubilant. However, it may appear to speculators at the outset, this will not be a war for the benefit of the stock market, which is another way of saying that it will not be a war for personal gain. We should not see a repetition of the war-order market based on the purchases which the Allies had to make in this country and from which great profits were made and even greater profits expected. If Government orders from our own Government result in excess profits these should be regarded as adding to the resources upon which the Government can draw to meet its expenditures, not as an occasion for the building up of speculative structures in the stock market. Let that be frowned upon by all who have means of preventing it. Those who take a hand in preventing it will have the satisfaction of knowing that they will thereby be preventing the storing up of trouble for the future, and that will be a very practical satisfaction for those who may by discouraging speculation in the stock market be lessening the business which they might do. It is better to do less now for the sake of future comfort than by doing more now aid in building a speculative structure which would be in danger of coming crashing to the ground when it came to be realized that huge personal profits were not to be allowed at public expense, and that will be realized in time if it is not at the outset.

The rapid industrial development of the country during the last three years and its great growth in financial power give assurance that the material demands can be met, and met rapidly, too, once the nation has turned itself to the duty of putting an end to the threat made against its safety and the safety of humanity at large. There need be no misgiving on that score. Soon the country will be called upon for a huge sum to be placed at the disposal of the Government. The initial demand may well be for as much as $1,000,000,000. It will be easily provided, and other billions after it when they are needed. We have seen what other nations far less well prepared financially and economically have done, and the task will be relatively easy for ourselves. It is not, however, a task which can be accomplished in a half-hearted spirit nor with the financial resources of the country divided between national service and speculative ventures. We are entering upon a time when every dollar should be made to do its most, just as every man should do his most, and to that end no dollar which need not be spent should be spent.

The small matters of ordinary times make little difference in such a time as this. The big things are the things which count, and never was the country in a better position to do big things.

LONDON BANKERS EXPECTANT.

Intense Interest Among Financiers in the Gathering of Congress.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 1.—Bankers here are looking forward to the meeting of Congress with tense interest, believing that intervention in the war by America would profoundly influence the international financial situation and greatly simplify the problem of the external liabilities of the Allies.

The principal incident in domestic monetary affairs occurred at the end of the week, tenders having been received on Friday for £50,000,000 in Treasury bills at three, six, or twelve months' date. The rate of interest allowed on the sale was higher than expected, applicants for three months' bills at 4¾ per cent., six months' at 4⅞ per cent., and twelve months' at 5 per cent. receiving allotments.

Dealings in the discount market on previous days were restricted by the pending Treasury bill operation, with rates steady; but quotations yesterday reflected the high rate of the allotment for three months' Treasury bills, rising to 4⅝@4¾ per cent. Money found little employment in commercial lines, although large sums were available at low rates, but the position may be altered this week when Treasury bills are paid for and when banks which borrowed to assist with recent war loan installments will repay.

Last week constituted a landmark in the financial history of England, when dealings commenced in the new war loan, of which about twenty varieties at present exist, owing to the numerous conversion stocks. Business in fully paid cash stock commenced at 95¼, or a premium of ¼, but moderate sales caused a temporary reaction, dealings taking place at 94⅞. On completion of realizations by weak holders the market readily recovered and the price at the close was 94¾. Other high-class stocks showed a favorable tendency. Speculative energies still find outlet, chiefly in rubber shares, which moved erratically, opening and closing strong, with dullness midweek.

BOURSE HOLDS ITS POISE.

Tone of Dealings Steady, but Stocks Are Inactive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 1.—The Bourse ruled steady but inactive throughout last week, with interest mainly concentrated in the shipping and certain war stocks. The Spanish group was again in favor in consequence of the rise in exchange, 500 francs now equaling 630 pesetas; but these stocks were easier yesterday on reports of internal political troubles in Spain. Russians have remained stationary, apparently awaiting the reopening of the Petrograd Bourse. Coppers and rubbers were steady.

Import restrictions are still causing general irritation, the leaders in many industries holding that it will be impossible to carry on internal and export trade unless they are allowed greater latitude. Some modifications are expected, but the question of freight governs the situation.

There is impending a municipal loan by the City of Paris of 680,000,000 francs. Promise of further financial aid for the Allies from your side gives great satisfaction, and sterling exchange is easier in consequence, ruling at 27.79 last week, against 27.82 the previous week. Dollars were easier in sympathy.

Gold held by the Bank of France amounts to 3,252,423,967 francs, of which 1,947,671,846 is held abroad. Advances on account of the war now total 9,500,000,000 francs and advances to foreign governments 2,210,000,000 francs.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 31, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,333,459	48,470,214
Same period a year ago.	2,607,299	43,472,153

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	86.14	84.21	90.46	77.24
Same period a year ago.	88.06	86.22	91.83	83.49

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	ADVANCE RUMELY	17	17	17	— ¼
3,600	Ajax Rubber	75	69	73½	+ 4⅞
19,800	Alaska Gold Mines	9⅞	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅝
9,500	Alaska Juneau	8⅛	7	7½	+ ½
10,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	30¼	27¾	28	— 1⅞
1,100	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	86½	84	84	— 2½
700	Am. Agricul. Chem.	91	89	91	— 2
200	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	101½	100¾	101½	— 1
54,200	Am. Beet Sugar	98⅜	92⅝	96¼	+ 2½
40	Am. Brake Shoe & Fdy.	102	102	102	..
100	Am. Brake S. & F. pf.	183	183	183	— 2
70,400	Am. Can	51⅞	47½	49	+ ¾
1,000	Am. Can pf.	107½	106½	107⅛	+ ⅛
25,100	Am. Car & Foundry	71½	69	69	— 1
200	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	116¼	116	116	..
300	Am. Cotton Oil	44	44	44	..
200	Am. Express	120	119	119	+ 2½
18,900	Am. Hide & Leather	17¼	14⅛	15⅝	..
12,500	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	70½	66	68¼	— 2¼
3,600	Am. Ice Securities	28½	27½	27⅞	— ⅛
5,600	Am. Linseed	20¾	20	20	— ⅝
4,500	Am. Linseed pf.	54⅝	53	53	— ¾
22,500	Am. Locomotive	74	69½	69½	— 3½
200	Am. Loco pf.	105	105	105	— ⅛
1,400	Am. Malt	15	13½	14	+ 1½
35,100	Am. Malt c. of d.	19	13½	18	+ 5⅝
24,900	Am. Malt pf. c. of d.	64⅞	57½	64½	+ 7½
21,700	Am. Malting	19¾	15½	17½	+ 4⅞
26,700	Am. Malting 1st pf.	68	62	64⅝	+ 7⅝
33,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	106¾	103⅛	103½	— 3½
300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	113½	113½	113½	+ ⅛
1,100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A.	102	101½	102	+ 1½
300	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	97¾	97¼	97¼	+ ¼
330	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. B. t.r.	97⅛	97	97	— ½
1,200	Am. Steel Foundries	64	61⅞	61⅞	— 2⅝
12,400	Am. Sugar Refining	113⅝	111¼	112	..
200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	119	119	119	..
3,100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	127¾	*123½	126⅛	+ ⅛
600	Am. Tel. & T. sub. rcs. 1st pd.	49	48¼	49	+ ½
530	Am. Tobacco	212¾	210	210	— 6
200	Am. Tobacco pf. new	107½	107¼	107½	+ ¼
6,400	Am. Woolen	51	50	50⅜	— ⅛
300	Am. Woolen pf.	98	97½	97½	..
1,900	Am. Writing Paper pf.	51½	49	49	— 3⅞
4,900	Am. Zinc L. & S.	37	33¼	36	— 1
1,600	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	70	68	69¼	— ¾
45,664	Anaconda Copper	85⅞	82⅝	82¾	— 3¾
100	Associated Dry Goods	17	17	17	— 4½
100	Associated Oil	71	71	71	— ½
13,560	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	105¾	104	104⅝	— ⅞
1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	99	98¾	98¾	— ¼
2,200	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	16	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅝
22,800	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	116	108⅛	108⅝	— 7¾
112,100	BALDWIN LOCO.	63½	58¾	59⅝	— 1⅛
100	Bald. Loco. pf., S. 10	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	..
9,100	Baltimore & Ohio	82	79½	79⅝	— 1¼
400	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	73½	73	73½	— ⅛
1,900	Barrett Co.	113	109	112⅞	+ 3⅜
5,943	Barrett Co. rights	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
300	Barrett Co. pf.	112½	112	112½	— 1
1,891	Barrett Co. pf. rights	2⅜	2½	2½	— ¼
1,700	Batopilas Mining	1½	1¼	1⅜	..
2,200	Bethlehem Steel	146	143	143½	— 1½
50,100	Bethlehem Steel, Class B, temp. cfs.	138¼	133½	134¾	— 3¼
200	Bethlehem Steel pf.	120½	120½	120½	+ ½
900	Brooklyn Rap. Transit.	69¾	68	68⅛	— 1¾
600	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	10¼	10	10	..
40	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	91	90½	90½	..
1,700	Burns Brothers	118½	115	117⅛	+ ½
1,900	Butte & Superior	46⅞	45¼	46¼	— ⅞
2,600	CAL. PETROLEUM	24½	23	23	— 2
1,800	Cal. Petroleum pf.	54	51¼	53	— 1
300	Calumet & Arizona	81	81	81	— 1
20	Canada Southern	54½	54½	54½	..
15,600	Canadian Pacific	166	161⅝	164	— 2
100	Carolina, Clinch. & O.	25	25	25	— 1
77,300	Central Leather Co.	95⅝	90½	91	— 3¾
1,300	Central Leather Co. pf.	115¼	113½	113⅝	— ⅝
2	Central & S. A. Tel.	120	120	120	..
1,200	Cerro de Pasco	38¾	38	38¼	— ¾
400	Chandler Motor	103	103	103	+ ½
13,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	62½	60¼	60⅜	— 1½
700	Chicago & Alton	19½	18	18	..
200	Chi. & E. Ill. eq. t. r.	10⅝	9¼	10⅜	— ⅛
400	Chi. Great West.	13	12½	12½	— ½
1,800	Chi. Great West. pf.	36½	34⅞	34⅞	— 2⅛
8,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	85½	82	82	— 3
200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	120	118½	120	+ 1½
3,850	Chi. & Northwestern	119⅞	117	117⅝	— 1⅞
20,905	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. c. of d., 1st inst. pd.	41⅛	38¼	39⅝	+ ⅞
7,400	Chile Copper	25	24	24	— 1
11,200	Chino Copper	59⅛	56⅝	57	— 1¾
200	Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L.	46½	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅝
200	Cleve., C., C. & St. L. pf	76⅞	76	76⅞	— ⅛
100	Cluett-Peabody	71	71	71	+ 1
10,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	53¼	50⅛	50⅝	— 2⅜
700	Colorado Southern	27⅛	26	26¼	— 1⅛
100	Colorado South. 2d pf.	45	45	45	— 1
26,300	Columbia Gas & Elec.	45¾	43⅝	44¼	+ ⅛
100	Comput. Tab Record	43½	43½	43½	..
100	Consolidated Coal	113	113	113	+ 7
700	Consolidated Gas	121	119¾	121	+ 1
400	Consolidated Interstate Cal. Mining	18¼	17¼	17¼	— 2½
2,900	Continental Can	94¾	91⅞	92⅜	+ 2¼
900	Continental Insurance	56¼	55¾	56¼	+ 1¼
59,800	Corn Products Refining	26¼	24⅝	24¾	— 1¼
4,300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	108¼	107	107	— 1¼
61,200	Crucible Steel	72⅜	67¼	67½	— 4⅛
100	Crucible Steel pf.	111	111	111	..
88,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	48⅝	43⅝	46⅛	+ 1¼
1,800	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	91¾	90	90	+ ⅝
2,200	Cuban-American Sugar	195	185	188⅞	— 1
300	DEERE & CO. pf.	99	98¼	99	+ ½
200	Delaware & Hudson	143	142	143	— 1
200	Delaware, Lack. & W.	235	235	235	— 8
6,000	Denver & Rio Grande	14⅝	13⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
1,600	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	36	34	35	— 1
274	Detroit Edison Co.	134½	134½	134½	..
1,200	Detroit Edison rights	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
256	Detroit United Ry.	116	116	116	— 1
3,800	Distillers' Securities	21¼	20	20	— 1
1,100	Dome Mines	18¾	18	18	— ¾
5,900	Driggs-Seabury	84	65¼	77	+14
54,400	ERIE	31	29¼	29⅝	— 1⅛
2,700	Erie 1st pf.	43¼	41⅜	41⅜	— 1¾
1,200	Erie 2d pf.	34¾	34	34	— 1½
100	FED. MIN. & SMELT.	18	18	18	— 1¼
100	Fisher Body pf.	94	94	94	— ⅛
100	GEN. CHEMICAL pf.	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ 1¼
1,826	General Electric	166½	165	165	— 2⅝
800	General Cigar pf.	100	100	100	— 1
12,000	Gen. Motors temp. cfs.	121½	117⅝	119¼	..
1,100	Gen. Mot. pf. temp. ctfs.	90½	89¾	90¼	— ⅝
6,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	56⅝	53⅞	53⅞	— 2⅝
100	Goodrich pf.	109	109	109	— 1
300	Granby Consol.	87	86⅛	87	..
2,700	Great Northern pf.	115¼	114⅝	114⅝	— 1
14,400	Great Northern certs. for ore properties	36	33¼	33¾	— 1⅝
1,700	Greene-Cananea Cop.	43⅛	42	42¼	+ ⅛
1,600	Gulf States Steel	125	119	121½	— 8½
600	Gulf States Steel 1st pf.	107	106¾	107	..
35	HAVANA ELEC. RY. & LIGHT pf.	105	105	105	..
15	Homestake Mining	128	128	128	..
2,900	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	106¼	104¾	106¼	+ ¾
16,300	Inspiration Copper	61⅛	60¼	60¼	— 1½
2,600	Inter. Consolidated	13½	12⅝	12¾	— ⅜
1,800	Inter. Consolidated pf.	66½	66	66	..
200	Inter. Agricultural pf.	43	42	42	— 3
800	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	116½	116	116	— 3¼
100	Inter. Harvester Corp.	78¼	78¼	78¼	— 1¾
92,200	Inter. Mer. Marine	35¼	30½	30⅞	— 4⅝
138,300	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	93½	*83¼	88¼	— 6⅛
44,300	Inter. Nickel	45⅜	43½	43⅝	— 2
8,100	Inter. Paper	44½	42¼	42¼	— 2
600	Inter. Paper pf.	105	102	103⅞	+ 1⅞
200	Do. certs. of dep.	99⅞	99	99⅛	— ⅞
600	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	24	22⅛	22⅛	— 2⅛
100	Kansas City South'n pf	57¾	57¾	57¾	+ 2¼
2,300	Kelly Spring. Tire	63½	62½	63	— ⅝
100	Kelly Spring. Tire pf.	93	93	93	+ 1½
23,500	Kennecott Copper	47⅝	45⅝	45½	— 1¾
75	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	118	117	117¼	..
22,550	LACK. STEEL	87⅝	84¾	85½	— 1¾
300	Laclede Gas	100	100	100	— 2
300	Lake Erie & West'n pf.	44	42	42	— ½
500	Lee Rubber & Tire	23	22½	22½	— ⅞
8,500	Lehigh Valley	72½	*68½	68½	— 1¾
3,200	Long Island	43	42½	42½	— ½
400	Long Island cfs. of dep.	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	..
100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	210	210	210	— 5
100	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	116½	116½	116½	— 1½
700	Louisville & Nashville	131	128	130½	+ 2¼
200	MACKAY COS.	86	86	86	— ¾
400	Mackay Cos. pf.	64½	64½	64½	— ½
400	Manhattan Shirt	81	80½	81	+ 1
3,400	Maxwell Motors	54¼	52⅛	53	+ ¼
500	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	69	68	68⅛	— ⅞
600	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	34¼	33¼	33⅝	— ⅞
1,000	May Department Stores	64½	62½	62½	— 3
100	May Dept. Stores pf.	106	106	106	— 1½
65,900	Mexican Petroleum	94½	88⅛	92¼	— ⅝
8,300	Miami Copper	41½	40½	40⅞	— ⅛
20,400	Midvale Steel	61⅞	60	60	..
1,900	Minn. & St. Louis, new	23¼	22	22	— 1⅜
1,800	Missouri, Kan. & Texas	9⅛	8¼	8⅛	— 1⅛
600	Missouri, Kan. & T. pf.	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
900	Missouri Pacific t. r.	13	12½	12⅝	— ⅞
13,900	Missouri Pacific w. i.	31¾	30⅜	30½	— 1
1,000	Missouri Pac. pf. w. i.	58	57	58	+ 1
6,300	Montana Power	108	102	105	+ 3
100	Montana Power pf.	117½	117½	117½	+ 1½
1,200	NATIONAL BISCUIT.	117	*116¼	116⅝	+ 1⅝
300	National Biscuit pf.	125	123½	123½	— ½
200	National Cloak & Suit.	82	82	82	+ 2¼
9,200	National Enam. & S.	36	34½	34½	— ⅝
5,100	National Lead	62⅝	58	58	— 4
221	National Lead pf.	112¾	112	112	+ ½
3,300	Nevada Con. Copper	24⅜	23¾	23¾	— ½
200	New York Air Brake	148	147	147	— 3
12,300	New York Central	100	97¼	97⅜	— 2⅝
100	New York, Chi. & St. L.	34	34	34	+ ⅛
100	New York Dock	14¼	14¼	14¼	— 1¼
9,900	New York, N. H. & H.	46⅞	44⅝	45⅜	— ¼
2,200	New York, Ont. & W.	25⅞	24¼	24¼	— 1¼
13,700	Norfolk & Western	134½	130	133	— ⅛
600	North American	68¼	68	68	— 2
5,000	Northern Pacific	107½	105	105½	— 2¼
105,100	OHIO CITIES GAS	135½	124½	†133½	+17
8,150	Ohio Cities Gas rights	5	4⅛	5	..
1,000	Ohio Fuel Supply	51⅝	50¼	50¼	— 1
3,000	Ontario Mining	6½	5⅝	5⅝	..
700	Owens Bottle Machine	100	98	98	— 2
2,300	PACIFIC MAIL	25	23¼	23½	— 2¼
1,600	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	33⅞	30⅝	33	+ 2¼
300	Pan-Am. Pet. & T. pf.	94¼	94¼	94¼	— ¾
17,425	Pennsylvania Railroad	54⅞	53½	53½	— 1¼
600	People's Gas, Chicago	92⅝	92	92	— 1
500	Pere Marquette	29¼	28	28	— 1½
125	Pettibone, Mulliken & Co.	20	20	20	..
400	Philadelphia Co.	37½	37	37¼	+ ¼
10,200	Pitts. Coal cfs. of dep.	48	46	46	— 2
800	Pitts. Coal pf. ctfs. of d.	116¼	116	116	— ½
1,430	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	101	99⅞	99⅞	— 1⅛
1,800	Pressed Steel Car	80¼	77¼	77¼	— 3⅛
320	Pressed Steel Car pf.	105	103	103	— 1
526	Pullman Co.	162	161⅛	162	+ ⅛
100	QUICKSILVER	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
800	Quicksilver pf.	3⅛	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
40	RAILROAD SEC., Ill. Cent. stock ctfs.	67½	67½	67½	..
2,300	Railway Steel Spring	54½	51½	51½	— 2¾
400	Railway Steel Spring pf	98	98	98	— ½
45,700	Ray Con. Copper	30⅝	29⅛	29¾	— ¼
149,960	Reading	101	97⅛	97⅛	— 4⅝
400	Reading 1st pf.	42½	42	42	— ¾
100	Reading 2d pf.	42	42	42	— 1
24,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	84⅝	82	82	— 2⅝
800	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	103	102⅜	103	..
2,300	Royal Dutch tr. r.	64¾	63½	63½	— 1
3,100	ST. L. & SAN FRAN.	21¾	19⅝	19⅝	— 1⅝
100	St. L. & San Fran. pf.	35	35	35	— 2
200	St. L. Southwestern	27½	27½	27½	— 1
500	Saxon Motor	57⅝	55½	55½	— 1½
1,000	Seaboard Air Line	15	14	14⅛	— 1⅝
100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	33	33	33	— ½
850	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	191	187	187½	— 5
1,600	Shattuck-Arizona	29	28⅛	28⅝	— ½
41,000	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	59¾	55¾	58⅛	..
14,000	Sloss-Sheff. Steel & I.	74¾	70	70½	— 1⅞
300	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	98	97	98	+ 1
19,300	Southern Pacific	98⅛	95⅝	95⅝	— 2⅛
9	Southern Pacific t. r.	120½	120½	120½	..
300	South Porto Rico Sugar	190	190	190	..
46,500	Southern Railway	30¾	28¾	28¾	— 1½
2,050	Southern Railway pf.	61	59¼	60	— 1
100	Standard Milling	94	94	94	— 3½
14,500	Studebaker Co.	104½	100	100	— 3⅞
600	Stutz Motor	45	44¼	45	..
1,550	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	16⅛	15½	16	— ¼
4,200	Texas Co.	229½	224¼	225	— 5
100	Texas Co. sub. rcs. f.p.	230	230	230	— 1½
400	Texas & Pacific	17¼	16	16	— 1½
1,250	Third Avenue	41¾	39	39⅞	— 1⅞
9,900	Tobacco Products	57½	55½	55½	— 2
600	Tobacco Products pf.	102	100	100	— 3½
800	Transue & W. Steel F.	46¼	45½	45½	— ½
300	Twin City R. T.	93	*92	92	+ ⅝
100	UNDERWOOD TYPE.	103	103	103	— 2⅛
400	Union Bag & Paper	12	12	12	— ¼
100	Union Bag & Paper n.	96	96	96	— 2
50,800	Union Pacific	143¾	140	140	— 3¾
500	Union Pacific pf.	81⅝	81	81	..
3,500	United Alloy Steel	46¼	45	45	— 1⅜
6,150	United Cigar Stores	101¾	99⅞	99⅞	— 1¼
100	United Cigar Stores pf.	119½	119½	119½	+ ½
700	United Drug	75¼	74⅛	74½	— 1
200	United Drug 2d pf.	90	90	90	..
4,300	United Fruit	144½	139¾	140	— 5
100	United Rys. Investment	9½	9½	9½	— ½
1,800	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F.	21¾	20⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
900	U. S. Cast I. P. & F. pf	61½	58	58	— 2
21,400	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	127	122⅞	123⅝	— 3⅜
200	U. S. Realty & Imp.	16	15	16	+ ½
8,400	U. S. Rubber	61	58	59	— ¾
960	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	108½	108⅛	108½	+ ½
2,400	U. S. S. Ref. & M.	62¾	61	61¼	— 1¾
587,050	U. S. Steel	116⅞	113⅜	113⅞	— 3
4,500	U. S. Steel pf.	118¼	117⅞	117⅞	— ⅛
32,850	Utah Copper	112¾	110¼	111	— 1⅝
8,400	Utah Securities	23⅝	20¾	21¾	+ ¾
8,500	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	43⅛	41	42	..
200	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	111¼	*109¼	109¼	— ¾
13,500	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	77	69	74	+ 3½
2,400	WABASH	13	12½	12½	— ½
13,000	Wabash pf. A	52½	50½	51⅛	— 1¼
7,800	Wabash pf. B	27	25⅝	26	— ⅞
7,700	Western Maryland	23½	21	22¾	— ⅜
100	Western Maryland pf.	41	41	41	..
1,800	Western Union Tel.	98⅜	96⅛	98	+ ¾
39,200	Westinghouse E. & M.	53⅝	51⅛	52	— ¾
2,700	Wheeling & Lake Erie	18⅛	17⅛	18	— ½
200	Wheel. & Lake Erie pf.	40⅛	40	40	— ½
1,500	White Motors	49⅞	47¼	48	— 1¾
97,000	Wilson & Co.	84¼	70	81¾	+ 7½
7,700	Willys-Overland	34	33	33¾	— ¾
100	Willys-Overland pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	— 1¼
5,350	Wisconsin Central	52½	50⅜	52	..
500	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	141	140⅝	140⅝	— 4
100	Woolworth pf.	126	126	126	+ 1
100	Worthington Pump	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

MACKAY & CO

Short Term Investments

Circular on Request

The service of our organization is always available.

14 Wall Street
New York

First Mortgage
Public Utility Bond
Yield 5¼%

First Mortgage on all Company's property, showing large equity, with net earnings over series of years more than double interest charges. Company serves without competition one of the largest cities in Iowa. Business diversified. Company's predecessor in operation since 1876.

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Investments
115 Broadway, New York

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX
$150,000
Minneapolis, Minn.
4½% Bonds
Denomination $1000

One-twentieth part of $595,000 issue due annually March 1, 1918 to 1937

Eligible to secure postal savings deposits at 90% of par.

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To yield 4.10%

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Reorganized Railroads
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Established 1865
NEW YORK
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Write for Circular T-23.

Woodward Iron Company
First & Consolidated Mortgage
Sinking Fund 5s
Due January 1, 1952

Secured by mortgage on all the properties of the Company, including coal and iron ore lands, blast furnaces, coke ovens, 45 miles of railroad, water plants, electric power plants, etc.

Net Earnings in 1916 more than three times interest charges.

Price and detailed description on application

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51 Wall Street, New York

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The undersigned beg to announce that they have formed a copartnership under the firm name of LIGGETT, DREXEL & CO. to succeed to the investment bond business of Liggett, Hichborn & Co., Inc., and in addition to transact a general commission and investment business in listed Bonds and Stocks.

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Member New York Stock Exchange
HAROLD S. HICHBORN
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New York—61 Broadway
Boston—105 Devonshire St.
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April 2nd, 1917.

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It generally requires something more attractive than old-fashioned hoarding to properly stimulate the thrift instinct of the average American.

$100 Bonds offer a special incentive for saving and investing because they afford liberal return and opportunity to distribute funds among a variety of the most successful types of American big business enterprise.

Send for Circular X 15, "Twentieth Century Thrift."

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We recommend for conservative investment any of the following:

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Missouri & Southeastern Utilities Co. 1st 5s	1930	March & Sept.	5.75%
Ashland Light, Power & St. Railway Co. 1st 5s	1939	Jan & July	5.38%
Ohio & Western Utilities Co. 1st Lien 5s	1929	May & Nov.	5.75%
The Tulsa Corporation 1st 5s	1932	May & Nov.	5.00%

Ask for Circular "T" 4

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INCORPORATED
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Established 1870.

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Herbert M. Solomon
Arthur L. Solomon

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Shuman & Seligmann
Members New York Stock Exchange.
30 Broad St., New York
Trading Department, Temporary Telephone Board 2935

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1st 5s 1925
A. E. FITKIN & CO.
141 B'way N. Y. City
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8100 Rector 120 Broadway

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Toole, Henry & Company, Equitable Building, New York, have issued an interesting circular describing the sugar industry and calling particular attention to the investment position of the above company. Circular upon request.

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We Finance
Electric Light, Power and Street Railway enterprises with established records of earnings.
Electric Bond & Share Co.
(Paid-Up Capital and Surplus $21,000,000)
71 Broadway, New York.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 31, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$15,419,500	$278,324,300
Same period last year	21,426,500	281,788,700

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	87.14	86.88	89.48	86.68
Same period a year ago	86.64	86.54	87.35	86.47

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	80	79	79	8
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series A	75	72½	74¾	15
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series B	71	71	71	71
Am. Ag. Ch. cnv. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	4
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	103	101	101½	11
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	3
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103½	103	103	55
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91½	91¼	91¼	26
Am. T. & T. col. tr. 5s, temp. ctfs	101¼	100¾	100¾	397¼
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	105¼	105¼	105¼	58
Am. Writing Pap. 5s	91⅝	91	91¼	85
Ann Arbor 4s	63½	63½	63½	6
Armour & Co. 4½s	94	93⅝	93⅝	68
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94¼	93⅜	93¾	137½
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '60	104¼	104	104¼	11
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '55	104¼	104	104¼	14
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	84¼	84¼	84¼	3
A., T. & S. F. adj. 5s, sta.	85	84¼	84½	33
Atl. & Birm. 4s	87	87	87	2
At. & Char. A. L. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	1
Atlantic C. L. 1st 4s	92¼	91⅝	91⅝	20
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	84⅝	84½	84⅝	17
BALD. LOCO. 5s	104	104	104	17
B. & O. pr. l. 3½s	93¼	92⅝	92⅝	40
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	92½	92	92¼	23
Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	100⅝	99⅞	99⅞	77
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	94⅝	94	94	61
Balt. & Ohio, P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	88	86¼	86¼	13
B. & O. S. W. D. 3½s	91¼	90¼	90¼	14
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	103	102½	102⅝	6
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	100⅝	99⅞	99⅞	26
Braden Cop. s. f. 6s	97	97	97	6
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	27
B'klyn R. T. g. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
B'klyn R. T. ref. 4s	75	75	75	2
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	3
Buff. & S. I. deb. 5s	91	91	91	5
Bush Term. 4s	87	87	87	6
Bush Term. B 5s	87	86¼	86¼	8
COAL GAS & EL. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	11
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	100⅝	99	99	27
Central Leather 5s	101⅞	101¼	101¼	13
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	117⅝	116½	116½	2
Central Pac. gtd. 4s	90	89½	89⅝	14
C. de Pasco con. 6s	116	116	116	6
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	83¾	83	83	18
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	89	88½	89	13
Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s	92⅝	91⅝	92	177
Chicago & Alton 3s	62	62	62	6
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	93¼	93	93	55
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98	97¾	97¾	175
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 4s	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝	18
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 3½s	85½	85	85	6
C., B. & Q., Neb. Ext. 4s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	2
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	108	108	108	6
Chi. & Gt. West. 4s	71	70½	71	13
Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st 5s	101	101	101	3
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, A	92½	91⅞	92⅛	9
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅞	3
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s, new	95¼	94¼	94⅜	34
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	90⅝	90	90	8
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	102	101⅝	101⅝	5
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	94⅝	93⅞	93⅞	53
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	98⅛	97½	97½	7
C., M. & St. P., L. & C. & D.	101½	101½	101½	3
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	2
C., M. & Puget Sd. 4s	92½	92½	92½	3
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	82	82	82	7
C. & N. W., S. L. P. & N. W. 5s	105	105	105	5
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	95	95	95	1
C. & N. W. gen. 4s, s.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	1
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '33	103¼	103¼	103¼	5
Chicago Rys. 5s	96⅝	96¼	96¼	27
C., R. I. & P. 6s, reg.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	10
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	88	87	87	27
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	73	73	73	1
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, trust rect's, stamped	74¼	73	74	70
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	73⅝	73½	73⅝	109
C., St. P. & M. 1st 6s	115⅞	115½	115½	12
Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	99⅞	99⅞	99½	54
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	74½	74	74	12
Chile Copper 7s	129	127	128	3
Cin. Gas ref. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	3
C., C., C. & I. gen'l 6s	114¼	114¼	114¼	10
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	78	78	78	4
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. div. 4s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	3
Clev. Short L. 4½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	3
Col. Industrial 5s	81	80	80	14
Col. Gas & El. 1st 5s	90½	89⅝	90½	47
Col. Gas & El. 1st 5s, s.	90	89⅝	90	13
Col. Midland 4s, t. c.	5	5	5	5
Col. & So. 1st 4s	92	91⅞	92	11
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	83¾	83⅝	83¾	7
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	87	86¾	86⅞	4
Consol Gas cv. 6s	117	115½	115½	43
Con. Coal Md. ref. 5s	94	94	94	5
Cumberland Tel. 5s	101	100⅝	100⅝	6
D. & H. lien eq. 4½s	101	101	101	2
Del. & Hud. Pa. d. 7s	101	101	101	2
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	98⅛	98	98	5
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s	103⅝	102⅝	102⅝	17
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	85	85	85	1
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	80¼	79½	79⅞	19
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	66⅝	65	66	28
Des. M. Union 5s	98½	98⅝	98½	10
Det. Edis. col. tr. 5s	104	104	104	2
Det. Edison ref. 5s	101⅝	101	101⅝	3
Det. United 4½s	86	85½	85½	271
Det. Riv. Tunnel 4½s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	10
Dist. Securities 5s	67	64	64	68
Dul. & L. R. 5s	100⅝	100½	100⅝	1
Du Pont Powder 4½s	104	104	104	10
E. T., V. & G. CONS. 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	1
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	62	61	61	66
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	76⅜	75	75	41
Erie consol. 4s	83⅝	82½	82¼	3
Erie Pa. col. 4s	90	90	90	12
Erie gen. 4s	67⅛	66½	66¼	48
Erie & Jersey 6s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	3
FT. W. & DEN. CITY 6s	103⅝	103½	103½	12
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	105	104½	105	23
Genesee River 6s	107½	107½	107½	1
Ga. & Ala. cons. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	5
Gt. Falls Power 5s	101	101	101	3
Gt. North. ref. 4½s	99⅝	99⅛	99⅛	15
HOCKING VAL. 4½s	90½	90½	90½	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	66¼	66	66¼	10
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	19½	19	19	31
ILL. CENT., ST. L. Div. 3s	71	71	71	5
Ill. C. & C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
Ill. Central 4s, 1952	88	88	88	4
Ill. Central 4s, 1953	86	86	86	4
Illinois Steel 4½s	92	91	91	27
Indiana Steel 5s	103	102½	102½	131
Inter. Rap. Tran. 5s	97⅝	97	97	115
Inter. Met. 4½s	69⅝	69⅛	69⅛	34
Int. M. & M. s. f. 6s	96⅝	95	95	477
Int. Paper 6s	100½	100½	100½	3
Int. Paper conv. 5s	100	100	100	6
Iowa Central ref. 4s	56¼	56¼	56¼	5
K. C., FT. S. & M. 6s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	6
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	73½	73½	73½	27
Kan. City So. 5s	90	89	89	18
Kan. City Term. 4s	87	86⅝	86⅝	11
Ky. Central 4s	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	5
Keo. & D. M. 1st 5s	61	60⅛	60⅛	19
Kings Co. El. L. & P. 5s	101	101	101	1
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	82½	82⅝	82½	5
LACK. STEEL 5s, '23	101⅛	100⅝	100⅝	6
Lack. Steel 5s, '50	99	98¼	99	159
Lake Shore 3½s	85	84½	84½	3
Lake Shore 3½s, reg.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	3
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95	95	95	46
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94⅝	94	94	64
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	2
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101½	101⅛	101½	9
Leh. V. of N. Y. 4½s	101	101	101	10
Leh. Val. cons. 4½s	100⅝	100	100⅝	16
Lex. & East. 1st 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	5
Liggett & Myers 7s	127⅝	127½	127½	8
Liggett & Myers 5s	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	22
Long Island cons. 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	3
Long Island ref. 4s	87½	87⅛	87⅛	27
Lorillard 7s	126	126	126	23
Lorillard 5s	100⅝	100½	100½	5
Lou. & Nash. gen. 6s	113	112½	113	26
Lou. & Nash. unif. 4s	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞	9
L. & N., A., K. & C. 4s	86	86	86	2
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1936	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	17
L. & N., St. L. Div. 3s	60	60	60	1
MAN. CON. 4s, tax ex.	90⅝	90	90⅝	2
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, Ser. A	107	107	107	4
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, Ser. C	107	107	107	1
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	89⅝	89½	89⅝	13
Mich. S. Tel. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	3
Mil., Sp. & Nor. 4s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	2
M. & St. L. ref. 4s	56½	56¼	56½	8
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	93⅛	92⅛	92⅛	18
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	69	68⅞	68⅞	5
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	74¼	73⅝	73⅝	38
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s, t. r.	37	37	37	2
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	103	103	103	8
Mo. Pac. 5s, '17, col. tr. r., quad. stamp.	98¼	98⅛	98¼	5
Mo. P. ref. 5s, '23, w. i.	98¼	98⅛	98⅛	18
Mo. Pac. 4s, trust r.	57¼	57⅛	57⅛	4
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w. i.	65¼	65⅛	65⅛	79
Montana Pow. 5s	99½	99	99⅛	37
NAT. EN. & STA. 5s	100	100	100	1
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. l. 4½s	30	30	30	5
National Tube 5s	102¼	101⅛	101¼	12
N. O., T. & M. 6s, A	98	97½	97½	5
New Or. Term. 4s	70	70	70	2
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	110	109	109	157½
N. Y. C. con. 4s, S. A.	86⅞	86¼	86⅞	9
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	91⅝	91⅛	91½	25
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	84	83⅞	84	10
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	97	96⅞	97	28
N. Y. C., M. C. col. 3½s	77	77	77	1
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	78⅞	76⅛	78	17
N. Y., C. & St. L. deb. 4s	79	79	79	1
N. Y. Conn. R. R. 4½s	98⅛	97½	97½	5
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	103⅝	103	103	7
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	85	84½	85	16
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	106	106	106	4
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	101⅝	101	101	24
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	76	75	75	7
N. Y. & Put. 1st 4s	90	90	90	1
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	39⅝	39	39	63
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	69	68	68	11
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	84	84	84	1
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	98⅝	98	98½	102
Niag. Falls Pow. 5s	102	102	102	6
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	68	67⅞	68	10
Norf. & So. ref. 5s	81	81	81	2
Norf. & W. con. 4s	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	25
N. & W. 10-25 cv. 4s	134	134	134	1
N. & W. divisional 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	7
N. & W., Poc. C. & C. 4s	89⅝	89½	89½	11
Nor. Pacific 4s	93⅞	93	93	175½
Nor. Pac. 4s, reg.	92¼	92¼	92¼	1
Nor. Pacific 3s	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	25¼
Nor. States Pow. 5s	97	97	97	11
ONT. POW. 1st s. f. 5s	92	91	92	13
Ore. S. L. ref. 4s	92⅞	92	92	30
Ore. S. L. 1st 6s	106⅞	106¼	106⅞	2
Ore. S. L. cons. 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	6
Ore.-W. 1st & r. 4s	84	83⅞	84	8
PAC. G. & EL. 5s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	20
Pac. Tel. & T. 5s	100⅝	100	100	18
Penn. 4s, 1948	100	99⅞	100	11
Penn. Co. gtd. 4s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	1
Penn. gtd. 4½s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	2
Penn. gtd. 4½s	102	98	98¾	204
Penn. con. 4½s	105⅜	103¼	103½	43
Peo. & East. 1st 4s	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	1
Peoria & E. inc. 4s	25	24	24	17
Peo. Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	101	101	101	3
Pere Mar. 1st 5s, w. i.	96	93½	95	451
Pere M. 1st 4s, w. i.	76	75	76	36
Poco. Con. C. s. f. 5s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	5
P., C., C. & St. L. 3½s	96	96	96	1
Public Service 5s	91½	90	90	61
READING gen. 4s	94½	93⅞	94	53
Read., Jer. C., col. 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	3
Rep. Ir. & S. 5s, '40	100⅝	100¼	100¼	25
R. I., A. & L. 4½s	72½	72½	72½	5
Rio Gr. W. 1st 4s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	4
R., W. & Og. cons. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
ST. L., IRON M. & S. unif. & ref. 4s	80	79	80	10
St. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	102	101⅞	102	7
St. J. & G. I. 1st 4s	80	80	80	2
St. L., R. M. & P. 5s	67¼	67	67¼	266
St. L. & S. F. pr. lien 5s, B	84½	84	84½	95
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	75	74¼	74⅝	262
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	55⅝	54	54	91
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	72	71	72	11
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	77½	77	77	11
St. L. S. W. 1st t. 5s	70½	68⅛	70	41
St. P. & K. C. S. L. 4½s	73½	73	73	7
St. P., M. & M. c. 6s	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	1
St. P. & S. City 6s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	3
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	63	62⅛	63	8
Seab. Air Line ref. 4s	69¼	65⅛	69⅛	80
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	2
So. Bell Tel. 5s	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝	18
So. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	10
Southern Pac. cv. 4s	85⅝	85⅛	85⅛	42
Southern Pac. cv. 5s	102⅛	101⅛	101⅛	139
Southern Pac. col. 4s	82⅝	82⅛	82⅛	6
Southern Pac. ref. 4s	91⅝	90⅞	90⅞	73
So. Ry. gen. 4s	71⅝	70⅞	70⅞	63
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	101⅛	100⅛	100⅛	16
So. Ry., Mem. Div. 5s	98⅝	98	98⅝	115
So. Ry., M. & O. col. 4s	78	77½	77½	13
So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	83	82	82	5
Standard Milling 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	1
TENN. C. & I. gen. 5s	101	101	101	2
Texas Co. deb. 6s	104⅝	104½	104⅝	22
Term. of St. L. c. 5s	102	102	102	1
Third Av. adj. 5s	65⅝	65⅛	65⅛	21
Third Av. ref. 4s	76⅞	76½	76½	11
Tol. & O. C. 1st 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	1
T., St. L. & W. p. l. 3½s	80	80	80	1
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	58	58	58	1
Tor., H. & Buf. 4s	83	83	83	5
ULSTER & DEL. 5s	100	100	100	2
Union B. & P. 5s, sta.	89½	89¼	89¼	6
Union Pac. 1st 4s	97⅝	97⅛	97⅛	119
Union Pac. 1st 4s, reg.	95½	95⅛	95⅛	1
U. P. 1st & ref. 4s	92⅞	92⅝	92⅝	21
Union Pac. conv. 4s	93⅝	93	93	54
United Fuel Gas 6s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	4
Un. N. J. R. & Canal 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
U. S. Realty & I. 5s	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	1
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s	105	104¼	104⅞	7
U. S. Rub. 5s, tr. cv. cfs	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	80
U. S. Rubber 6s	102⅛	102	102⅛	11
U. S. Steel 5s	106	105⅞	105⅞	342
Utah P. & L. 5s	95	94⅞	95	9
VA.-CAR. CH. 1st 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	24
Va.-Car. Ch. Co. 6s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	2
Va. South. 1st 5s	105	103	105	1
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	11
Virginia Ry. 1st 5s	98⅝	98⅛	98⅝	51
WABASH 1st 5s	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	4
Wabash 2d 5s	100	100	100	11
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Cent. Tr. rcts., full paid	40¼	34	39½	1191
W. P. T. 1st 4s, col. t. r. f. p.	40	34	39⅝	90
Western Elec. 5s	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	5
Western Maryland 4s	70⅝	70	70⅝	26
West Shore 4s	90⅞	90	90	18
West Shore 4s, reg.	87½	87¼	87¼	9
West. U. T. col. tr. 5s	100	99⅞	100	4
West. U. T. R. E. 4½s	95⅛	94⅛	95⅛	48
W. N. Y. & Pa. g. 4s	86	86	86	1
Wheel. & L. E. con. 4s	78	78	78	2
Wilson & Co. 1st 6s	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛	115
Wis. Central 4s	87	87	87	11
W. C. Sup. & D. 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼	2
Total sales				$10,413,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 4s, coupon	109	109	109	3
U. S. 4s, reg	107½	107½	107½	5
U. S. 3s, coupon	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101
Am. For. Sec. 5s	96⅛	95⅞	95⅞	145
Anglo-French 5s	92⅞	92⅝	92⅝	829
City of Paris 6s	94⅞	94⅛	94⅛	87
City of Tokio 5s	78	78	78	9
Dom. of Can. 5s, 1921	99¼	98⅞	99⅛	28
Dom. of Can. 5s, 1926	98	97⅞	97½	24
Dom. of Can. 5s, 1931	97⅞	97	97⅞	25
Japanese 4½s	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	3
Jap. 4½s, 2d Series	80½	80⅛	80½	9
Jap. 4½s, 2d Ser., Ger. st	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	6
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1914	95⅝	95	95	57
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1904	98	97½	97½	8
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	97⅛	97	97⅛	556
U. King. of Gt. B. & Ire. 5½s, 1918	99⅛	99	99⅛	702
U. King. of Gt. B. & Ire. 5½s, 1919	96½	96¼	96⅝	822
U. King. of Gt. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	99½	99	99¼	1,603
U. King. of Gt. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	98	95⅝	95⅛	265
U. S. of Mexico 5s	45	45	45	1
Total sales				$4,818,000

STATE BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. Can. 4s, July, '61	104¼	104⅛	104⅛	2
N. Y. Canal 4½s	114	114	114	26
N. Y. State 4½s	114¼	114	114⅛	5
Va. deb. 6s, ctfs	58	58	58	10
Total sales				$37,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
4s, 1958	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	18
4s, 1959	100	100	100	25
4½s, 1960	101½	101¼	101¼	15
4¼s, 1964	102½	102⅝	102⅝	51
4½s, May, 1957	107½	107¼	107¼	11
4½s, 1963	107½	107⅝	107⅝	30
Total sales				$151,000
Grand total				$15,419,500

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Railroads.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	40,125	2,700	148,919	315,935	$190,000
Tues.	34,910	900	84,190	299,990	189,000
Wed.	45,705	8,100	121,460	310,130	148,000
Thur.	51,100	3,460	104,485	605,010	217,000
Fri.	41,980	5,400	107,503	543,050	745,200
Sat.	19,768	600	58,480	313,905	258,000
Ttl.	233,588	21,160	625,037	2,388,120	$1,747,200

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
8,800	*Aetna Expl.	4	2⅝	2⅝	— 1¼
13,800	*Act. cfs. of d.	3⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅞
7,583	*Air Reduct.	74	65⅞	74	+ 8⅞
280	Am.-B. Mfg. pf.	40	25	38	..
700	Am. Grapho.	120	118	120	..
450	Am. Gr. pf.	125½	124	125¼	..
1,000	Am. Gr. rts.	9¼	8⅝	9¼	..
550	Am. Int. Cp. (50 paid)	58	51½	58	+ 1
1,800	Am. Su. Tob.	24	23	23⅝	— ⅝
400	*Am. Wr. P.	5	4½	4½	— ¼
1,200	Atlan. Fruit	18	11	11	..
15	Balt. Tube	100	100	100	..
200	Br.-Am. T. O.	17⅞	17½	17⅝	..
100	Br.-Am. Tob. Ord. B.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	..
9,300	Carwen Steel	13⅝	13	13⅛	— ⅝
2,100	Cent. Fdry.	28	23	28	+ 6
3,500	*Cent. Fy. pf.	49	39⅝	49	+ 8½
2,400	Chev. Motor	134	127	130¾	+ ¼
925	Curtiss Aero.	22½	17½	22½	..
500	David. Chem.	39	38	39	..
575	*East. Steel	118	109	110	+ 1
150	*Ed. & Jones	36⅞	36	36	— ¾
11,300	*Elite Pl. St.	⅞	⅝	¾	..
150	*Emer. Motor	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
800	Emer. Phono.	12⅝	11	11	— 1
3,220	H. & B. Car.	43	41½	41½	— 1
400	Holly Sugar	44	43	43⅞	..
35	Holly S. pf.	100¼	100	100	+ 1
200	Intere. Rub.	12	11¼	11¼	— ¾
11,800	*†Joplin Ore Spelt., new	30	29	29	— 1
3,550	Key. T. & R.	17⅞	17	17¼	— ½
1,000	*L. Torp. Bt.	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅝
350	*L. T. B. 1st pf.	9½	9½	9½	..
1,650	*Lima Loco.	62⅝	60½	61	— ½
160	*Lukens Steel	42	42	42	— ½
1,410	*Mansell Scr.	10⅞	10	10⅛	+ ⅜
200	Marconi of A.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
3,000	Marlin Arms v. t. ctfs.	93	86	89	— 8
14,300	*Maxim Muni.	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ 1¼
22,500	*Midv. Steel	61½	59⅝	60⅞	— ⅝
1,110	*Nat. Acme	34¾	34	34½	— ½
6,000	N. A. Pulp & P.	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅝
400	*Pierce-Arrow	45	44¼	44¼	— 1⅛
25	*Poole Engine	88	82	82	..
23,900	*Pruden. Pict.	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
800	Redden Motor	21⅛	20½	21	+ ½
200	*Repub. Truck	75	75	75	+ 5½
195	*Rep. Truck pf.	96	95½	95½	— 1⅛
1,100	S. & T. Tr. pf.	10½	9⅞	10⅛	..
1,500	*St. Jos. Lead	18	17½	17⅝	— ⅜
2,750	*Steel Alloys	8¼	8	8	— ¼
23,450	*Std. Motors	12⅝	9¼	12⅝	+ 3⅜
2,000	Subinar. Boat v. t. ctfs.	24	22	22½	— 1
7,540	Superior Steel	34	31	33¼	+ 2¼
290	Sup. St. 1st pf.	99	97½	99	..
11,900	Triangle Film v. t. ctfs.	1⅝	1½	1½	— ¼
100	*U. S. L. & H.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
10,860	U. S. SS. Co.	6⅝	6	6⅛	— ⅝
3,800	*United Mot.	39½	38⅝	39¼	+ ½
2,000	*U. Paper Bd.	33⅜	32	33⅜	— ⅛
1,400	*United Sugar	36½	36	36¼	+ ¼
8,400	World Film v. t. ctfs	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
4,000	*Wright-Martin Aircraft	8¼	7	7⅝	..
6,000	*Zinc Concen.	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	— ⅝

RAILROADS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
800	*L. I. R. R. Ctf. Dep.	43¾	42½	42½	— 1
2,800	P. & W. Va.	23	21	23⅛	..
1,360	P. & W. Va. pf	55	51½	55	..
11,900	*R. Isl., w. i.	39⅞	37	38¼	— ⅛
2,700	*R. I. pf. (A.)	85⅞	84	85⅜	..
800	*R. I. pf. (B.)	73	72¼	73	..

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	Anglo Am. Oil	17	17	17	— ¼
3	Chesbrough	435	435	435	..
10	Gal. Sig. Oil	160	160	160	..
15	Indiana P. L.	108	108	108	..
130	Ill. Pipe L.	248	239	239	..
8,700	*Mid. Ref.	145	134	139	— 1
25	Nat. Transit	18	17¼	18	..
65	Ohio Oil Co.	390	387	389	+ 1
10	P. Oil & Gas	610	610	610	+ 5
60	Prairie P. L.	335	318	320	—15
530	S. O. Co. (N. Y.)	322	315	317	— 3
50	Stand. Oil C.	299	295	295	— 7

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,550	Alc. O. (a pr.)	1¾	1½	1¾	..
15,500	†Alpha O. & G.	75	68	68	— 4
31,650	*†Am. Ven. O.	30	23	27	— 1
6,400	*Atlantic Pet.	9¼	7½	7⅝	— 1⅞
8,200	*Bar. O. & G.	3⅛	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
8,175	†C. M. O. (a pr.)	86	60	76	—10
1,950	*C. & Co. (Oil Ref.)	15½	15⅛	15¼	— ¼
5,000	*Cos. O. & G.	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ¼
17,500	*Elk B. Pet.	12⅞	12⅛	12½	..
21,000	*Esm. Oil Cp.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	..
27,900	*Federal Oil	6⅝	5⅞	6	— ⅝
50	*Houst. Oil	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
29,500	*Inter. Pet.	15⅝	13¼	14½	— ½
25,900	K. Oil (a pr.)	⅛	1-16	1-16	— ⅛
23,000	Mer. Oil Cp.	28⅝	25	27½	— ¼
13,550	Metro. Pet.	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
3,700	Mid. C. Oil	15¼	14⅝	15	+ ½
51,000	*†M'west Oil	82	78	79	— 2
2,000	M'west Oil pf.	94	93	94	..
11,070	*N. Y.-Ok. Oil	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
350	*N. Y. & T. Oil	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
140	*Ohio Fuel O.	21	21	21	— ⅝
89,000	*†Okla. Oil	11	10	10⅛	..
12,050	*Okla. Oil pf.	¾	¾	¾	..
9,400	Okl. P. & R.	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅝
16,650	†Om. Oil & G.	48	40	43	— 2
15,100	Osage-H. Oil	9⅝	8¾	9	— ⅝
4,600	Penn. Gasoline	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
10,039	*Rice Oil	½	⅜	½	— 1-16
10,000	*Sap. O. & R.	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
1,700	Sec. P. & R.	6	5½	5⅝	— ⅜
88,600	Seq. O. & R.	2¼	1⅝	1¾	+ 1-16
27,800	*Sinclair Oil	56	54½	54½	— 1⅝
19,900	*Un. W. Oil	15-16	13-16	⅞	— 1-16
2,400	†Utah Pet. Co. (a pros.)	38	35	36	..
500	Vac. O. & G.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
40,800	*Victoria Oil	1¼	1 1-16	1⅛	+ ⅛
2,100	*†W. E. O. & G.	22	19	21	+ 2
200	Wyoming Pet.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛

MINING STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
24,000	A.-Br. C. Met.	11-16	11-16	11-16	— 1-16
50,830	Alaska Mines	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	+ 1-16
34,300	*†Alas. St. C.	43	37	41	— 4
25,900	*†Ariz. Chlor.	7-16	⅜	7-16	— 1-16
17,100	*Ar. C'fields	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
5,600	*†Ark.-Arizona	44	37	37½	..
57,400	*†Atlanta	15½	13	15	+ 1½
44,700	*Austin Am.	1½	1⅛	1⅜	— ⅛
1,000	Beaver Con.	40	40	40	..
7,400	Big Jim	1¼	1 1-16	1¼	— ⅛
18,950	Big L. Cop.	4½	4	4⅛	— ⅛
16,000	*Bisbee Copper (a pros.)	1 1-16	1	1	— 1-16
2,100	Blue Bell	5	5	5	..
5,000	*†Booth	11	9	11	+ 2
25,000	Boston & M.	67	62	67	— 1
6,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	12¼	10⅝	10⅝	— 1⅝
16,000	Butte Detroit	1⅛	¾	¾	— ⅝
300	Butte-N. Y.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2,550	Brads. Min.	1 1-16	1	1	— ⅛
12,000	Can. Copper	2 1-16	2 1-16	2⅛	+ 1-16
700	Carlisle Min.	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅜
100	Calav. Min.	4½	4½	4½	..
26,200	*†Caledonia	66	62	65	+ 1
17,900	*Cal. & Jer.	2	1¾	1 13-16	— ⅛
377,400	†Cashboy	16	7	12	+ 5
21,000	Con. Ar. Sm.	2⅛	1⅞	2	— 1-16
6,000	Cerro. G. Min.	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅜
4,600	*Con. C. Min.	4½	4	4½	+ ½
4,950	*Con.-H'stead.	⅞	¾	13-16	
5,500	Cres. Con. G.	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	
2,900	*Dexter Min.	9-16	7-16	½	— 1-16
100	Davis-D. Cop.	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
1,000	†Dome Ext.	22	22	22	..
550	Dome Lake	18	18	18	..
8,165	Dome-Ariz C. (a prospect)	2	1¾	1¾	— 1-16
12,000	Ely Consol.	12	11	11	— 1
46,100	*Emma Cons.	1¼	1 1-16	1⅛	— ⅛
500	First N. Cop.	2⅝	2⅝	2	— ¼
18,700	*†Gila Canon	54	50	50	— 4
2,500	Globe Domin.	½	⅜	7-16	— 1-16
9,200	*†Gold War.	72	65	72	+ 2
27,505	†Goldfield C.	67	57	65	+ 8
29,300	*†Goldfield M.	9½	7	8½	+ 1
26,000	*†Great Bend	11	7	8½	+ 1
120	Grizzly F. G.	1	1	1	..
19,000	*Greenmonst.	2⅛	1¾	1 15-16	— ⅛
114,000	Hargraves	22	19	20	..
5,680	Hecla	8	7¾	7 15-16	— 1-16
200	Inspir. N. C. (a prospect)	¼	¼	¼	..
2,700	Independ. Ld.	15	14	15	..
1,000	Inter. Mines	8	8	8	..
4,300	Iron Blossom	1⅝	1¼	1 9-16	+ 1-16
43,000	Jerome Verde (a prospect)	2 1-16	1⅞	2	..
1,600	Jerome Victor Ext., (a pr.)	1⅝	1½	1½	..
114,700	†Jumbo Ext.	49	33	48	+15
7,500	*†Kewanas	21	18	21	+ 5
800	La Rose Con.	9-16	½	9-16	+ 1-16
8,000	Lone Star	4	4	4	..
2,800	Loma Prieta	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
3,575	†Loon Lake	71	65	71	+ 1
10,100	Louisiana C.	97	93	97	— 5
34,800	Magma Cop.	59¼	46⅞	56¼	+ 9¼
82,550	Magma Chief	62½	48½	62½	..
8,950	*†Magmatic C.	26	20	25	+ 2
10,500	*†Marsh	16½	15	16½	+ ½
82,850	Marysville G.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
6,500	Mason Valley	7	6	6¾	+ ⅝
700	McK.-Darragh	52	52	52	+ 1
4,800	Mines Hold.	1	15-16	1	..
8,000	*†Miami M. C.	⅝	½	9-16	..
30,300	*†Mogul	84	61	78	— 5
7,100	Mohican Cop.	1⅛	⅞	15-16	— ⅛
6,300	*Mojave T.	⅝	7-16	½	— ⅛
3,200	Monitor Silver	⅞	¾	⅞	..
29,700	*Mons. Chief	⅝	9-16	⅝	+ 1-16
25,500	*†Mother Lode	40	37	38	— 1
12,000	*†Nancy H. M.	1¼	1 1-16	1⅛	..
8,800	*Nat. Z. & L.	55	50	54	— 1
16,000	*Newray	1⅝	1 1-16	1 1-16	..
6,500	*†Nevada R. (a prospect)	11	10½	11	+ 1
100	Nevada Hills	24	24	24	..
1,000	N. Butte Dev.	⅝	9-16	9-16	— 1-16
1,000	Nipissing	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
2,200	Nixon Nevada	56	55	56	..
9,400	*Ohio Copper, new, w. i.	1⅝	1 1-16	1⅝	..
65,295	*†O. Emma L.	40	36	36	— 4
23,800	Prog. M. & M.	½	7-16	½	+ ¼
1,500	*Ray Hercules	4¼	4	4¼	..
800	†Ray Portland	1½	1¼	1½	..
11,600	*Red Warrior	1	⅝	⅞	+ ¼
22,500	*†Rex. Consol.	44	39	40	— 8
14,800	†Rochester	58	55	56	..
400	Round Mt.	46	45	46	..
3,300	*Sacramento Val. Copper	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
1,250	San Toy	16	15	16	..
800	*Sec. Thirty	10⅝	10	10⅛	— ¼
1,600	Seneca Cop.	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
3,900	Senorito Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅜
14,800	Silver King of Arizona	⅝	½	9-16	— 1-16
700	Sil. K. Cons. (Utah)	4½	4¼	4½	— ¼
12,000	*†Silver Pick.	17	11	15	+ 4½
18,200	*Slocam Star.	24	21	22	— 2
1,400	Stan. Sil.-Ld.	1 3-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	+ 1
36,700	Stewart	11-16	7-16	½	+ 1-16
2,100	*St. Nich. Z.	½	7-16	½	..
26,750	*†Success M.	45	37	45	..
46,700	†Superst. Min. (a pros.)	46	40	44	..
21,100	†T. Burns G.	31	26	28	— 3
200	Teck Hughes	70	70	70	..
1,800	Tom Reed	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	+ ¼
400	Ton. Belmont	4⅝	4 7-16	4⅝	— 1-16
750	Ton. Mining	7	6⅞	7	+ ½
2,200	Ton. Exten.	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
2,900	Tri-Bullion	½	7-16	7-16	..
11,800	*†Troy-Ariz.	62	50	50	—11
4,000	Ton. J. Butler	76	71	76	+ 6
24,000	*†U. S. Con. M.	10½	8½	10¼	+ 1¼
15,800	*†U. S. Tung.	25	20	23	..
6,800	*Un. V. Ext.	39¼	38½	38½	— ⅝
1,850	Un. Eastern	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
3,200	United Zinc	5⅝	5¼	5½	— ¼
600	Unity G. Min.	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
1,400	*Va. Mines	1	⅞	1	..
3,150	†W. E. Cons.	73	67	71	+ 1
57,800	†W. Caps M.	2 1-16	1 1-16	1 15-16	— ⅛
127,500	†Yering. M. C.	57	48	50	+ 2
1,800	White Cross	⅝	⅝	⅝	..

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$10,700	*At. Charl. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	..
30,600	*Am. Smelt. 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	+ ¼
61,000	*Beth. Stl. 5s 2-yr. notes	98⅝	98¼	98⅝	..
2,000	Cos. O. nw. 6s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	..
6,000	Cos. Oil 6s	108	107½	107½	..
15,000	Chile Cop. 6s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅝
54,000	*Erie 5s notes	98¾	98⅝	98⅝	..
5,000	French Mun.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	..
127,500	French Govt. 2-yr. 5½% nt.	99	98½	99	+ ⅛
75,000	Long Isl. deb. new 5s	89	85¾	85¾	— 2½
8,000	Mason Val. 6s	90	80	90	..
11,400	Midv. Stl. 5s	95¾	95	95⅝	..
635,000	P. R. R. nw. 4½s	98	97½	97⅝	..
89,000	Russian Govt. new 5½s	88½	87	87	— 2
97,000	Russ. Gov. 6½s	98½	95	95	— 2½
22,000	South. Ry. 5% notes	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	— ⅛
150,000	U. S. Rubber new 5s	92⅞	92⅝	92⅝	..
85,000	W. P. new 5s	89	87⅞	88⅛	..

*Unlisted. †Sell cents per share.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended March 31, 1917:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	847,088	506,745	537,720
Tuesday	613,075	509,966	688,259
Wednesday	528,718	468,896	742,362
Thursday	549,115	488,470	542,382
Friday	515,808	430,251	......
Saturday	279,655	193,971	282,209
Total week	3,333,459	2,607,299	2,792,932
Year to date	48,470,214	43,472,153	18,158,062

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$2,559,000	$4,212,000	$2,599,500
Tuesday	2,303,500	3,212,000	3,669,500
Wednesday	3,013,000	3,473,500	4,491,500
Thursday	2,704,500	3,909,000	3,678,000
Friday	3,097,000	4,541,000	......
Saturday	1,762,500	2,079,000	1,986,000
Total week	$15,419,500	$21,426,500	$16,394,500
Year to date	278,324,300	281,788,200	168,673,000

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week a year ago:

STOCKS.

	Mar. 31, '17.	Apr. 1, '16.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	$3,333,459	$2,607,299	*$726,160

BONDS.

R. R. & mis.	$10,413,500	$12,651,500	$2,238,000
Government	4,818,000	8,508,000	3,690,000
State	37,000	46,000	9,000
City	151,000	221,000	70,000
Total all	$15,419,500	$21,426,500	$6,007,000

*Increase.

7%

is the return of a Preferred Stock of a public utility company without debt of any kind, and the assets of which are four and one-half times as great as the par value of the stock.

Monthly Dividends

Write for circular T-107

Henry L. Doherty & Co.
BOND DEPARTMENT.
60 Wall St., N. Y. Phone Hanover 1660

City of Omaha
Nebraska
4½% Street Imp't Bonds

MATURITIES
$6,500 Mar. 1, 1921 — $39,500 Mar. 1, 1924
29,000 " " 1922 — 42,500 " " 1925
36,500 " " 1923 — 55,500 " " 1926

These bonds are a legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and all New England States; are available as security for Postal Savings Deposits at 90% of their par value; and are exempt from Federal Income Tax.

Having sold a large part of the above issue, we offer the balance, subject to prior sale, at prices to yield

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Further particulars upon request for Circular B-43.

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New Wells Completed and Production Figures for January and February.

Letter sent on request.

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$6,000,000
Pere Marquette Railway Company
First Mortgage Series "A" 5% Gold Bonds

Dated July 1, 1916 — Due July 1, 1956

Redeemable at 105 and interest at any time on 60 days' notice. Principal and semi-annual interest January 1 and July 1, payable in New York. Coupon bonds in the denomination of $1,000, which may be registered as to principal only. Fully registered bonds in the denomination of $1,000 or any multiple. Coupon and registered bonds are interchangeable. Bankers Trust Company of New York and Hugh McK. Landon, Trustees.

Issuance authorized by the Michigan Railroad Commission

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges

From information taken from official sources we summarize as follows:

The Pere Marquette Railway Company operates a system of 2,248.75 miles of road, serving the State of Michigan and connecting Detroit, Grand Rapids and Saginaw and entering Toledo, Chicago and Buffalo through trackage rights.

These bonds will be secured, in the opinion of counsel, by a direct First Mortgage on all the railroad properties, equipment, etc., of the Company located in the United States.

The mortgage securing these bonds is limited to $75,000,000 of which $30,455,000 are outstanding and $5,870,000 are reserved to refund a like amount of bonds of the Canadian Lines. Additional bonds may be issued only at par for 80% of the cash cost or fair value, whichever is less, for construction, additions, extensions, improvements, equipment, purchase of real estate, acquisitions of stocks or bonds of other railways, terminals, etc. The mortgage covers all property now owned or which may be hereafter acquired.

The entire present bonded debt of the Company is at the rate of less than $18,000 per mile of road. Gross earnings are at the rate of $9,439 per mile of road operated.

The Company's entire present bonded debt ($36,325,000) is only 1¾ times the gross earnings ($21,210,053).

Earnings and Expenses

(Computed from statement of Pere Marquette Railroad Co. for the year ended June 30, 1916)

Gross Earnings	$21,210,053.37
Operating Expenses and Taxes	15,156,699.53
Net Earnings	$6,053,353.84
Other Income	156,610.92
Total Net Income	$6,209,964.76
Rentals, Hire of Equipment, etc	1,423,371.83
Net Income Applicable to Interest	$4,786,592.93
Annual Interest charge on $36,325,000, the total present bonded debt of the Pere Marquette Railway Co.	1,687,760.00
Balance	$3,098,832.93

The net income applicable to interest ($4,786,592) is equal to more than 2¾ times the annual bond interest charge ($1,687,760) on the Company's entire present bonded debt. The bond interest charge amounts to only 7.9% of gross earnings.

In an appraisal report to the Michigan Railroad Commission made in 1914 by Prof. M. E. Cooley the reproduction cost value of the property after allowing for depreciation was fixed at $78,545,241, which amount is equal to more than twice the present bonded debt and is in excess of the entire authorized bonded debt.

Under the Reorganization Plan of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company, dated October 30, 1916, a total debt of $87,012,919 has been reduced to $36,325,000, that of the new Company, and the interest charges from $4,127,340 to $1,687,760. The Capital Stock has been increased to $68,675,000. The new Company will start operation with a much improved property, the largest gross earnings in the history of the property and with more than $8,000,000 cash on hand.

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		Due	Yield
$50,000	City of Jamestown, N. Y., 4½s	1918 to 42	4.00%
50,000	County of Westchester, N. Y., 4½s	1938 to 63	4.00%
10,000	Village of Lyons, N. Y., 4s	1939 to 41	4.00%
50,000	Village of Port Chester, N. Y. 4½s	1918 to 67	4.05%
75,000	City of El Paso, Texas, 5s	1951 opt. 31	4.25%
35,000	City of Paterson, N. J. 4½s	1945	4.00%
5,000	City of Atlantic City, N. J., 4½s	1941	4.12%
600,000	County of Hamilton, Tenn., 4½s	1947	4.35%
340,000	County of Calhoun, Mich., 4½s	1919 to 28	4.05%
202,000	City of Perth Amboy, N. J., 4½s	1919 to 65	4.20%
115,000	Boro. of Vineland, N. J., 4½s	1919 to 37	4.20%
20,000	City of Newport News, Va., 4½s	1957	4.20%
140,000	City of Portsmouth, Va., 4s	1947	4.15%
10,000	Township of Willingsborough, N. J., 5s	1925 to 44	4.25%
21,000	City of Margate City, N. J., 5s	1941 to 45	4.60%

The above issues are representative of the class of bonds we deal in and we are continually acquiring other similar issues. If bonds of this character interest you we will be glad to mail you our circulars as we issue them.

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OTIS ELEVATOR
PYRENNE
LEONARD SNIDER & CO.
Rector 6610 62 Broadway

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Mar. 31, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	95
Anac. & Pot. R., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	98	100
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	88	92½
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	98
Auburn & Syr. Elec. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	95
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	65	70
Balt. County Water & Elec., '46	5	May & Nov.	93	96
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	93¼
Birm. Ry., Lt. & P. gen., '54	4½	Apr. & Oct.	89½	90½
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	102	103
Do 1st & ref., '39	5	Jan. & July	99½	101
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	103	104
Buf. & Niag. F. El. L. & Pwr. 1st, '42	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	..
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	95½	..
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	90	92
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	102¼	103
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	89	93
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	104½	105
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	96	98
Charleston Ry. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	102	103
City & Sub. 1st, '22	5	June & Dec.	102	..
Cleve Elec. Ill. 1st, '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	101½	103
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	93	96
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	91	96
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	99
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	100	102½
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	100	102½
Cons. Gas, (Balt.) '39	5	Jan. & July	106	107½
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	95	95½
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	92¼	92¾
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	102	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	98
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	102½	103½
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	100	103
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	92½	97½
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	97½	98½
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	102½	103¼
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	98½	100
Dayton Gas 1st, '30	5	Mar. & Sep.	98	100
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	89	92½
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	98	100
Eliz. & Trenton 1st, '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	92½	94¼
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	97½	100
Fed. Lt. & Tr. 1st, '42	5	Mar. & Sep.	87½	90
Do deb., '22	6	Mar. & Sep.	88	92
Ft. Worth P. & L., '34	5	Feb. & Aug.	98	98½
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	89	93
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	89	93
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	102	103½
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	77	83
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	..	89¾
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	102½	105
Hob. Ferry cons., '46	5	May & Nov.	100½	101½
Houston Gas 1st, '20	5	Mar. & Sep.	98	100
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	98½	100
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	102½	103½
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	58¼	59
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	77	78
Joplin & Pitts. 1st, '30	5	Mar. & Sep.	93	97
K. C. Home Tel. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	93½	95
Kan. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	97½	99
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	96	97
Kan. City Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	96½	98
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	96	97
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	83	86
Kings Co. Lighting, '54, tax exempt	5	Jan. & July	..	95
Knoxv. Trac. 1st, '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	104	106
Little Rock Ry. & El. 1st, '33	5	Apr. & Oct.	103	103½
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	96	..
Los Angeles G. & Elec. 1st, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	97½	100
Met. Ry. (D.C.) 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	104	..
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	98½	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	76½	77½
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	88	92
Nash. R. & L. cons., '53	5	Jan. & July	100½	102
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	87½	89
Newark Gas, '48	6	June & Dec.	104½	105¼
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	104½	105½
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	78	79
N. Y. & Hoboken F. gen., '46	5	June & Dec.	99¼	..
N. Y. & Q. Gas 1st, '34	5	Mar. & Sep.	93	97
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	78	80
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	101	102
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	105½	106¼
Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	85	87
Norf. Ry. & L. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	99	99¾
N. Hudson Co. 1st, '28	5	Jan. & July	101	..
Do improvement, '24	5	May & Nov.	99½	..
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	83	88
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	97	98
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	90	94
Nor. Texas Tr. 1st, '33	5	Jan. & July	99	100
Okla. Gas & Elec., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	97	99
Okla. Ry. 1st & ref., '41	5	Jan. & July	90	93½
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	96	99
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	91	91½
Oregon El. Ry. 1st, '33	5	May & Nov.	..	90
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	102	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	90
Portland G. & C., '40	5	Jan. & July	95½	98
Portland Gen. El., '35	5	Jan. & July	100½	101¼
Port'd (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	90	93
Poto. El. Pwr. 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	103½	105
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	100¼	100½
Riverside Traction, '60	5	June & Dec.	92½	94
Roch. Ry. & Lt. cons. '54 (tax exempt N.Y.)	5	Jan. & July	100	101
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	75	83
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	98	101
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	88⅝	91
Sag. Valley Trac., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	96¼	99¼
Salt L. & Ogden 1st, '34	5	Feb. & Aug.	95	98
San Diego Cons. Gas & Electric 1st, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	96	98½
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st, '23	5	Mar. & Sep.	96½	99
Scranton Electric, '37	5	Jan. & July	101½	102½
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	93	96
Seattle Lighting, '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	95
Sierra & Santa Fe Pr. 1st, '49	5	Feb. & Aug.	91	93½
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	97	99
Southern Power, '30	5	Mar. & Sep.	99	101
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	99	100
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Nov.	85	90
Syracuse Gas 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	100½	103
Syr. L. & P. col. tr., '54	5	June & Dec.	85	88
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	100	103
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	98	..
Texas Traction 1st, '37	5	Jan. & July	93	..
United Electric Light & Power, (Balt.) '29	4½	May & Nov.	93	95
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	83¼	83½
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	82½	83½
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	66	66½
Utica & M. V. Ry., '41	4	June & Dec.	90	93
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	86
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	105½	106½
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	80½	81
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	97	99

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	100	103
Chesapeake & Pot. Tel. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	103	105
K. C. Stk. Yds. deb., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	102
Lima Locomotive, '32	6	May & Nov.	98	100
Mohon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	52	60
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	93	95
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	92¼	..
Wickwire Steel 1st	6	May & Nov.	100	101

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 31, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	..		26½	27¼
Do pf.	..	..		83	84¼
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	2¼	Q	Apr 2, 17	137	139¾
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	50½	51¼
Am. Light & Trac.	c5	Q	Feb 1, 17	362	364
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	112½	113
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Mar 1, 17	83½	85
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	90	91
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	Jan 1, 16	38	38½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 17	70	74
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	....	12½	12¾
Do 1st pf.	..	..	....	82	83
Do participating pf.			....	32	34
Bat. Rouge El. cum.pf	3	S	J. & D.	87	91
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1¼	Q	Mar 31,17	106	107½
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 2, 17	90	95
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 17	82¼	82¾
C. Miss. V. El. cum.pf	1½	Q	Mar 1, 17	..	72
Charleston Cons. Ry., Gas & Electric				48	50
Colorado Power	½	Q	Apr 16,17	31¼	32
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 15,17	99	101
Columbia Ry., G. & E.				40	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 17	89	90
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Feb 1, 17	57	57¾
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	80	82
Con. Trac. of N. J.	4	S	Jan 15,17	73	..
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	..	Jan 2, 17	59	63
Do pf.	3	..	Jan 2, 17	85	90
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	100	101
Elizabeth & Trenton				26	..
Do pf.				34	..
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Mar 15,17	109	112
Essex & Hudson Gas	8	A	....	133	135
Federal Light & Trac.				13¼	14¼
Do pf.				50	51½
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	Q	Mar 15,17	..	..
Gas & Elec. of Bergen				89	92
Hudson County Gas	4	S	J. & D.	131	133
International Traction	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	49	51
Do pf.	1	Q	Jan 2, 17	48	52
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.			....	40	42
Do pf.			....	62	64
Kan. City Railways			....	26½	28
Do pf.				62	64
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	95	99
Mich. State Tel. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 30,16	89	92
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Mar 1, 17	77½	79
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 15,17	90	93
Nashville Ry. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 17	71	73
Newark Con. Gas				95	96
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Jan 15,17	182	185
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.				14	15
Do pf.	3	S	J. & J.	56	61
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Jan 20,17	100	101
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	99	100
Do warrants				13	14
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Mar 1, 17	57	60
Nor. Texas Electric pf	3	S	Mar 1, 17	81	85
Ontario Power				62	64¼
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Jan 15,17	65¾	66
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 15,17	92	92½
Pacific Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 17	90	95
Pug. Sd. T., L. & P.pf.	c75	Q	Jan 1, 17	75	..
Republic Ry. & Light	1	Q	Jan 15,17	39½	40
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,17	70	71
Riverside Traction			....	17¼	20¼
Do pf.				34	..
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Feb 15,17	92	93½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	107	108
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	8	A		128	131
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 17	97½	100
Standard Gas & Elec.				13	13½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 15,17	40	40½
Sup. W., Lt. & Power	1	Q		50	60
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 17	87	92
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Feb 15,17	124	128
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.				7½	8¼
Do pf.				35	36
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 17	94	96
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Apr 2, 17	46½	47½
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	75½	76¼
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	1	..	July 1, 16	32½	33
Washington Gas	6	Q	Nov 1, 16	75	75¼
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 17	76	78
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 17	80½	81
Western Power				15½	16½
Do pf.	1.20	Q	Jan 15,17	62	62¾
West. States Gas & E.	½	..	Aug 15,16	30	35
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	90	93

c—2½% payable in common stock.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 31, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 17	570	..
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	244	245
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	Jan 2, 17	155	..
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Feb 1, 17	390	410
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	160	..
B'w'y Cent'l	100,000	..	..	....	140	150
Bryant Park	200,000				160	170
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000				95	105
Chase Nat'l	10,000,000	4	Q	Apr 2, 17	390	393
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 17	245	250
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 16	..	120
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar 1, 17	390	398
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 17	192	195
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	505	510
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 17	205	210
Colonial	400,000	a6	Q	Dec 30,16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 17	330	335
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	e4	Q	Jan 2, 17	180	181
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 17	340	343
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	80
Europe	150,000				110	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 16	150	160
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Jan 2, 17	4300	4800
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	250	270
First Nat.	10,000,000	†10	Q	Apr 2, 17	1040	1060
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30,16	180	190
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	e4	S	Feb 1, 17	130	140
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 17	375	390
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 16	..	500
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 17	220	..
Greenwich	500,000	a6	Q	Dec 23,16	310	325
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	6	Q	Jan 2, 17	700	705
Harriman N.	1,000,000				235	250
Imp. & T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 17	515	525
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	223	225
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	7½	Q	Apr 2, 17	980	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 17	315	335
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	$4	S	Jan 2, 17	330	335
M. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	250	255
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Feb 13,17	329	330
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	Jan 2, 17	245	255
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 17	280	295
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	182	188
Mutual	200,000	d13	..	Jan 2, 17	875	..
N. Netherl'd	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 16	215	225
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	b10	S	Jan 2, 17	405	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	10	S	Jan 1, 17	..	600
N.Y. Prod.Ex	1,000,000	5	S	A. & O.	195	200
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 17	270	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Dec 30,16	230	..
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 1, 17	510	515
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 2, 17	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	c13	Q	Jan 2, 17	450	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	....	395	415
Sherman Nat	300,000				120	130
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	100	105
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 17	120	130
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 17	155	160
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Dec 31,16	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 17	..	365
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Mar 31,17	550	600

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 5% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 5% extra. b—Incl. 2% extra. d—Incl. 6% extra. e—Incl. 1% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	23
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	50	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,17	155	170
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jan 15,17	190	195
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	115	125
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	275	325
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	260
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 17	135	150
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	2	7
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	108	118

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 31, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust	$1,250,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 17	475	485
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 17	490	492
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	155	160
Brooklyn	1,500,000	*20	Q	Jan 2, 17	600	610
Central	3,000,000	†22	Q	Jan 2, 17	783	788
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Mar 31,17	302	307
Commercial	500,000	*4	..	Jan, 1916	103	..
Empire	1,500,000	‡14½	Q	Dec 30,16	290	300
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	4	Q	Feb 28,17	364	368
Far. L. & T.	1,000,000	12½	Q	Feb 1, 17	472	480
Fidelity	1,000,000	‡4	Q	Jan 2, 17	210	215
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30,16	245	248
Fulton	500,000	‡7	S	Jan 2, 17	275	280
Guaranty	20,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,17	460	462
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 17	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3½	S	Jan 2, 17	140	145
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 17	640	650
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 2, 17	124	130
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	100	106
Manufact're.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	145	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 30,16	385	395
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Dec 30,16	600	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 11,16	965	980
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Dec 30,16	286	..
Q. Co. Jama.	600,000	..	..	....	70	85
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30,16	360	362
Transatlantic	700,000	5	S	Jan 1, 17	145	155
Union	2,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 17	420	440
United States	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	1005	1020
U.S. M. & T.	2,000,000	c11	Q	Dec 30,16	448	454

*Incl. 15% extra. †Incl. 16% extra. ‡Incl. 2% extra. a—Incl. 6% extra. b—Incl. spec. div. of 12½%. c—Incl. 5% extra. d—New stock.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	$5,000,000	*2½	Q	Dec 30,16	135	141
Bd. & Mtg.G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,17	260	275
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	July 1, 15	100	110
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	J. & J.	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	1.50	..	Jan 4, 17	$54	$56
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	550	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	J. & J.	365	375
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	275	290
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	555	570
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	360	370
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	165	172
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	490	505
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30,16	150	155
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 30,16	100	105
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Apr 2, 17	227	231
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	90	96
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	360	375
No. River ($25)	500,000	5	S	A. & O.	150	165
Pacific	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	165
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	94	98½
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	90	110
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Feb 1, 17	600	650

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	Feb 15,17	328	332
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20,16	60	61
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	76	78
American Cyanimid	..	..	....	26	28
Do pf.	..	..	....	52½	55
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	118	119
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15,17	125	127
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Jan 15,17	34	41
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	90	92
Atlas Powder	d5	Q	Mar 10,17	156	159
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	100	101½
Automatic Elec.	4	A	....	45½	47
Babcock & Wilcox	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 17	120	122
Barn. Bros. & S. 1st pf	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 17	90	93¼
Borden's Cond. Milk	4	S	Feb 15,17	*107	109
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 15,17	104	106
By Products Coke	8	A	....	158	160
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	..	Jan 5, 17	90	96
Card.-Am. Sugar pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	80	90
Casein Co. of America			....	43	48
Celluloid	2	Q	Mar 31,17	183	185
Central Aguirre Sugar	b10	Q	Mar 31,17	162	165
Central Coal & Coke	..	..	....	57	58
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 15,17	75	76½
Chi. Lumber & Coal	..	..	....	..	68
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 17	100	105
Childs	1½	Q	Mar 10,17	77	80
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 10,17	99	101
Crocker-Wheeler	2	Q	Jan 15,17	100	103
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	100	105
Davison Chemical	..	..	....	41	43
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	1.25	Q	Jan 15,17	178	180
Dow Chemical	..	..	....	235	242
Do pf.	..	..	....	98	100
Du Pont de Nem. pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	102	104
Electro Bleaching	..	..	....	150	275
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Feb 1, 17	139	142
Federal Chemical	..	..	....	94	95
Do pf.	..	..	....	103	105
Freeport Tex. Sulphur	..	..	....	515	545
General Baking pf.	1	Q	Apr 1, 17	42	46
Goodyear Tire & Rub.	3	Q	Mar 1, 17	247	253
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	106½	107
Grasselli Chemical	..	..	....	240	248
Great Lakes D. & D.	8	A	....	90¼	91¼
Hercules Powder	a4	Q	Mar 24,17	237	245
Holland-St. L. Sugar	..	..	....	14½	15¼
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 16	9	10
Holly Sugar	..	..	....	43	45
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 17	101	102
Hooker Electro Chem.	..	..	....	80	..
Do pf.	..	..	....	84	89
Ingersoll-Rand	8	..	Jan 2, 17	255	260
Inland Steel	5	Q	Mar 1, 17	445	..
International Salt	1½	Q	Apr 1, 17	57	61
Int. Silver	..	..	....	63	..
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	102	106
Kan. City Stock Yds.	1¼	..	May 1, 16	89½	92
Do pf.	1½	..	May 1, 16	78	81
Kellogg Switch. & S.	f2	Q	Jan 27,17	310	313
Kentucky Solvay	..	..	....	240	270
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Feb 28,17	69¾	70
Manati Sugar	2½	..	Dec 1, 16	107	115
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	97½	99
Mergenthaler Linotype	2½	Q	Mar 31,17	160	161¾
Merrimac Chemical	..	..	....	86	90
Mich. Limestone & Ch.	..	..	....	17	21
Do pf.	..	..	....	20	21
Michigan Sugar	8	A	....	92	94
Do pf.	6	..	....	97	100
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Feb 1, 17	138	140
Mulford Co. (H. K.)	..	..	....	66	68
Mutual Chemical	..	..	....	150	..
Nat Candy	1½	..	Mar 14,17	..	..
Do 1st pf.	3½	..	Mar 14,17	..	..
Do 2d pf.	3½	..	Mar 14,17	..	..
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	Jan 1, 17	96	97½
New Jersey Zinc	‡14	Q	Feb 10,16	340	343
Niagara Alkali pf.	..	..	....	101	105
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Mar 20,17	175	179
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 20,17	104	108
Northwestern Yeast	12	A	....	302	310
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Apr 15,17	61½	64
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 15,17	87	90½
Prestolite	..	..	....	128	129
Remington Typewriter	..	..	....	17	17½
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	80½	82
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	51	52½
Rollin Chemical	..	..	....	..	50
Do pf.	..	..	....	..	100
Royal Baking Powder	2	Q	Mar 31,17	148	153
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 31,17	100	102
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	94	97
Semet Solvay Co.	..	..	....	275	283
Semet Solvay rights	..	..	....	34½	36½
Shredded Wheat	..	..	....	135½	..
Do pf.	..	..	....	96	..
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	230	234
Smith Ag. Chemical	..	..	....	..	135
Solvay Process	..	..	....	305	325
Standard Chemical	..	..	....	110	125
St. L., R. M. & P. pf.	1¼	Q	Mar 31,17	..	..
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	35	38
U. S. Gypsum	..	..	....	39½	41
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 31,17	97	99
Wappler Electric, Inc.	..	..	....	42	..
Do 7% pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	95	99

*And 11% extra. †Incl. 5% extra. ‡Incl. 10% extra; also paid 4% extra March 10, '17. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—Incl. 7½% extra. c—Incl. 2½% extra. d—Incl. 3% extra. f—And 33 1-3% payable in common stock. e—Payable in stock.

$60,000,000
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company
General Mortgage 4½% Gold Bonds
DUE JUNE 1, 1965

INTEREST PAYABLE JUNE 1 AND DECEMBER 1

Coupon bonds in denomination of $1,000. each, with privilege of registration as to principal and exchangeable for bonds registered as to both principal and interest. Fully registered bonds re-exchangeable for coupon bonds.

The undersigned will receive subscriptions for the above bonds at 97½% and accrued interest to date of delivery.

The subscription will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, April 4, 1917, or earlier, the right being reserved to reject any applications and to award a smaller amount than applied for. The undersigned reserve the right to close the subscription at any time without notice. A first payment of $50 per $1,000 bond subscribed for must accompany all subscriptions. The balance of the amount due on bonds allotted upon subscriptions will be payable at the office of the undersigned on five days' previous notice from them. Pending the engraving of the bonds, temporary certificates of the Company will be issued.

All allotments will be subject to the approval of the issuance of the bonds by the Board of Public Utility Commissioners of the State of New Jersey.

If no allotment be made, the first payment will be repaid in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for be allotted, the balance of the first payment will be applied towards the balance of the amount due. No interest will be allowed on such first payment. Failure to pay the second installment when due will render the previous payment liable to forfeiture.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

New York, April 2, 1917. KUHN, LOEB & CO.

Finance and Trading Corporation
For banks, trust companies and individual capitalists, we examine and report on the management, operation, sales methods and finances of industrial enterprises.
43 Exchange Place
New York

Am. Graphophone Stk. & Rts.
Crocker-Wheeler
Indian Refining
Southern Oil & Chemical
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Offerings Wanted
Empire Steel & Iron
PREFERRED
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

We beg to announce that we have admitted
Philip L. Morrison
to membership in our firm.
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
Municipal, Railroad & Corporation Bonds
Twenty Broad St., New York

5½%
GUARANTEED first mortgage certificates pay 5½%. They have the same safety as Guaranteed first mortgages and can be had in amounts of $25 and over. Send for booklet "H."
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $625,000
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

Con. Indiana Coal 5s, 1935
Amer. Gas & Elec. Co.
Amer. Lt. & Trac. Co.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co.
Western Power Co.
Lamarche & Coady
Phone 9970 Rector 14 Wall St.

Williams & Coleman
Specialists In Public Utility Securities
60 WALL ST. NEW YORK

Remington Typewriter
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY
55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Coupons Due and Payable On and After April 2, 1917
Alexandria, La., Pub. Imp. 5s
Asheville, N. C., Funding 5s
Asheville Power & Light Co. 1st 5s
Barton Heights, Va., Water 6s
Bergen Co., N. J., Various 4½s
Bexar Co., Tex., Court House Ref. (April 10th) 4½s
Binghamton, Tenn., Pub. Sch. Bldg. 5½s
Camden Co., N. J., Road Imp. 4½s
do. Turnpike Road 4½s
do. Bridge 4½s
Camilla, Ga., Water & Light 5½s, & Water Works, City Hall, School 5s
Castile, N. Y., Water 4s
Cold Spring, N. Y., Sewer 3¾s
Dade Co., Fla., Causeway 5s
East Rutherford, N. J., Funding 4½s
Ecuadorian Corp., Ltd., Coupon No. 2 1st Deb. 6s
Ecuadorian Corp., Ltd., Coupon No. 7 1st Deb. 6s
Elyria, O., Water Works 4s
Englewood, N. J., Funding 4½s
Essex Co., N. J., Hospital 4s
do. Park 4s
Fairview, N. J., Funding 5s
Fort Pierce, Fla., Time Warrants of 1915 6s
Fort Wayne, Ind., Refunding (April 10th) 4½s
Franklin Co., O., Bridge 4s
Fulton, N. Y., Standpipe Water 4.75s
Greenwich, Conn., Refunding 4½s
Hawaii Territory Improvement 3½s
Hillsborough County, Fla. 5s
Jackson Parish, La., School Dist. No. 23 (April 15th) 5s
Jamestown, N. Y., Water 4s
Key West, Fla., Pav., Sewer & Bldg. 5s
Lake Superior Investment Co. 6s
Lancaster Co., S. C., S. D. No. 40 6s
Marin Municipal Water Dist. 5s
Marquette & Bessemer Dock & Nav. Co. 1st 4½s
Memphis, Tenn., Artesian Water 4½s
Monroe, La., Improvement 5s
North Hempstead, N. Y., U. F. S. D. No. 7 5s
Ossining, N. Y., Water 3.95s
Oswego, N. Y., Water 3½s
Ottumwa Traction & Light Co. 5s
Pensacola, Fla., Refunding 4½s
Petaluma & Santa Rosa Ry. Co. 2nd 5s
Pleasantville, N. Y., Water 3½s
Ridgewood, N. J., Town School 4s
Rome, Ga., Public School, St. Paving, Sewer & Water 4s
St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co., Equipment Series "A" 5s
Salem, Va., Refunding 4s
Salt Lake City, Utah, Water & Sewer 4s & 4½s
San Antonio & Aransas Pass Ry. Co. Equip. Trust 5s
School City of Ft. Wayne, Ind. 3½s & 4s
Southern Utilities Co. 1st 6s
Syracuse, N. Y. 3½s
Third Ave. Ry. Co. Adj. Mtge. Income (Coupon No. 9) 5s
Toledo, O. 4s & 4½s
do. All issues of Bd. of Ed.
Virginia Elec. Co. 1st 5s
Water Works (San Antonio, Tex.) 1st 6s
Wilson, N. C. 5s
do. Improvement (April 15th) 5s

STATE OF NEW YORK
4 Per Cent Gold Bonds
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION, INCLUDING THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX
AMOUNTING TO
$25,000,000.00
Issued in Coupon or Registered Form
Will Be Sold THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1917, at 12 o'clock, noon
At the State Comptroller's Office, Albany, N. Y.
This is the only public sale of New York State bonds that is contemplated during the present calendar year

Bidders will be required to state clearly in the proposal the amount and price for each $100 bid for, coupon bonds being issued in denominations of $1,000.00 and registered bonds in denominations of $1,000.00, $5,000.00, $10,000.00 and $50,000.00.

$10,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals, dated January 1, 1917, due January 1, 1967; $10,000,000.00 for the Improvement of Highways, dated March 1, 1917, due March 1, 1967; $2,500,000.00 for the Extension of the Palisades Interstate Park, dated March 1, 1917, due March 1, 1967; $2,500,000.00 for the State Forest Preserve Park, dated March 1, 1917, due March 1, 1967.

As the bonds enumerated above are all 50-year bonds, bearing 4 per cent interest, the Comptroller will reserve the right to allot to the successful bidder bonds of any or all of the above issues, notwithstanding the specific issue may be stated in the bid.

Temporary receipts will be issued which will be exchanged for the permanent bonds when ready for delivery, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New York City.

These bonds are Legal Investments for Trust Funds

No bids will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank draft upon a solvent bank or trust company of the cities of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Improvement" and enclosed in a sealed envelope directed to the "Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

All bids will include accrued interest.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Circular descriptive of these bonds and of outstanding state bonds, sinking funds, etc., will be mailed upon application to

EUGENE M. TRAVIS, State Comptroller, Albany, N. Y.

Albany, March 15, 1917.

Amer. Graphophone
STOCKS & RIGHTS
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Cities Service Co.
Preferred & Common Stock
Sparrow, Troth & Co.
Investment Securities
Listed and Unlisted Securities
50 Broad St. New York.

Cities Service
Taylor Wharton Iron & Steel
Midwest Refining
Am. Road Machinery 6s
Pitts., Wheeling & L. Erie Coal 4s
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad

KELLEY & MOORE
C. Carlton Kelley and Don L. Moore announce that they have formed a co-partnership under the above name to deal in bonds and other investment securities at
111 Broadway, N. Y.
Telephone Rector 3799
April 2nd, 1917.

WILL BUY
Batavia Rubber Co. Stocks
Buffalo City Gas 5s
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Southern Calif. Gas 6s
Dalton Adding Ma. Pfd.
Nat'l Sec. Prior Lien, 6s
DIDRICHSEN & CO
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 8174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

We beg to announce that Mr. Frederick Hill, Mr. E. Stuart Peck, and Mr. C. Robert Adams have this day been admitted to membership in the firm.
JOSEPH WALKER & SONS.
April 2nd, 1917.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN COAL AND IRON COMPANY, DUE MAY 1st, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that (36) bonds of the above described issue of the face value of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) each, numbered as follows:

56	213	274	373	418	543
84	214	286	376	444	587
133	215	292	377	445	648
147	220	350	392	465	683
184	222	354	414	478	718
199	267	358	417	497	748

have been drawn by lot for redemption from the amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund, and will be paid for at the rate of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) per bond, at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on the first day of May, 1917, after which date said bonds shall cease to bear interest.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Successor-Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice-President.
Dated New York, March 28th, 1917.

EASTON GAS WORKS FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE JULY 1, 1950.

The undersigned invites tenders of above bonds for sale and delivery as of **August 1, 1917**, at a price not exceeding 105% and accrued interest to absorb $4,057.50, a sum now available in Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders, **stating numbers of bonds offered**, addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Sinking Fund, Easton Gas Works First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, will be received until **3 P. M., April 30, 1917.**

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
GEORGE H. STUART, 3d, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., April 2, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Silver Crown Disk Co., Inc., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the main office of the Company, 1,463 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the second Monday of April, being the 9th day of April, 1917, at 2:30 P. M. SILVER CROWN DISK CO., INC.

To the Holders of First Mortgage 5% Bonds of the COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY Due January 1, 1927:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed proposals for the sale of bonds of the above mentioned company under the mortgage from said company to the undersigned, successor trustee, for account of the Sinking Fund, to the extent of One hundred Twenty-seven thousand Four hundred ten and 16/100 ($127,410.16) Dollars will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before April 16th, 1917, at 12:00 o'clock noon, in accordance with the terms of said mortgage.

No proposals will be accepted at a price greater than par and accrued interest, and the right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all proposals. Bonds accepted must be delivered on April 17th or security furnished that day if required that delivery will be made within ten days.

Dated, New York, March 9, 1917.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Successor Trustee.
By G. E. WARREN, Vice-President.

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.
Grand Central Terminal, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1916.

The undersigned, Sinking Fund Commissioners under the C., I., St. L. & C. First Consolidated Six Per Cent. Mortgage, hereby certify that we have drawn bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund Account Nov. 1, 1916, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage, and that the bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 188, 190, 323, 329, 936, and 987, have been drawn for such purpose; that interest on the said bonds will cease on the first day of May, 1917, and that the bonds will be taken up on and after that day at 105 per cent. at the office of the Treasurer, Room 3111, Grand Central Terminal, New York, N. Y.

A. H. SMITH,
W. A. WILDHACK,
WALTER P. BLISS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
New York, March 26, 1917.

For the purpose of the annual meeting of stockholders to be held Thursday, May 3, 1917, the transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, April 3, and will be reopened on Friday, May 4, 1917.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN BEET SUGAR COMPANY TO BE HELD MAY 22D, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the American Beet Sugar Company will be held at its registered office, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on the 22d day of May, 1917, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors and transacting all and any other business that may properly come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, by-laws, and proceedings authorized, adopted, and had by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee, and generally considering the affairs of the Company and taking any action competent for the Stockholders, or either class of Stockholders, to take with respect thereto.

The transfer books will be closed at Three o'clock P. M. on April 30th, 1917, and will reopen at Ten o'clock A. M. on May 3d, 1917.

CHARLES C. DUPRAT, Assistant Secretary.
Jersey City, New Jersey, April 2d, 1917.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Notice of Election of Directors.

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will be held at the Home Office of the Company, No. 1 Madison Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 10th day of April, 1917, the polls to be opened at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and to remain open until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at which time they shall be closed.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
By JAMES S. ROBERTS, Secretary.
Dated March 23, 1917.

Richmond Hill & Queens County Gas Light Co.,
80 Broadway, New York City,
March 26th, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond Hill & Queens County Gas Light Company will be held at the office of the Company, 80 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, April 9th, 1917, at 2:30 P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

FRANKLIN B. JOURDAN, Secretary.

OPEN ALL-RAIL LINE BOSTON TO CAPITAL

Federal Express Passes Over New Hell Gate Bridge This Morning in Initial Trip.

SAVING OF THREE HOURS

Passengers No Longer Required to Transfer from the Grand Central to Pennsylvania Station.

The all-rail route from Washington to Boston through New York, the dream of the late President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad, became a reality when two sections of the Federal Express of the Pennsylvania and New Haven Railroads, one going north and another south, passed over the new Hell Gate bridge within a few moments of each other about 1 o'clock this morning. The southbound section, which left Boston at 7 o'clock last night, crossed the bridge a few minutes after 1 o'clock, just after the other section, which left Washington at 7 o'clock, crossed going north.

The northbound section pulled into the Pennsylvania station at 12:30 and left at 12:35. The southbound reached the station at 1:30 and left at 1:35. It is about twenty-five minutes' run between the station and the bridge.

The train moved from Boston to Port Morris over the New York, New Haven & Hartford tracks, over the Hell Gate bridge onto the Long Island tracks, under the East River by tunnel, under Manhattan into the Pennsylvania Station, and under the Hudson by the Pennsylvania tubes. For the first time a passenger train ran from Boston to Washington through New York City on land, thus replacing the old system of ferrying over New York Harbor. The practical effect of the change will be to save the average traveler from Washington to Boston or vice versa the trouble of going from the Pennsylvania Station to the Grand Central terminal. The effect of this will be, of course, to lessen traffic at the Grand Central and increase it at the Pennsylvania Station.

The through passenger traffic will be confined at first to the Federal express, but on June 1 it is planned to put on the Columbia express, a Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston train. Other trains will follow, as the schedules are readjusted. The old Federal express used to go from Washington to Boston by crossing the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie, but this route was long, and, it was found, was avoided by passengers, who preferred the trouble of going from the Pennsylvania Station to the Grand Central Terminal in Manhattan to losing the time of the all-rail route. But the opening of the new bridge, the greatest railroad bridge in the world, will give approximately a twelve-hour schedule from Washington to Boston. The regular schedule of the Federal express will be: Leave Washington at 7 P. M. daily, arriving at Boston at 7:10 A. M.; leave Boston 7 P. M. daily, arriving at Washington at 7:10 A. M. This schedule, of course, is subject to revision, depending upon the saving of more or less time than expected by the new route.

The opening of the New York Connecting Railroad route, as it is known, was marked by no special ceremonies. The train simply ran over it. The first train, a fast freight, was put over the route about a week ago, the Pennsylvania tubes being then used for the first time by a freight train.

While the Poughkeepsie route has not been used for several years, the Hell Gate bridge route will mean a saving of about three hours over that time. There was, at the time of the inauguration of the Poughkeepsie bridge route, great expectations for it, but it did not become popular, and as a through route suffered the handicap of not going through New York, the Boston trains branching off from the Pennsylvania main line at Trenton. Under the new route a train from Washington, pulling into the Pennsylvania Station at 12:30, will leave for Boston at 12:35. Up to yesterday it was necessary for a traveler, if connections were perfect, to get out of his train at the Pennsylvania Station and get over to the Grand Central, attending to his baggage in the meanwhile. Now he doesn't have to stir from his seat in getting past New York.

THE ANNALIST

APRIL 2.

Preparedness in the South

The "new" South is adding bone and sinew to the backbone of the nation, and is prepared to do its share in the work of supplying ships and munitions in the struggle that is to come.

A few years ago cotton and tobacco were almost the sole products of the South, and even these had to be sent away to be made into "something useful." Today Southern iron is being mined and manufactured on the spot. Southern cotton is being spun in Southern mills—and Southern pine is going into ships built in Southern yards. The South is awake!

Uncle Sam a Real "Uncle"

Since the outbreak of the European War the United States has become one of the great creditor nations. The places where American gold is now at work, and the amounts of the loans are graphically shown on the map in this week's issue of

THE ANNALIST

On Sale Today

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Times Square—New York

MINORITY PLAN FOR B. & M.

Committee Proposes Readjustment of the Leasing System.

The Boston & Maine Minority Stockholders' Protective Association made public yesterday a plan for the reorganization of the Boston & Maine Railroad, now in the hands of receivers. The plan is based upon a reorganization of the present system, which is made up of a parent company and many leased lines, into one system embracing all the lines.

It is pointed out that at present the parent company owns one-third of the trackage, while two-thirds are leased, and that while the returns to the leased companies vary from 5 to 10 per cent. the stockholders of the parent company have for some time received practically no return. It has been generally said that the leasing system of the Boston & Maine was what got it into its present difficulties.

If the minority plan were accepted, the parent company and all leased companies would transfer their franchises and property to the new corporation, which would issue preferred and common stock to the value of the par value of the stock of all the lines. Preferred stock would go to the stockholders of the old leased lines. The stockholders of the original Boston & Maine would receive common and preferred stock to the par value of such stock now held. The preferred stock would have no voting power.

The preferred stock would receive 5 per cent. dividends, after which payments would be made on the common stock from the remaining earnings up to 5 per cent. Thereafter both common and preferred stock would share proportionately in any surplus. Under this plan the total capital of the new company would be slightly more than $200,000,000.

Copies of the minority plan will be sent to all the stockholders of the Boston & Maine and of leased lines this week.

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	5½	Jan. 18, 1917
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 10, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1916
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 1, 1915
Sweden	5½	Nov. 9, 1916
Norway	5½	Nov. 9, 1916
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

FINANCIAL NOTES.

John H. Trowbridge, for sixteen years with the Mechanics and Farmers Bank in Albany, has joined the new business department of the Atlantic National Bank of New York.

Adolph F. Johnson, formerly with the Irving National Bank, has gone with the National Bank of Commerce to fill a newly created position as special examiner. He was recently a State bank examiner.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand High.	Demand Low.	Demand Last.
March 26	4.75 7-16	4.75 7-16	4.75 7-16
March 27	4.75 7-16	4.75 7-16	4.75 7-16
March 28	4.75 7-16	4.75 7-16	4.75 7-16
March 29	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555
March 30	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555
March 31	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555

	Cables High.	Cables Low.	Cables Last.
March 26	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
March 27	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
March 28	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
March 29	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
March 30	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
March 31	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	4.7556¼	4.76 7-16
Low	4.7555	4.76 7-16
Same week last year—		
High	4.76½	4.76 11-16
Low	4.76⅛	4.76⅝
Year to date—		
High	4.7585	4.7647½
Low	4.75	4.7641¼
Same period last year—		
High	4.78	4.78⅞
Low	4.73 7-16	4.74⅛

PARIS.	Demand High.	Low.	Last.	Cables High.	Low.	Last.
Mar. 26	5.84¾	5.84¾	5.84¾	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83¾
Mar. 27	5.84¾	5.84¾	5.84¾	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83¾
Mar. 28	5.84¾	5.84¾	5.84¾	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83¾
Mar. 29	5.84⅝	5.84⅝	5.84⅝	5.83⅝	5.83⅝	5.83⅝
Mar. 30	5.84⅜	5.84⅜	5.84⅜	5.83⅝	5.83⅝	5.83⅝
Mar. 31	5.84½	5.84½	5.84½	5.83	5.83	5.83

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	5.84⅛	5.83⅝
Low	5.84¾	5.83¾
Same week last year—		
High	5.96⅝	5.96
Low	5.98⅛	5.97⅝
Year to date—		
High	5.84⅛	5.83
Low	5.85⅝	5.84⅝
Same period last year—		
High	5.82¾	5.82
Low	5.98⅛	5.97⅝

BERLIN.	Demand High.	Demand Low.	Demand Last.
March 26	68.87½	68.87½	68.87½
March 27	69.00	69.00	69.00
March 28	69.31¼	69.31¼	69.31¼
March 29	69.43¾	69.43¾	69.43¾
March 30	70.00	70.00	70.00
March 31	....	....	....

	Cables High.	Cables Low.	Cables Last.
March 26	68.93¾	68.93¾	68.93¾
March 27	69.06¼	69.06¼	69.06¼
March 28	69.43¾	69.43¾	69.43¾
March 29	69.50	69.50	69.50
March 30	71.00	71.00	71.00
March 31	....	....	....

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	70.00	71.00
Low	68.87½	68.93¾
Same week last year—		
High	72.25	72.31¼
Low	71.56¼	71.62½
Year to date—		
High	73.00	73.12½
Low	66.25	66.37½
Same period last year—		
High	77.50	77.62½
Low	71.18¾	71.25

	Switzerland Dem.	Switzerland Cables.	Holland Dem.	Holland Cables.	Italy Dem.	Italy Cables.
Mar. 26	5.04¼	5.03¼	40.43¾	40.50	7.77½	7.76¾
Mar. 27	5.04½	5.03¼	40.43¾	40.50	7.77	7.76½
Mar. 28	5.04¼	5.03¼	40.37½	40.50	7.79	7.78
Mar. 29	5.04¼	5.03¼	40.50	40.56¼	7.79	7.78¼
Mar. 30	5.04¼	5.03¼	40.50	40.56¼	7.76	7.75
Mar. 31	5.04¼	5.03¼	40.62½	40.68¾	7.70	7.69
Week's range—						
High	5.04¼	5.03¼	40.62½	40.56¼	7.70	7.69
Low	5.04½	5.03¼	40.37½	40.50	7.79	7.78¼
Same week last year—						
High	5.21⅝	5.21	42.68¾		6.54	6.53¼
Low	5.22½	5.21½	42.56¼		6.70	6.69½
Year to date—						
High	5.00⅝	4.99	40.81¼	40.87½	6.88¾	6.87¾
Low	5.06	5.06	40.18¾	40.25	7.86	7.85½
Same period last year—						
High	5.15	5.14	45.18¾	45.31¼	6.54	6.53¼
Low	5.26	5.25	41.57½	41.93¾	6.79	6.78

	Austria Dem.	Austria Cab's.	Greece Dem.	Greece Cab's.	Russia Dem.	Russia Cab's.
Mar. 26	11.33	11.37	20.00	20.05	28.40	28.50
Mar. 27	11.45	11.50	20.00	20.05	28.50	28.55
Mar. 28	11.40	11.45	20.00	20.05	28.30	28.40
Mar. 29	11.45	11.50	20.00	20.05	28.40	28.50
Mar. 30	11.90	12.00	20.00	20.05	28.35	28.45
Mar. 31	...	...	...	...		
Weeks range—						
High	11.90	12.00	20.00	20.05	28.50	28.55
Low	11.33	11.37	20.00	20.05	28.30	28.40
Year to date—						
High	11.90	12.00	20.00	20.05	29.90	29.95
Low	10.60	10.62	19.70	19.75	27.70	27.80

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen Dem.	Copenhagen Cab's.	Stockholm Dem.	Stockholm Cab's.	Christiania Dem.	Christiania Cab's.
Mar. 26	28.85	28.95	29.65	29.75	29.60	29.70
Mar. 27	28.80	28.90	29.65	29.75	29.45	29.55
Mar. 28	28.70	28.85	29.65	29.75	29.40	29.50
Mar. 29	28.85	29.00	29.95	30.05	29.60	29.70
Mar. 30	28.90	29.10	29.80	30.10	29.40	29.60
Mar. 31	29.00	29.20	30.00	30.15	29.60	29.70
Week's range—						
High	29.00	29.20	30.00	30.15	29.60	29.70
Low	28.70	28.85	29.65	29.75	29.40	29.50
Year to date—						
High	29.60	29.70	30.00	30.15	29.60	29.70
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

CHINA.

	Hongkong Dem.	Hongkong Cab's.	Peking Dem.	Peking Cab's.	Shanghai Dem.	Shanghai Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	56.00	56.10	85.50	85.62½	80.50	80.62½
Low	55.75	55.85	85.00	85.12½	80.00	80.12½
Year to date—						
High	58.00	58.10	94.00	94.12½	89.00	89.12½
Low	55.00	55.10	85.00	85.12½	80.00	80.12½

	INDIA. Bombay Dem.	Bombay Cab's.	Calcutta Dem.	Calcutta Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila Dem.	Manila Cables.
Week's range—						
High	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Year to date—						
High	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25

	SPAIN. Dem.	SPAIN. Cab's.	JAPAN. Kobe Dem.	Kobe Cab's.	Yokohama Dem.	Yokohama Cables.
Week's range—						
High	21.75	21.85	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.30	21.40	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Year to date—						
High	21.75	21.85	50.75	50.80¼	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires Demand.	Buenos Aires Cables.	Rio Demand.	Rio Cables.
Week's range—				
High	43.50	43.62½	23.62½	23.75
Low	43.00	43.12½	23.62½	23.75
Year to date—				
High	44.62½	44.87½	23.76	23.87½
Low	43.00	43.12½	23.50	23.60

NEW HAVEN EARNINGS GROW

For Eight Months Net Income Shows Increase of 80% Over 1916.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad earned in February $317,000 less than it spent for operation, interest, and rentals, but this was an improvement of $240,000 over the corresponding month of 1916, when the deficit amounted to $558,000. For the eight months from July 1 last, the net corporate income remaining after expenses and interest was $4,478,000, an increase of $1,995,000, or 80 per cent. over the balance at the end of the corresponding eight months of a year ago.

Not only the New Haven road, but all of its subsidiaries, with an unimportant exception, were operated at a deficit in February. The Central New England lost $97,840; the New York, Ontario & Western, $11,569; the New England Steamship Company, $48,984; the Hartford and New York Transportation Company, $22,773; the New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamboat Company, $5,042; the Rhode Island Company, $43,067; the Berkshire Street Railway, $18,746 the New York and Stamford Railway, $7,958; the Westchester Street Railroad, $7,061; and the New York, Westchester & Boston, $13,225. The exception was supplied by the Connecticut Company, which showed a profit of $40,084, against a profit of $129,000 a year ago.

MONEY RATES.

	On Call High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Mar. 26	2½	2	2	2¼
Mar. 27	2½	2	2¼	2¼
Mar. 28	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
Mar. 29	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
Mar. 30	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
Mar. 31	2½			
Week's range—				
High			2½	2¼
Low			2	2¼
Same week last year—				
High			2½	2
Low			1¾	1¾
Year to date—				
High			3	3
Low			1½	1¾
Same period last year—				
High			3	2½
Low			1¾	1¾

	On Time 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Mar. 26	3½	3¾	3¾@4
Mar. 27	3½	3¾	3¾@4
Mar. 28	3½	3¾	3¾@4
Mar. 29	3½	3¾	3¾@4
Mar. 30	3½	3¾	3¾@4
Mar. 31	3½		
Week's range—			
High	3½	3¾	4
Low	3½	3½	3¾
Same week last year—			
High	2¾	3	3¼
Low	2½	2¾	3
Year to date—			
High	4½	4½	5
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	3	3¼	3½
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ....2⅞@3¼

Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ....3½@4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days ....3¾@4

4 to 6 months ....4 @4¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ....4¼@4¾

DISCOUNT RATES FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*3½	†4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4½	4½
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	4	4	4	4½
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3½	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	3½	4	4	4½
S. Francisco	3½	4	4	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	4
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	†3½	4	
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	3½
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	
Chicago	5	3½	3½	3½
St. Louis	4½	3½	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	4	4	
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3½
Dallas	5	3½	3½	*3½
S. Francisco	5½			

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
March 26	Par	†15c	†20@10c	*10c
March 27	Par	†10c	†20@10c	*10c
March 28	Par	†10c	†20@10c	*10c
March 29	Par	†10c	†20@10c	*10c
March 30	Par	†5c	†20@10c	*10c
March 31	Par	†5c	†20@10c	*10c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
March 26	3¾	4⅝	4⅝	27f 82c
March 27	3¾	4⅝	4⅝	27f 82c
March 28	3¾	4⅝	4⅝	27f 87½c
March 29	3¾	4⅝	4⅝	27f 81½c
March 30	3¾	4⅝	4⅝	27f 81½c
March 31	3¾	4⅝	4⅝	27f 81½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British 4½%.	Rentes. Paris.
March 26	52⅜	95	61f 50c
March 27	52⅜	94⅞	61f 50c
March 28	52⅝	94¾	61f 40c
March 29	52⅝	94¾	61f 40c
March 30	53⅜	94⅝	61f 35c
March 31	53⅜	94⅝	61f 35c

BAR SILVER.	London.	New York.
March 26	35¾d	71¾c
March 27	35⅞d	71¾c
March 28	36⅛d	72⅜c
March 29	35⅞d	72⅜c
March 30	36d	72⅜c
March 31	36⅛d	73⅜c

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
March 26	1.93¼	1.90⅝	1.66⅝	1.63¼	1.52	1.49⅝
March 27	1.95⅛	1.91	1.68⅛	1.63⅝	1.54⅛	1.50
March 28	1.95⅛	1.92½	1.67⅞	1.64⅞	1.54⅝	1.52
March 29	1.98⅝	1.94⅛	1.68⅞	1.66⅛	1.55⅞	1.53⅛
March 30	1.98⅛	1.95⅛	1.66⅝	1.63⅛	1.53⅛	1.50⅛
March 31	1.97	1.93	1.65	1.62⅝	1.52	1.50
W'k's re.	1.98⅝	1.90⅝	1.68⅞	1.62⅝	1.55⅞	1.49⅝

CORN.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
March 26	1.17½	1.15⅝	1.15⅝	1.14⅝	1.14	1.12⅝
March 27	1.17⅝	1.16⅝	1.16⅛	1.15	1.14½	1.13⅛
March 28	1.17⅝	1.16½	1.16⅛	1.15	1.14⅛	1.13⅛
March 29	1.19⅛	1.17¼	1.17⅞	1.15⅛	1.15⅞	1.14
March 30	1.19⅜	1.18	1.17⅛	1.16⅛	1.15⅝	1.14½
March 31	1.19	1.18⅛	1.17⅞	1.14⅜	1.15⅜	1.12⅝
W'k's re.	1.19⅜	1.15⅝	1.17⅞	1.14⅝	1.15⅞	1.12⅝

OATS.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
March 26	61⅛	60⅛	58⅜	57⅞	53¼	52⅝
March 27	61⅛	60⅝	58⅛	57⅞	53⅛	52⅞
March 28	61⅞	60⅛	58⅛	57⅝	53	52⅞
March 29	62⅝	61¼	59⅛	58⅛	53⅞	53
March 30	62⅝	61⅞	59⅞	58⅝	54	53
March 31	62⅝	62	59	58⅛	53⅞	52⅝
Week's range	62⅝	60⅛	59⅞	57⅝	54	52⅛

Provisions.

LARD.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
March 26	$19.92	$19.82	$19.95	$19.87
March 27	19.87	19.80	19.90	19.82
March 28	19.95	19.85	20.00	19.87
March 29	20.17	19.92	20.27	20.02
March 30	20.30	20.17	20.40	20.27
March 31	20.22	20.02	20.40	20.15
Week's range	20.30	19.80	20.40	19.82

RIBS.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
March 26	$18.10	$18.02	$18.27	$18.15
March 27	18.10	18.02	18.22	18.17
March 28	18.20	18.12	18.35	18.30
March 29	18.37	18.20	18.55	18.37
March 30	18.45	18.35	18.70	18.52
March 31	18.40	18.30	18.57	18.47
Week's range	18.45	18.02	18.70	18.15

PORK.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
March 26	$34.55	$34.55	$33.60	$33.60
March 27	34.55	34.35	33.67	33.50
March 28	34.65	34.50	33.77	33.55
March 29	34.80	34.65	34.05	33.85
March 30	34.75	34.62	34.10	33.95
March 31	34.62	34.60	33.90	33.80
Week's range	34.80	34.35	34.10	33.50

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.	Aug. High.	Aug. Low.
March 26	19.11	18.85	18.97	18.71	18.92	18.89
March 27	18.95	18.74	18.78	18.56	..	..
March 28	19.05	18.79	18.84	18.62	18.79	18.73
March 29	19.18	19.00	18.99	18.82	18.95	18.95
March 30	19.13	18.73	18.92	18.51	18.80	18.70
March 31	18.99	18.75	18.73	18.49	..	..
W'k's re.	19.18	18.73	18.99	18.49	18.92	18.70

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
March 26	18.63	18.63	18.51	18.21	18.58	18.31
March 27	18.25	18.25	18.27	17.96	18.35	18.04
March 28	..	..	18.06	17.90	18.13	17.99
March 29	..	..	18.22	18.00	18.27	18.05
March 30	18.16	18.16	18.06	17.53	18.07	17.61
March 31	..	..	17.85	17.58	17.85	17.65
W'k's re.	18.68	18.16	18.51	17.53	18.58	17.61

Coupons Maturing April, 1917, Payable at the Office of

Harris, Forbes & Co

Pine Street, Corner William, New York

Also Payable at the Office of Our

Boston Correspondent: Harris, Forbes & Co., Inc.

Chicago Correspondent: Harris Trust & Savings Bank

First

Ada, Minn., Independent School District School Building
Anderson County, Tenn., Road
Auburn & Syracuse Electric Railroad First & Refunding 5s
Batavia, Ill., Bridge 4½s
Batavia, Ill., School District No. 101 4½s
Belton, Texas, 5s
Berrien Springs, Mich., Water Works
Buffalo & Susquehanna Railway Equipment 5s
Charleston, Ill., Refunding
Charlotte, Mich., Sewer
Chickasha, Okla., Sewer
Chickasha, Okla., Water Works
Coos County, Oregon, School District No. 41
Danville, Ill., School District
Dayton, Iowa, Water Works
Des Moines City Railway Company Refunding 5s
Des Moines, Iowa, City Refunding Mortgage 5s
Dominion Power & Transmission Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., 5s
Dunmore, Pa., 4½s
Du Page County, Ill., School District No. 78 4½s
Elk Point, So. Dak., Electric Light
Fayette, Mo., Water Works
Ford County, Ill., School District No. 102
Forreston, Ill., School 4½s
Fort Dodge, Iowa, Refunding
Galesburg, Ill., Electric Light Works 4s
Geneva, Ill., School District 5s
Grand Haven, Mich., Water Works 4½s
Greeneville, Tenn., School Series "A" 6s
Highland Park, Ill., School District No. 107
Home Independent Telephone Co. Huntington, W. Va., 6s
Interurban Ry., Des Moines, Iowa, First Mortgage 5s
Independence, Ia., School Dist.
Knoxville, Tenn., Market School House 5s
Knoxville, Tenn., Public Imp't
Knoxville, Tenn., Viaduct
Lancaster, Ky., High School
Louisiana Port Commission 5s
Mamaroneck, N. Y., Sewer 4.55s
Merchants Heat & Light Co. Refunding 5s
Midland Valley Railroad Co., First Mortgage 5s
Monmouth, Ill., Refunding
Monmouth, Ill., Water Works Refunding

First (Continued)

Mount Airy, N. C., Water Wks.
Mount Airy, N. C., Elec. Light
Mount Airy, N. C., Street Imp't
Murfreesboro, Tenn., School Dist.
New Kensington, Pa., School District 4½s
Normal, Ill., School
Northern States Power Co. First & Refunding 5s
Oakland, Maine
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co. First Mortgage Gold 5s
Rutherford County, Tenn., School District 5s
Seattle Lighting Co., Seattle, Wash., Refunding Mtge. 5s
Schroon Lake Country Club
Shelby County, Tenn., Courthouse, Furnishing & Fitting
South Bend & Southern Michigan Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. Gold 5s
South Portland, Me.
Springfield Village, Vt.
Sycamore, Ill., School District No. 51 4½s
Wellington, Ill., High School
West Plain, Mo., Water Works & Electric Light
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., School Dist.
Wilmington, N. C., Water & Sewerage 4½s
Winnetka, Ill., School Dist. No. 36

Second

Fergus Falls, Minn., Independent School District Refunding 4½s
Poplar Bluffs, Mo., Refunding

Sixth

Henry, Ill., Water Works

Tenth

Bell County, Texas, Road District No. 5, 5s
Fayette, Mo., Water Works
Harris County, Texas, Road 5s
McLennan County, Texas, Road District No. 2, 5s
Morgan County, Ga., Courthouse

Fifteenth

Burleigh County, No. Dak., Refunding 4½s
Carroll, Ia., Independent School District School Funding
Chippewa County, Mich., Rfdg.
East Tawas, Mich., Refunding
Islip, N. Y., Union Free School District No. 1
Kaufman County, Texas, Road District No. 3 Road 5s
Pana, Ill., High School Building
Sioux Rapids, Ia., Independent School District
Warsaw, Ill., Water Works
Winnsboro, So. Car., Electric Light & Improvement 5s
Windsor, Mo.

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THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY

26 BROAD STREET

COUPONS DUE APRIL, 1917, PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE

Birmingham Ry. Lt. & Pow. Co. 4½s
Carter Coal & Iron Co. 1st 5s
Citizens' Gas & Fuel Co. of Terre Haute 1st Mtge. 5s
Col. Springs Light & Pow. Co. 1st 5s
Columbia Univer. Club 2d Mtge. 4s
Columbus, London & Springfield Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Consolidated Light & Power Co. of Whitehall 1st 5s
Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co. Cumulative Adj. 7% Gold
Erie Electric Motor Co. 1st Ref. S. F. Gold Bonds 5s
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. Cons. 6s
Fulton, Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Kansas City Southern Ry. Co. 1st 3s
Lincoln Heat, Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Long Island Fuel Corporation 1st 5s
New London Gas & Elec. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
New London Gas & Electric Co. 2d Mtge. 5s
New York & Stamford Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Otis Elevator Co. Conv. Gold Deb. 5s
Peekskill Lt. & R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Pine Bluff Natural Gas Co. 20-year 1st Gold 6s
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 5s
Radford Water Power Co. 6s
Raleigh & Southport Ry. Co. Gen. 6s
Sante Fe Water & Light Co. 1st Mtge. Prior Lien 5s
Sante Fe Water & Light Co. 1st Cons. Mtge. 4s
Shawinigan Water & Power Co. 2-yr. Gold 5s
Spring Brook Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Tomkins Cove Stone Co. 1st 6s
The Tri-City Railway & Light Co. 1st Lien Coll. Trust 5s
Union Electric Co., Dillon, Mont., 1st 5s

DUE APRIL 15TH, 1917.

Dedham & Hyde Park Gas & Electric Light Co. 1st 5s
Detroit, Tol. & Ironton R. R. Co. Equip. 6s

DUE APRIL 20TH, 1917.

Colorado Springs Electric . Co 1st 5s

Coupons Due and Payable at the Office of

A. B. LEACH & Co.

62 CEDAR ST., N. Y.

APRIL 1ST, 1917.

Bellaire, Ohio, Water Works and Water Works Refunding.
Bessemer, Mich., Sch. Bldg.
Cumberland County, N. C., Fdg.
Lancaster, N. Y., Sewer.
Martin County, Minn., Ditch.
Midland Park, N. J., St. Imp.
Muncie, Ind., School.
Norwalk, Conn., Funding.
Red Lake Co., Minn., Ditch.
Red Lodge, Mont., Sewer.
Somerset Co., Md., Funding.
Spokane, Wash., Water.
Spokane, Wash., Municipal.
Sumter Co., Ala., Road.
Trenton, Tenn., Graveling.
Tryon, N. C., Water.
Wausau, Wis.
Winona, City of, Minn., School.

APRIL 3RD, 1917.

Raton, N. Mex.
Warren Co., Ky.

APRIL 10TH, 1917.

Joliet, Ill., Refunding.
Peace Creek Drainage Dist.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.

59 CEDAR STREET

NEW YORK

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1917:

APRIL 1ST, 1917

Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co. Reg'd 5s.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Gen. Mtge. 4½s and 3½s
Franklin, Indiana
Marion County, Indiana
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. Spl. Gtd. Quarterly div. 1¾%.
Portsmouth, Ohio, Street Improvement 5s

APRIL 3RD, 1917

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. Reg. Gtd. Quarterly div. 1¾%.

APRIL 15TH, 1917

Pulaski County, Indiana, Funding 5s

Penn. Coal & Coke

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.

Equipment Gold Notes—Series E.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company has elected to redeem on April 1, 1917, at par and accrued interest to date of Redemption, $690,000 principal amount of Equipment Gold Notes, Series E, being 690 notes of the par value of $1,000 each of said Railway Company, issued under Agreement of Conditional Sale, dated April 1, 1914, with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and that notes bearing the following numbers have been designated for redemption:

513	653	802	969	1118	1256	1412	1564
517	655	803	972	1120	1258	1414	1566
518	656	804	973	1121	1260	1416	1567
519	657	809	975	1122	1263	1418	1571
522	659	810	978	1123	1264	1419	1574
523	662	811	979	1124	1266	1420	1576
524	663	813	980	1125	1268	1421	1577
525	664	814	981	1126	1269	1422	1578
526	665	815	988	1127	1270	1425	1579
532	666	816	995	1128	1272	1426	1580
533	667	818	997	1129	1275	1428	1581
534	668	819	998	1130	1276	1435	1582
536	669	820	999	1132	1278	1436	1585
538	670	821	1000	1133	1279	1437	1587
539	673	824	1002	1134	1280	1438	1591
540	674	826	1004	1135	1281	1439	1592
541	680	829	1007	1136	1285	1440	1593
542	681	830	1008	1139	1287	1441	1594
543	683	831	1009	1141	1288	1442	1596
544	692	838	1011	1142	1289	1446	1597
545	693	839	1012	1143	1290	1447	1599
548	694	841	1013	1144	1293	1448	1600
549	695	842	1014	1148	1302	1449	1601
551	696	843	1015	1151	1303	1450	1602
553	697	844	1017	1152	1305	1451	1604
554	698	845	1018	1153	1306	1454	1606
555	702	847	1020	1154	1307	1455	1607
556	704	849	1021	1155	1308	1456	1608
559	705	851	1022	1158	1309	1459	1611
561	706	853	1024	1160	1310	1460	1614
562	707	869	1025	1164	1311	1462	1615
563	708	870	1026	1165	1315	1466	1616
564	710	872	1028	1167	1316	1467	1620
565	713	873	1029	1168	1318	1469	1621
566	717	874	1030	1169	1322	1470	1623
567	718	876	1031	1171	1323	1471	1626
568	720	877	1032	1172	1324	1472	1627
569	722	878	1033	1174	1325	1475	1628
573	724	879	1035	1176	1326	1476	1629
576	725	880	1037	1178	1327	1477	1630
577	726	881	1038	1180	1332	1478	1631
578	727	884	1040	1181	1333	1481	1633
580	728	887	1041	1182	1335	1486	1635
581	730	889	1042	1183	1336	1487	1636
582	731	892	1043	1184	1338	1488	1637
584	732	893	1046	1185	1339	1489	1638
585	733	894	1048	1186	1344	1490	1639
587	735	895	1050	1187	1345	1491	1640
588	736	896	1051	1190	1346	1493	1642
589	737	897	1053	1192	1347	1494	1643
590	738	898	1054	1194	1348	1498	1644
593	739	899	1056	1195	1351	1499	1645
599	740	900	1059	1196	1352	1500	1646
601	742	901	1060	1199	1355	1504	1650
602	743	902	1063	1202	1357	1505	1653
603	745	904	1067	1203	1358	1506	1655
604	747	905	1069	1205	1359	1507	1656
607	749	906	1071	1208	1360	1510	1657
609	750	907	1072	1212	1361	1511	1659
611	753	908	1073	1213	1362	1514	1660
612	754	911	1075	1215	1364	1518	1662
615	756	913	1076	1216	1365	1519	1665
616	759	914	1078	1217	1367	1521	1667
617	760	916	1079	1221	1368	1525	1668
618	762	920	1080	1222	1370	1526	1670
622	763	924	1081	1224	1373	1527	1671
624	764	925	1082	1225	1374	1529	1672
626	766	927	1083	1226	1375	1531	1673
627	767	928	1085	1228	1378	1535	1674
629	768	929	1086	1229	1379	1538	1675
630	769	930	1088	1231	1380	1539	1677
631	771	937	1089	1232	1384	1541	1680
632	772	941	1090	1233	1386	1542	1681
635	773	943	1091	1235	1387	1543	1682
636	779	946	1092	1236	1388	1544	1685
637	783	951	1093	1237	1390	1545	1686
638	784	952	1094	1238	1392	1546	1687
640	787	953	1095	1239	1393	1549	1689
641	790	958	1096	1242	1394	1551	1690
642	791	959	1099	1243	1396	1552	1695
643	792	961	1101	1247	1399	1555	1698
646	793	962	1103	1248	1401	1556	
647	794	964	1106	1249	1402	1557	
649	795	965	1109	1250	1403	1558	
650	796	966	1110	1251	1405	1561	
651	800	967	1111	1253	1408	1562	
652	801	968	1113	1255	1411	1563	

The notes bearing the above numbers will be redeemed at the aforesaid price on presentation and surrender thereof (with all coupons maturing on and after the first day of April, 1917, attached) on the first day of April, 1917, at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Said notes will cease to draw interest from the first day of April, 1917.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

By ARTHUR J. TRUSSELL, Secretary.

Large, new, completely equipped Wood-Working Plant

solicits additional work during Spring, Summer and early Fall. Large capacity, excellent shipping facilities. Located near Philadelphia. Correspondence invited. Box X 341 Times Annex.

REORGANIZATION of THE COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY

The undersigned have prepared a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, dated March 15, 1917, and have lodged the same with Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary thereunder. Copies of said Plan and Agreement may be obtained from said Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Holders of certificates of deposit issued under the deposit agreement dated November 15, 1912, will be entitled to the benefits of the Plan and will become bound thereby without further action, except such certificate-holders as shall withdraw from said deposit agreement as permitted thereby dated November 15, 1912, as permitted thereby and by the notice of the Committee published in connection herewith within the period in said notice specified.

Holders of undeposited First Mortgage Bonds of the Railway Company may become parties to said Plan and Agreement by depositing their First Mortgage Bonds, with the coupon of January 1, 1913, and all subsequent coupons, in New York, with CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary, at its principal office 54 Wall Street, New York City, or in London, England, with SWISS BANKVEREIN, Depositary, on or before **APRIL 18, 1917**, and will receive therefor certificates of deposit issued under said deposit agreement dated November 15, 1912. The Reorganization Committee however reserves the right to permit holders of First Mortgage Bonds bearing serial number included in the numbers 8947 to 9469, both inclusive, to deposit under said Plan and Agreement only upon such conditions as the Committee may impose.

The payment which holders of certificates of deposit are permitted to make under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization at the rate of $200 for each $1000 of First Mortgage Bonds represented by their certificates of deposit must be made in two installments, viz.:

$100 on or before April 18, 1917.

$100 on or before May 18, 1917.

Payment of said installments must be made either, in New York, to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary, at its aforesaid office, in funds current at the New York Clearing House, or in London, England, to SWISS BANKVEREIN, Depositary, at its office in London, in sterling, to an amount equal at the current rate of exchange to the amount of such payment if made in New York.

Certificates of deposit must be presented at the time of making such payment for appropriate notation thereon.

IN VIEW OF THE ENTRY OF A DECREE OF FORECLOSURE AND SALE AND THE ANNOUNCED DETERMINATION OF THE COURT THAT THE SALE SHALL TAKE PLACE APRIL 21, 1917, PROMPT ACTION IS URGED BY THE COMMITTEE.

Dated, March 19, 1917.

JAMES N. WALLACE, Chairman
HARRY BRONNER,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
W. deLANCEY KOUNTZE,
B. AYMAR SANDS,
CLARK WILLIAMS,
Committee.

C. E. SIGLER,
Secretary, 54 Wall St.,
N. Y. City.

To the holders of certificates of deposit for The Colorado Midland Railway Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds issued under the Agreement dated November 15, 1912, between holders of said bonds and the Committee therein named:

Notice is hereby given that a Plan and Agreement, dated March 15, 1917, for the reorganization of The Colorado Midland Railway Company has been prepared and adopted by the undersigned Committee, and that a copy of said Plan and Agreement has been filed with Central Trust Company of New York, Depositary under said Agreement of November 15, 1912.

Any holder of a certificate of deposit issued under said Agreement dated November 15, 1912, may, on or before April 18, 1917, upon surrender to the Depositary by which the same was issued of his certificate of deposit, with a properly executed transfer thereof if registered otherwise than to bearer, withdraw from said Agreement dated November 15, 1912, First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds to the amount represented by his certificate of deposit upon payment of an amount equal to one per cent. of the principal amount of the said bonds as his pro rata share of the compensation and expenses of the Committee as provided in said Agreement dated November 15, 1912.

Holders of certificates of deposit who do not so withdraw on or before April 18, 1917, will be irrevocably bound and concluded by said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization and will be entitled to the benefits thereof upon compliance with its terms and conditions.

Dated, New York, March 19, 1917.

JAMES N. WALLACE, Chairman
HARRY BRONNER,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
W. deLANCEY KOUNTZE,
B. AYMAR SANDS,
CLARK WILLIAMS,
Committee.

C. E. SIGLER,
Secretary, 54 Wall St.,
N. Y. City.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY. NOTICE.

Parsons, Kansas, March 1, 1917.

The regular annual meeting of stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors, in conformity with Chapter 197, Laws of Kansas, 1895, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, including the ratification of such action at any time taken or authorized by the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, or the executive officers of the Company as may be submitted to the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company in the City of Parsons, Kansas, on Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. March 6, 1917, until 10 A. M. April 6, 1917.

C. E. SCHAFF, President.
E. F. BROOMHALL, Secretary.

The Open Security Market of The Annalist, every Monday, makes easy the transfer of bonds and stocks not dealt in on the exchanges but offered by reputable houses. 10c.—$4.00 a year by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

What is the

Mexican Problem?

Is it a World Problem?

International importance of Tampico and its oil fields.

SEE the Dow, Jones News Bulletins Monday or The Wall Street Journal Monday evening or Tuesday morning.

Mr. C. W. Barron, who has just returned from the Mexican and California oil fields, will begin a series of articles discussing these problems—vital not only to the United States, but to the whole world.

Nothing is more important in the financial world to-day than

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and our

International Relations

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The Dow, Jones & Co. Bulletins follow American financial interests wherever they may lead.

The Wall Street Journal is the National financial newspaper. It represents sound finance and sound investments.

DOW, JONES & CO. Publishers,

The Wall Street Journal Building

44 Broad Street, New York City

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 31, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday (being the 2nd day) of May, 1917, at ten o'clock A. M., (Eastern Standard Time.) The polls will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. D. TURNER, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE POPULAR GAMES COMPANY:

Please take notice that there will be a special meeting of the stockholders of the POPULAR GAMES COMPANY, at the office of Dawes, Abbott & Chester, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Tuesday, April 17th, 1917, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that said corporation be forthwith dissolved in accordance with the resolution duly adopted at a meeting of the directors of said company, held on the 9th day of March, 1917, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, April 2nd, 1917.

C. M. CHESTER, Jr., Secretary.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on **Wednesday, April 4, 1917**, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.
2. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, March 17, 1917, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 5, 1917.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

Dated, January 2, 1917.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GLOBE and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company and election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 111 William Street, on Tuesday, April 10th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. H. PAULISON, Secretary.

USE OF WEALTH.

To students The Annalist offers a variety of subjects on every phase of economics. Every Monday. 10 cents—$4.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Kansas City Southern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the Kansas City Southern Building, northeast corner of Wyandotte and Eleventh Streets, Kansas City, Missouri, on Tuesday, May 8, 1917, at the hour of 9:00 o'clock A. M., Standard Time, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

As provided by the By-Laws of the Company, the books for the transfer of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed for the said meeting at 3:00 o'clock P. M., April 27, 1917, and reopened at 10:00 o'clock A. M., May 14, 1917.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. A. EDSON, President.
G. C. HAND, Secretary.

Dated April 2, 1917.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of Emerson Phonograph Company, Inc., will be held at its office, Number 3 West 35th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, April 2, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon of that day for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, March 13, 1917.

BERNARD D. COLEN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 71.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on April 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 24, 1917.

The transfer books do not close.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 25 Broad St., New York, March 6, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable April 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at 12:00 o'clock noon, March 31, 1917.

Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR COMPANY.

FIRST INSTALLMENT OF DIVIDEND ON COMMON STOCK.

Notice is hereby given that the first installment, amounting to Two ($2.00) Dollars per share, of the dividend of Eight ($8.00) Dollars per share, declared February 2d, 1917, on the Common Stock of the American Beet Sugar Company, is payable on April 30th, 1917, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on April 14th, 1917.

Cheques will be mailed.

C. C. DUPRAT, Assistant Treasurer.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 10.

A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company for the three months ending March 31, 1917, will be paid on April 16, 1917, to shareholders of record at 12:00 o'clock, noon, March 31, 1917. The Transfer Books of the Company will not be closed. Checks for the dividend will be mailed.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

A. F. HOCKENBEAMER,
Vice President and Treasurer.

San Francisco, California, March 31, 1917.

NORTH BUTTE MINING COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 42.

A dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the 430,000 shares of outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared, payable on April 30th, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on April 17th, 1917. The stock transfer books will not be closed.

F. R. KENNEDY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

New York, N. Y., March 27th, 1917.

The New York Central Railroad Co.

New York, March 14, 1917.

A Dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents ($1.25) per share, on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable May 1, 1917, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 6, 1917.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, March 28, 1917.

The Board of Directors of this Company have today declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent. on its Profit Sharing Preferred Stock A, payable on and after April 30, 1917, to holders of record of said stock at the close of business April 10, 1917.

J. C. OTTESON, Assistant Treasurer.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

Statement of assets and liabilities of the NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY of New York, N. Y., at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1916, as shown by the annual report made by the said bank as a trust company to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois pursuant to law and filed in the office of the said Auditor of Public Accounts on the 31st day of January, 1917:

ASSETS.

Real estate	$357,774.78
Cash on hand and due from banks and agents	14,786,617.59
Loans secured by mortgages and bonds being first lien thereon	524,816.47
Stocks and bonds	13,797,571.39
Loans upon the pledges of securities	42,474,931.76
Other assets, including accrued interest not enumerated above	14,072,665.70
Overdrafts	11,117.25
Total assets	$86,025,494.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$3,000,000.00
Surplus on hand	10,000,000.00
Undivided profits	1,602,562.88
Deposits	70,379,381.10
Other liabilities	1,043,550.96
	$86,025,494.94

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

M. N. BUCKNER, one of the managing officers, and JAMES A. BLAIR and DEAN SAGE, two of the Directors of The New York Trust Company, a corporation of the State of New York, being severally duly sworn, each upon his oath states:

That he makes this affidavit for the purpose of complying with the requirements of Sections 9 and 10 of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act to provide for and regulate the administration of trusts by trust companies."

That the foregoing report of the said The New York Trust Company on December 31st, 1916, and the exhibits accompanying the same are true and correct in all respects to the best of their knowledge and belief, and that they have examined the assets and books of the said company for the purpose of making said report.

M. N. BUCKNER,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
DEAN SAGE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of January, 1917.

SIDNEY B. SILLECK,
Notary Public.

[Seal.]

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, April 24, 1917, for Contract 168, for furnishing, delivering, installing, and testing complete electrical lighting apparatus at various structures at reservoirs and along the Catskill Aqueduct; also for furnishing and installing a motor and gearing and an electrically driven pump. The work is located between the Ashokan Reservoir, near Ashokan, Ulster County, and Silver Lake Reservoir, Staten Island, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chamber Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, April 10, 1917, for Contract 182, for applying a surface treatment of refined tar and stone chips to about 4 miles of waterbound macadam pavement at Ashokan reservoir. The work is located in the towns of Olive and Marbletown, Ulster County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawing can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock a. m., April 17, 1917, for delivering flinders bars, rubber boots, diving apparatus, dry goods, etc., wheat flour, hardware, etc., lumber, bolt machine, paints, etc., steel, and splint stretchers at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc. Apply for proposals to the supply officer, navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., or to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General of the Navy. 3-28-17.

NEW YORK MUNICIPAL RAILWAY Corporation invites proposals for the construction of Ridgewood Sub-Station on northwest side of Gates Avenue, near Wyckoff Avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn. Bids to be opened April 9th, 1917. For plans and further information apply to Chief Engineer's Office, Room 602, 85 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be opened by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 2 o'clock p. m., April 16, 1917, for docking and repairing U. S. Light Vessel No. 69. Information upon application to the above office.

BUILDING MATERIAL STILL ADVANCING

No Signs of a Spring Slump Apparent in Present Market Quotations.

FURTHER RISE IN CEMENT

Opening of Navigation on the Hudson River May Help the Brick Market.

No indication of a Spring slump in building material prices is apparent from quotations made by distributers in this market on Saturday morning, says the Dow Service Daily Building Reports today.

There are, on the other hand, important price advances. As intimated last week, the price of Portland cement went to new high levels on Tuesday. The present quotation is $2.15 a barrel alongside of dock, N. Y. A further change in this quotation is expected.

In fact dealers will be paying $2.60 a barrel for this commodity, if present pressure continues, before the end of the year. This will be equivalent to $2 mill. This price would not be unprecedented, because within the last few decades the mill price has been as high as $2.25.

On the average cement manufacturers have taken more business in one day during March than in a whole month in 1915. They are taking in a single business day as much business as was taken in ten days in March, 1916. Some companies have taken 27 per cent. more business in March than they did in March a year ago.

All but 6,000,000 barrels of the total cement productive capacity of the mills in the Hudson and Lehigh districts have been contracted for so far this year. In March approximately 2,000,000 barrels of cement were ordered, and if the present pace is maintained there will be an actual shortage of cement before the expiration of the present building season.

Distributers here are basing quotations on 1,000 and 2,000 barrel lots instead of 500 barrel lots as heretofore. Builders are hoping that the price of Portland cement has reached its peak. The facts relating to current business, however, indicate no change downward.

Dealers in making quotations covering May, June, July, and August brick shipments have been banking on lower brick prices. They are advised that any estimates for brick deliveries prior to Aug. 1 should be in the neighborhood of $10. The present $10 level for Hudson and Raritan common brick is stiff and firm. There were en route on Saturday morning 2,900,000 brick from the Hudson district, with 2,000,000 brick left on the docks. There be available this morning some 5,200,000 brick, with dealers' stocks considerably depleted.

Normally coal jobbers are hungry for brick manufacturers' business at this time of the year, but at present soft coal quotations run from $5 to $8 a ton. Normal prices for this material range from $2.50 to $3.50.

Manufacturers have just been advised of a further increase in towage rates between this city and the Hudson plants and there is a tremendous inquiry from New England and other out-of-town points for brick by rail. Labor is hard to obtain, and it is not probable that new brick will be available for this market prior to June 15, if then. The renewal of the agitation to fix a flat price for brick to cover Summer and Winter requirements cut little chance of being adopted this year. Navigation on the Hudson has reopened to Albany, but on account of Spring freshets tows are not being taken from points above Coeymans.

Linseed oil was quoted Saturday morning at $1.01@$1.05 a gallon, representing an advance of 2 cents a gallon. Mortgage interest rates have moved from 4½ per cent. to 5 per cent. One-and-one-half-inch gravel has advanced 25 cents a yard, and is now quoted at $1.25. This is the same price that three-quarter-inch gravel brings. There is a stiffening tone in the roofing slate department.

In metals, No. 10 blue annealed sheets are quoted at 5.50@5.80c. as against 5.50@5.55c. No. 12 is up to 15 cents. No. 14 is up 25 cents., as is No. 16. Tin plates have advanced 50c. Galvanized brick in Pittsburgh have advanced 55 cents.

Builders who have been inclined to await possible readjustments downward in the price of building materials are advised by disinterested parties to cover themselves and to proceed with construction work as far as possible at the present time. There is not a single commodity in the building material department, outside of sand, that is not either stiffening in price or advancing to higher levels.

COURT CALENDARS.

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(c) This character means versus or against.

COURT CALENDARS.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M. Feder<John J Hearn Construction Co. Hannon, an infant<Keiser et al. Pellegrino as admr<Marsden. Manheimer<Greenbaum. Nicolanowicz<Phila & Read C.& I Co. Casmus, an infant<Conway.

If marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this calendar.

Metz<Woodward. Brown<Realty Co. Ragot<42d St. Man & St Nicholas Av Ry. Lang<same. Pulz<same. Dorney<Rutherford Rubber Co. Christmann<Freimann et al. Murphy<R H RR et al Klefaber<Man & Queens Traction. Martin<Thomas Cummins Contracting Co. Thiel<N Y & Queens Co Ry. Benn Rigel Contracting Supply Co. Inc<L I RR. Meinhardt<same. Ennis<same.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1378.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Morschauser, J.—At 10 A. M.

Salz<Moretzky. Calestrano Mutual Aid<Battle. Barbiere<De Pietro. In re Mamie Naughton Hepburn<Long. Neville<McGuire. Johnson<Parodi. Un Gas Imp Co<Tri-County Con Co.

Highest number reached on call, 967.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Platt, J.; Part III., no assignment.—At 9:45 A. M., in the new Court House.

Carpenter<Wright. Denton<Denton. Buckhout<Miller Tire Sales Co. Shaw<Solomon. Twitty<NY Cent RR. Stover<same. Berkhout<I R T. Fryer<same. Borden<Healy. Tuffill<Ohash. Johnson<West St RR. Moran<NY Cent RR. Hynes<same. Rice<Union Ry Co. (2)

The following causes must be answered ready, or marked over to another day: Dobson<Nat Sugar Ref Condit<NY, NH & H RR. O'Connor<Webber. (2) Hilke<Maxwell Briscoe Motor Co. Jackoff<Pitifsky. Myers<NY Cent RR. Williams<City of New Rochelle. Maxson<Bardeen. Frederickson<Friedman.

Highest number reached on call, 477.

County Court.

Taung, C. J. Machugs<Gregor. Meyer<Wheeler. Downer<Cochran. Murray<City Yonkers. Spano<Lewin. Watson<Gardella. McNally<Proctor Port Chester Theatre Co. Nat Coal & Feed Co<Pellagino. Parkin<Laubenstein. Summerock<NY & Stamford Ry. Shiloh Bap Ch<New Rochelle Trust Co. Leary<Jenkins. Goldsborough<Stabb. Pelitz Con Co<Stewart. Parrott<Manilla Anchor Brewing Co. Decker<Annex Homes et al. Albe<Murdoch. Cerone<Bibero Rty Co

Highest number reached on call, 367.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Platt, J.; Part III., no assignment.—At 9:45 A. M., in the new Court House.

Carpenter<Wright. Denton<Denton. Buckhout<Miller Tire Sales Co. Shaw<Solomon. Twitty<NY Cent RR. Stover<same. Berkhout<I R T. Fryer<same. Borden<Healy. Tuffill<Ohash. Johnson<West St RR. Moran<NY Cent RR. Hynes<same. Rice<Union Ry Co. (2)

The following causes must be answered ready, or marked over to another day: Dobson<Nat Sugar Ref Condit<NY, NH & H RR. O'Connor<Webber. (2) Hilke<Maxwell Briscoe Motor Co. Jackoff<Pitifsky. Myers<NY Cent RR. Williams<City of New Rochelle. Maxson<Bardeen. Frederickson<Friedman.

Highest number reached on call, 477.

County Court.

Taung, C. J. Machugs<Gregor. Meyer<Wheeler. Downer<Cochran. Murray<City Yonkers. Spano<Lewin. Watson<Gardella. McNally<Proctor Port Chester Theatre Co. Nat Coal & Feed Co<Pellagino. Parkin<Laubenstein. Summerock<NY & Stamford Ry. Shiloh Bap Ch<New Rochelle Trust Co. Leary<Jenkins. Goldsborough<Stabb. Pelitz Con Co<Stewart. Parrott<Manilla Anchor Brewing Co. Decker<Annex Homes et al. Albe<Murdoch. Cerone<Bibero Rty Co

County Court Co.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Motions:

Neptune<NY & Bermudez Co. Orvig<same. Stenger<Ribston. Kicklakis<Hermia. Tweedie Co<US. Lynch<same. Re Oceana. Jones<Barnes & Ames Standard<Farrell. Auto Sud Co<Guar Corp. Chadeloid<Chalmers. General calendar: Marconi Wireless Tel Co<De Forrest Radio Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges.

Francis J McNicol. Samuel Simon. Burr W McIntosh. Frank Fischer. Rachel Factor. Pollack & Greenberg. Edward B Pohl. Cornelia M Burnham. Ohman & Rothstein. Franklin D Mack. Louis H Taft. Samuel Aronson. Simon T Willax. Anna A Willax. Henry Del Mar.

Adjourned cases: Nathan Reiser. Alfred Podulka. Jacob Weisburger. Samuel E Bieger. Agnes Schano. Katherine Hirsch.

Involuntary cases: Petition<H F Granger Same<Mt Kisco Bottling Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Blum & Koch, Inc<Bonar-Phelps Co. Munger<Perlman Relsg Corp'n. T A Wilson & Co<Hudson Prod Co. Le Roy & Baird<Nicholas Power Co. Am Thermos Bottle Co<Goldstein. Henderson & Ervin<Delpark, Inc. (2) Heath<Am Tel & Tel Stanl Heat & Co. Inc<Chicago Car Heat. A B Dick Co<Underwood Typewriter Co. Brown<Fletcher (2) Walden<A L Clark & Co, Inc. Klan<A Erlanger<Nirdlinger. Richardson<Germania Bank.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Witt<Penn RR. US<Nine Barrels of Butter. Ruttles<NY C RR. Parley<Carey Show Print Co. Lunekegel<Erie RR. Brann<New Eng SS. Silnir<Erie RR. Wm A Higgins & Co<Central Union Gas. Chernney<Mitchell. Trunk<Heavy Haul Co. Campbell<NY, N H & H RR. Maurer<Star Co. Hanna Loco Stoker Co<W Hunt Co. Bizzarri<Rio Jap & Cuba Mail SS Co. US<La Rose Cons Mines Co. Travelers Ins Co<Prince Lilie.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 2 P. M.—Jury calendar.

Susquehanna Coal Co<Casualty Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 11 A. M. in Room 325 P. O. Bldg.

Re Jones Cole., Inc. At 2 P. M.

Re Hoppenfeld, (bankrupt.)

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312 P. O. Bldg.—Equity calendar.

Hanson<Hanson.

The following cases will be added to the calendar and called on April 4, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.

Duberstein, as trustee <Marotta et al. Same<Bklyn Bargain Foreign, Inc et al.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Admiralty. Case on—Miller<Tug Bern. Jordan<Cornell S B Co. Pamphile<Mennon. Michael et al<Beron. Hastorf<Michel Brew. Ely<Flemington. Jensen<Zealandia. Rudolph<Vo<Dunner. Hughes, Jr<Kings Co Iron Foundry. Morse Jr D D & R Co<Kill Issui. Hubbell, Slack & Co<Seguranca. Margni<Seguranca SS Infrinda Transp Co<150 Casks Palm Oil. For call. Wright & Cobb<CNY. Crawford<SS Anna W. Rogers Ltg<Russell. Seguranca SS Corp<Winfired S Cahill et al. Re Limit Winifred S Cahill. Re same J L Wade. Bush Terminal<N Y Trap Rock 28 et al. Fenaille & Despeaux<Northland SS Co. Connell<Bklyn Ash Removal Co. Dittmar<Williams. Hudson T B Co<Rebecca. Newton Creek T Co<SS H Dearborn. Scully<P Dougherty. Bouchard et al<G W Elzey, Jr. F A Verdon<SS Annam. Robinson<Hyatt. Rayeok<Haour. Germania Ins Co<Stickels. Carpenter<Carpenter. Kitchen<Alexander. Stanek<L Cunard Co. Herberg<Lacey. Linzer<Tripler. Bernstein<Kronnberg. Sims<Sims. Louda<Louda. Fitch<Fitch. Zdorski<Ruggles-Coles Eng Co. Weiner<Man Sav Inst. Re Hoadley. Am & Brit Mfg<same. Roth<Heilan Co, Inc. Shields<Cluck Anna. Kramer<Henderson. Lanlight<U S Rty & I. Hogan<Nogenke Rty. Berstinsky<Wendt. Baacke<Locomobile Co of America.

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions: Re Sisson (Stratford House, Inc.) Lay Fish Co, Inc< Finkelstein. Henry<Randegg Rlty. Otto<Otto. Hunt<Ind Commission. Rhine<Abrams. Csaky<Csaky. Fodor<Fodor. Pitofsky<Polonsky. Bloom<Levy. Veith<Veith. Dorb<Corsa. Proctor<Proctor. Franklin Eng<Driscoll. Reynolds<Reynolds. Roosevelt<Scovel. Same<Fabricotti. Connolly<Connolly.

Demurrers: Shoemaker<Motor Trader Pub Co. Hunton<Elliott. De Costa<Springer. Heath<Abbott. Same<Abbott Laboratories. Mayer<Kerns Comm. Cohen<Gaffney. Preferred causes: Sands<Waldo. Re Simon<Duchesne. Ehrlich<Hancock.

The following cases will be called at 2 P. M.: Feltenstein & Stanger<Columbia Ice Box. Little<Little. Schmutz<Schmutz. Manhattan Petticoat<Davis. Borck<Henig.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Recess.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari Cases: Mechanics & Metals Nat Bk<Purdy (2). Postal Tel Cable Co<St Rd of Tax Com. Estate of T Burden<Purdy.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.

Goldberg<Popular Pictures Corp. Ritchey<Murphy. Foreign Trading Exch Co<Co of Fireman. Same<Stuyvesant Ins. Same<Globe & Rutgers. Salomon<Lowenstein. Bridges<Kaiser. H B Claflin Corp<Hallanan.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.

All causes on this ready and will be assigned to the various short parts for trial as reached.

Heidleman<I R T. Church<Friend. C Froelich<Rally. P Froelich<same. Newman<Stein. G Taube<Fowler. T Taube<same. Hume<Nat El RR. Montague<Mindlin. Block<Bernstein. Rocco<Bklyn & N R RR. Elman<N Y Cons RR. Maher<N Y Rys. Heyman<Emery. Hilz<N Y Rys. Relinfante<Cresser. Rogan<Stilwell. Casarona<Bauman. Fromowitz<Fifth Av Coach Co. Radler<Pilzer. Lamantia<Tilsman. Weiner<NY Cons RR. Zuckerman<Nassau Elec RR. Kasanof<O'Kin. Venable<Boulevard Renting Co. Nolan<Knoche. Kennedy<Wolf. F Turock<Trattner. J Turock<same. Garrett<Solomon. Zebrak<N Y & N Y RR. O'Brien<CNY. Grossman<Glenmore Milford Co. Schneider<Taylor. Ebenholtz<N Y Rys. and Heaver. Welensky<Bresslin. Satloff<Geo W Mcwolfe, Inc. Solomon<NY Cons RR. Oberhard<Parcel Post Del Co. Lilienson<Bussman. Calusa<Mitchel. Goltbuch<Geronimo. Schachtman<Devlin. Kalevaman<Sig Co. Utan<Grand Corrugated Paper Co. Rosenberg<Bodmann. Schnoor<Colyer. Printz<Lane. Rosengarten<D, L & W RR. Pines<N Y Rys. Iodice<Post. Adams<Dows. Addison<Volz. J Hart and E J Hart<Jas Everard's Brew B Tolliot<Pollotico. L Tolliot<same. Barber<Motion Picture Patents Co. Thalheim<Empire City Subway Co. General Elec Co<Kimball. Capers<Clark. Booth<Hudson Mill & Lumber Co. Lo Pinto<Lo Pinto. Clear.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Mutta<Kennedy.

PART IV.—(March Term Continued)—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. in Trial Term, Part VIII. room. Case on—Stella<Matthewson.

PART V.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Moelton<L I RR. Vexler<same. Vexler<Snyder.

PART VI.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Earnes<Hilton. Carillot<Bauman.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Keimer<Stern.

PART VIII.—Duro, J.—At 10 A. M. Vichiarelli<CNY. Carroll<N Y Rys.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Bernstein<Hirsch. Napthal<Tessensohn.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART X.—(March Term Continued)—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M. in Trial Term, Part XI. room. Case on—Ehrlich<N Y Rys.

PART XI.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M. Rubino<Ackerman. Enright<N Y Times.

PART XII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Palewitz<Ruppert. Newman<McGovern.

PART XIII.—No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.

Cases on the calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trials parts for trial in their order as reached.

Daniels<Acme Steel Goods Co. Clarke Cont Co<Schmidt. Malden Lane Realty Co<A J Robinson. Conklin<Daniell, Jr. Cragin<Berkeley. Harter<Carpenter. International Agricultural Corp<same. Silman<Morris. Baum<Barthel. Marcus<Coleman. Valentine<Hilderbrand. Rudolph Wurlitzer Co<Reis Circuit Co. Aschein<Schleifeld & Spahn Co. Van Horn<Van Horn. Hirsch<Mess. John H Wiemers, Inc<Am Fidelity Co. Pechenick<J Rubinstein & Sons Co. Sound Reproduction Co<Union Specialty & Plating Co. Livingston Radiator & Mfg Co<Morton Truck & Tractor Co. Stoltz<Wokal. Singer<Taylor. Friedman Co. Stifel<Stifel. Grey<Triumph Film. Herz & Co<Emblem Mfg Co. Dirdjiljian<Gitler. Cohen Pur Co. M Samuel & Son, Inc<Hudson & Man RR. Kiernan<O'Connor. Johnston<Keely. Lee<Fallen. Brown<Carpenter. Ruelson<United Booking Offices. Gypsum Fireproofing Co<Potter. Marks<Pignatel. Nevelson<Aetna Explosives Co, Inc. Miller<Levine. Gregory<Lewis. Knight & De Micco<Leslie. Sherman<Eaton. Ax<Meyer & Langs. Morris<Chapman. Burkan<Kalfman. Whilden & Hancock<Schneider. Stadler<Scott. Hunter<Colonial Motion Picture Corp. Illinois Surety Co<Stephens-Calletti. Hanauer<Norris. Krauss<Francis Drag & Co. Leerburger<Ebling Brew Co. Frankland<Mutual Life Ins Co. De La Herbage Machine Co<Stokes. Very<Simmons. Illinois Surety Co<Neidberger. Martin<New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co (2) Jones<Donald. Rintz<L Vergne Machine Co. Brewster<Goldschmidt Thermit Co. N Y, N H & H RR<CNY. I H Blanchard Co<Home Metallic Bedstead Co. Farafoni<Illinois Surety Co. Hahn<CNY (2.) Clear.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Rieser<CNY. Mitchel<Kelly.

PART XVI.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Robbins<Lay Fish Co.

PART XVI.—(March Term Continued.)—Giegerich, J.—Held in Trial Term, Part XII. Room, at 10 A. M. Case on—Lemberger<Lemberger.

PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Dugas<Bashwitz Bros Met. Life Ins Co<Cubis Co.

PART XVII.—(March Term Continued.)—Newburger, J.—Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, at 10 A. M. Quincy<Emery.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate: Harry P Van Eyck. Pelayo Soberano. Andrew F Wilson. Adolph Rosenheimer. Adelia Shannon. Joseph Classen. Trial, TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills: George H Huber. Alexander Y Pringle. Margaret A Steele. Jessie Gillender. Flora Douglas. Catharine A Conklin. William R Goodheart. Francis E Ward. William Allen. Catherine Callahan. Thomas H Van Tine. Jonathan Nathan. Annie A E Moffett.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of: Agnes Birnart. Mary Decker. Sarah Morrissy. Robert Billing. Henry Fehenman. Robert A Linsay. Rose Kletchert. James Wilkinson.

Accounting of: Thomas Howden (2.) Eliza Kenny. Meyer Cohen. Clemence Mounsant.

Estates of: Fortunato Cassavella.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part I., Fawcett, J.; Part IV., May, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Corprew<Moore. Kleinstein<Elm H RR. Mogila Naas Elec RR. H'nes<C I & B RR. Sesich<Case. Fornichello<Nas E RR. Hauer<Bklyn Hts RR. Lynch<NY Cons RR. Borenstein<Mendeleritz. Clarsicka<Nas El RR. La Greca<Bkn H RR. Bleistoft<same. Durr<Pease Piano Co.

The highest number reached on the regular calendar, 5609; on the call calendar, 5902.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL AND TRIAL TERMS—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Counsel are requested to answer the call of the calendar, as both the Trial and Special Term calendars will be called through at the opening of court.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York.—Central Union Stockyards Company against Steaming "W. A. Sherman," her engines, etc. Notice.—I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause civil and maritime, for damages by collision. $1,650.00. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said court on April 9th, 1917, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, April 2nd, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

PARK & MATTISON, Proctors for Libellant.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J., Thomas, Miller, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar, at 1 P. M.

Baker<Roudy. Re G M Clapp, &c. Neuwirth<Bernstein. Gallagher<Curpless et al. Meyer<United Dressed Beef Co. Byrne<C I & B RR. Gerry<A Woods, as Com'r, &c. Rudin<Sadrian Rlty Co (2.) Re H Jones, &c. Re designation of certain Justices, &c. Wulp<C I & B RR.

NON-ENUMERATED At 1 P. M.

Westchester Lighting Co<Fuchs. Baumann<Baumann. Zimit<Chaltman. Howell<Weill. Edison Co<Thatcher. Jacobs<Featherson. Cantoni<Moore. Arnold<Oliver. Olszewski<Kolinski. Conklin<Boyle.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Dean<Pendlton. Brandes<Brandes. Macklin<Macklin. Friedman<Friedman. Brady<Brady. Blood<Blood. Textile Paper Co<Corey. Holland<Haynes. Lawson<Mendelson. Aiello<Norton. Davis<McGill. Chazal<Farrah. Rosenzweig<Hollander. Loyd<Nass Co RR Co. Miles<L I RR Co. Melnikoff<same. Peaslee<same. Schmidt<same. Beimer<Miller. Lowenstein<Geyser. Bleicher<King. Cardashian<Moore. Frankel<Seltzer. Curran<Morris Rlty & Const Co. Schoppman<L I Elec Ry Co. Garsony<NY & Q Co Ry Co. Gillawee<same. Kelly<same. Koestler<same. Snyder<Lipkowitz. Creighton<Jenkins. Gintner<Gintner. Pease Piano Co<Lund. Dungan<Sheffield. Swist<Adams. Whatson<Meyer. Phillips<Keating. Hearon<Shewans & Sons. Blumenthal<Met Life Ins Co. Olson<Olson. Thaler<Thaler. (2.) People<Anglo-Amer Savgs & L Ass'n. Luciano<Glens Falls Ins Co. Feldman<Messinger. Re Fisk Av (Bohnhoff & R.) PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.

Berri<Realty Associates<Udemurrer.) Re CNY (Eastern Parkway.) Re same (President St.) Re same, (Fulton and St. Felix Sts.) Morse Dry Dock Co<Purdy. Weber<Koehler. Schor<Sand. Sand<Schor. Lyon<Lyon. Serata<Goldman. Unser<Wilson. Stillwell<Stillwell. Finnell<Harris. Doerfler<Pattberg. Chinches<Klugerman. Lyon<Gilleran. Hatsel<Hatsel.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No case will be set down for a day upon the call:

Herskovitz<Herskovitz. Lograndico<Como. Artig<Artig. Thos Woods Sons<Enterprise Brew. Parker<Thompson Realty Co. Cong B S Unterweir<1st Amer Ben Assn. CNY<CB, Q Co & S RR. Craerin<Heilbrunn. Realty Associates<Conrad Tuscino Co. Sinraman<Edwards.

Highest number reached on the regular call 4004.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Van Siclen, J.; Part IV., Kapper, J.; Part V., Callaghan, J.; Part VI., Kelby, J.; Part VII., Dawson, J.; Part VIII., Benedict, J.

Salamon<Geo Bklyn Ry. Coutts<N Y Munic Ry. Kutcher<N Y Con RR. Johnson<Madigan, Inc. Brown<Press et al. Rosbach<Rapid T Sub Const Co. Adde<Co Bklyn Ry. Bigman<Sako et al. Pearsall<C I & G Ry. Brunswick<N Y Municipal Ry. Fowler<same. Rose<Schedinger. Bilfield<Bloomberg. Swift<Bentzner & Liebmann et al. Cohen<Dembicer Bldg. Allen<Eller. Persky<Marquardt et al. Kubling<Armour Packing Co et al. Le Richard<B H R R. Dollard<Gallagher. Gartner<Goldsmen.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Cucci<CNY. Miller<Owens, Rosenberg. Schlitz<Coffey. Van Wicklen<Springdale Realty Co. Stemer<Krohnberg. O'Neill<Waterbury. Provenzano<Brew C & A Supply Co. Ambrose<CNY. Hession<Jobson-Gifford Co. Dunn<Scharfman et al. Phillips<Munsberg<Keating. Short<Peoples Trust. Meschkow<Unberg. Hanrahan<Sassau RR. Pekus<same. Yaonick<Reithel et al. Volkommer<CNY. Regnon<Cohen. Surz<Borden's Cond Milk Co & ano. Farrell<Belanowsky. Cooney<C I & B R R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 9265.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of: Agnes Birnart. Mary Decker. Sarah Morrissy. Robert Billing. Henry Fehenman. Robert A Linsay. Rose Kletchert. James Wilkinson.

Accounting of: Thomas Howden (2.) Eliza Kenny. Meyer Cohen. Clemence Mounsant.

Estates of: Fortunato Cassavella.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part I., Fawcett, J.; Part IV., May, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Corprew<Moore. Kleinstein<Elm H RR. Mogila Naas Elec RR. H'nes<C I & B RR. Sesich<Case. Fornichello<Nas E RR. Hauer<Bklyn Hts RR. Lynch<NY Cons RR. Borenstein<Mendeleritz. Clarsicka<Nas El RR. La Greca<Bkn H RR. Bleistoft<same. Durr<Pease Piano Co.

The highest number reached on the regular calendar, 5609; on the call calendar, 5902.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL AND TRIAL TERMS—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Counsel are requested to answer the call of the calendar, as both the Trial and Special Term calendars will be called through at the opening of court.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York.—Central Union Stockyards Company against Steaming "W. A. Sherman," her engines, etc. Notice.—I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause civil and maritime, for damages by collision. $1,650.00. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said court on April 9th, 1917, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, April 2nd, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

PARK & MATTISON, Proctors for Libellant.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

[By request of the Government, sailings to European ports and wireless reports of the positions of ships are omitted.]

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises, 5:39 Sun sets, 6:22 Moon sets, 5:08

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:48	4:21	10:18	10:35
Governors Island	4:40	5:12	11:02	11:20
Hell Gate	6:47	7:15	12:51	1:14

Arrived—Sunday, April 1.

SS Sardegna, Genoa, Feb. 18.
SS Ascania, London, March 15.
SS Maracaibo, Curacao, March 23.
SS Lysefjord, Manzanillo, March 25.
SS Garlieu, Havre, March 14.
SS Granela, Barbados, March 22.
SS Esperanza, Havana, March 28.
SS Nubian, Charleston, March 27.
SS Colorado, Hull, March 20.
SS Pina del Rio, Sagua, March 31.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, March 29.
SS Noviembre, Cette, Feb. 15.
SS Forde, Havana, March 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Danube	Kingston	Mar. 27
Borglum	Buenos Aires	Feb. 2
Wallace	Havre	Mar. 7
Aconia	Curacao	Mar. 17
Ausable	Santos	Mar. 4
Grenfell	Pernambuco	Mar. 2
Rosenhoj	Victoria	Mar. 3
Vagland	Santos	Mar. 13
Mexico	Havana	Mar. 29
Tenadores	Havana	Mar. 30
August	Buenos Aires	Mar. 6
Huron	Jacksonville	Mar. 30
Brazos	San Juan	Mar. 28
Antilles	New Orleans	Mar. 28
El Mundo	Galveston	Mar. 27

DUE TOMORROW.

Colon	Cristobal	Mar. 28
Saratoga	Havana	Mar. 31
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar. 31
Manzanillo	Cristobal	Mar. 23
El Oriente	Jacksonville	Mar. 28

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Bermudian	Bermuda	April 2
Manchioneal	Jamaica	Mar. 30
Mohawk	Jacksonville	April 2
El Sud	Galveston	Mar. 29

DUE THURSDAY.

Santa Marta	Kingston	Mar. 31
Sao Paulo	Para	Mar. 23
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Mar. 2
Zulia	Maracaibo	Mar. 31
Comus	Orleans	Mar. 31

DUE FRIDAY.

Catherine Cuneo	Baracoa	April 2
City of Augusta	Savannah	April 3
Alterstone	Bordeaux	Mar. 17
Twillite	Santos	Mar. 12
El Norte	Galveston	Mar. 31

DUE SATURDAY.

Trafalgar	Santos	Mar. 17
Clematis	Bordeaux	Mar. 20
Runa	Manzanillo	Mar. 29
Lenape	Jacksonville	April 4

DUE SUNDAY.

Dipton	Genoa	Mar. 17
Harry Luckenbach	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 17
Norman Pratt	Santos	Mar. 14
City of Montgomery	Savannah	April 5

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.	
Jungshoved, Rio Janeiro	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Norfolk, Turks Island	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Prinzess Alice		8:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Iowan, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Oregonian, Rio Janeiro	7:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Drummensfjord, Christiania-Bergen		2:00 P.M.
Millinocket, Arroyo		12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		8:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
Seminole, St. Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Philadelphia, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	8:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Alliance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	7:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Aztec, Havana	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Fagersand, Cayenne	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Panaman, Rio Janeiro	6:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Esperanza, Havana	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
City Of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Sigio, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Nordstjernen, Santiago		12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Danube, Kingston	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prasos, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chippewa, Turks Isl'd	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Augusta, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana		12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii, Shanghai City, and specially addressed mail for other parts of China, Japan, and Korea, (via San Francisco)—Venezuela ....April 2
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa..April 3
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (via Vancouver)—Niagara ....April 6
Japan, Korea, China, (except Shanghai City,) and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)

A Bargain, $2,250. Easy Terms

AND 1ST MORTGAGE OF $5,000 BUYS THIS

New Colonial All Year Homestead, Near the Water,

With Extensive Grounds 100 x 148, with Actual Lake Rights.

Ready to Live In Now. Convenient Commutation, Express Station.

After the $2,250 Is Paid, **$36.40 MONTHLY** *Pays Insurance, Taxes, Interest and Water Rate.*

In the country, near the city, possessing every convenience, this unusual home is most complete. House has 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms; Craftsman interior. Parquet floors, beamed ceilings, panelled walls, open fireplace in tremendous living room. Schools, churches, country club, golf nearby. Superb views; all sports. Cultured, congenial neighbors. Call or send for floor plans.

F. B. WELLS.
(Tel. 1321 Cort.) 170 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

179 Madison Avenue
NEAR 34TH STREET.
2 Rooms & Bath. Rent $60.00.
MAID SERVICE INCLUDED.

BRONX.
JUST COMPLETED.
165TH ST. AND WOODYCREST AV., WEST BRONX HEIGHTS.
4, 5 & 6 ROOMS All improvements, within walking distance of 6th and 9th Av. "L" at 155th St. and new Lexington Av. subway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

166 WEST 72D ST.
An Apartment of FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6; also dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom, with alcove shower and needle bath; if two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room; this apartment is sumptuously furnished, and will be leased $200 per month.
APPLY TO MANAGER, ON PREMISES.
Telephone 7640 Columbus.

HILDONA COURT
341 West 45th St. JUST OFF BROADWAY.
New renting, new elevator building.
Housekeeping, furnished apartments, 1-2-3 rooms, tiled bath, with shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes, choicest furniture, highest references indispensable; $50 up, monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES.
21ST ST., between 6th and 7th Avs.....$1,200
22D ST., between 6th and 7th Avs.....1,800
22D ST., near 9th Av.....1,400
26TH ST., between 7th and 8th Avs.....1,200
28TH ST., between 7th and 8th Avs.....1,200
LOUIS SCHRAG, 142 West 23d St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
11 and 12 room Cottages on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; comfortable and roomy; three minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $460-$600 per year.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

MORTGAGE LOANS

Wanted.—$20,000 first mortgage on 400 city lots. Owner, 62 West 51st.

REAL ESTATE.

BUILDING MANAGEMENT.
INEXPENSIVE and EFFICIENT SERVICE.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON, 1 W. 34TH ST.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

54 St. Mark's Place, near 2d Av.—4-story single flat; price and terms reasonable. Henry C. B. Stein, 242 East Houston St., city.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

$200 cash, $6 monthly, buys 6-room house, 27 minutes to city; near station; trolley to N. Y. within ¼ block; plot suitable chicken and vegetable raising; price, $1,650; clear title. Call, write Russell, 562 Atlantic Av., B'klyn.

Brooklyn, 24 acres valuable waterfront; Jamaica, 23 acres; will sacrifice $10,000 below cost; grandest opportunity for builders and investors. Owner, 62 West 51st, N. Y.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Charming restricted bungalow sites; private beach; boating, fishing; convenient; title guaranteed. Great Kills Beach, 21 Park Row, Cortlandt 4205.

Pretty hilltop ocean view bungalow, $2,500; terms; title insured. O 208 Times Downtown.

8 hilltop ocean view bungalow lots; $195; title guaranteed. O 209 Times Downtown.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$150 cash buys my seven-room house, bath, heat and all improvements; electricity, gas, &c.; large plot, good soil for vegetables and poultry; will take balance $18 per month; the property must be sold at once; perfect title. Hunter, Box 275 Times Downtown.

$7,500, WORTH $10,000.—In Forest Parkway; select section of Woodhaven; 12-room cottage, 8 lots; mortgage to suit. ERDTMANN, 1,612 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Country home for sale, 12 rooms and bath; seven acres land, garage, barns, abundance of apples, pears, and other fruits; half mile from station, in the village of Pleasantville; price and terms reasonable. Sonneborn, 2,860 Webster Av., Bronx, New York City.

A big chance for an unusual residence in the Wykagyl section of New Rochelle at an unusual price; house has 11 rooms, about ¾ acre of land, garage; must be sold regardless of price. Shaw & Hine, opp. station, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON.
FULL LIST OF HOUSES.
With and without garages; some furnished; rents moderate for advantages offered. Anderson Realty Co., at New Haven Station.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome home of 7 rooms and bath; fully improved; will decorate to suit; gas, electric light, water, full size cellar, heat, &c.; large garden plot; near school and trolley; 30 minutes out by electric; small cash payment and $16 monthly; write for photo and further information. Johnson, Box 270 Times Downtown.

Circumstances compel me to sacrifice my country house, corner of 10,000 square feet; good farm land; also suitable for chicken raising; about 45 minutes out; 2 blocks from depot; price $2,500; small down payment, balance to arrange with buyer. Barr, 271 Times Downtown.

$950 FOR SMALL HOUSE, near large town; plenty of ground for chickens and farming; needs fixing up, and will make a good year-round home; $100 down and $10 month. Call or write for information and tickets. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Plot 50x100; all improvements; near R. R. station; trolley on property; half hour out; price $390; monthly payments; title guaranteed. W. B. McLain, 27 West 34th St.

6 monthly and $50 cash buys my 3-acre farm, hour out, in large town; good soil; full price $700. Farm, Box 274 Times Downtown.

Cozy cottage on big plot, room for garage, near station, 25 minutes out, commuting distance, for $500 down, balance easy. Brokers protected. Rose, 7 W. 45th. Tel. Bryant 2728.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Ideal home, on fine plot of ground, $4,200; 7 rooms, hot water heat, gas, electricity, tiled bath room, &c.; all the very latest improvements; easy terms; 25 minutes from New York. For particulars address Owner, Box 54, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

A neat village farm in Ridgewood; 1 acre; attractive house, 6 rooms, bath, steam, electricity; garage, hennery; much fruit; macadam street; refined neighborhood; price $4,500. Stevens & Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments like rent buys my beautiful suburban home; 30 minutes from New York; 7c. fare; Craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room; hardwood trim; bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, New York. Tel. 1598 John.

BUILD THAT HOME IN CALDWELL, N. J. I have a site for it on highest ridge in Essex County; 244 feet on the avenue; $25 cash a front foot. For particulars address Owner, P. O. Box 1006, New York.

REAL ESTATE

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Fine modern dwelling, commanding beautiful view; plot 75x105; large living room, panelled dining room, kitchen, pantry, three bedrooms, tile bath; decorated; hardwood trim; hot-water heat, gas, electricity; 4 minutes from station; half hour out on Erie; $4,500, on easy terms; great bargain. William Butscher, 21 Park Row.

$2,700 to $3,300 for my modern homes and bungalows; six rooms, bath, gas, electricity; half hour out on Erie, near station and trolley; restricted section; small payment down, balance like rent. I have also a few choice building plots on improved streets very cheap; will finance building for purchasers. Wm. Butscher, 21 Park Row, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Lake Champlain.—For sale or rent, cottage, 6 rooms, furnished; south of Essex; ideal location; near water, beach. E. W. Leaning, 58 North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

Splendid Farms and Suburban Residences for sale cheap. Lent's Farm Agency, 60 Second St., Newburgh, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE TO SETTLE ESTATE.—Farm of 23 acres, finely located, on west side of Enfield St., Enfield, Conn.; Station No. 148 on Hartford and Springfield trolley line, 18 miles north of Hartford, 8 miles south of Springfield; 12-room house and barn, with slate roofs; good tobacco shed; fine artesian well, two cisterns, and city water; electric lighting and city gas mains in street; about 100 fruit trees, grapes, and berries. Call or write Isaac A. Allen, Jr., Admr., 904 Main St., Hartford, Conn.

Conn. shore hour out, furnished residences, all improvements; most beautiful place near N. Y. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

BUNGALOW.—Suitable for small club, with good fishing and gunning facilities; not over 100 miles from New York City; give full particulars and price. C. L., G 205 Times Downtown.

I am looking for an unimproved free and clear property in New York or Brooklyn worth about $150,000, on which $100,000 mortgage can be secured. X 371 Times Annex.

Wanted.—Private residence, between 44th, 59th, 6th, Lexington; owner must state location, size, condition, and price; this must be actual bargain. X 349 Times Annex.

SUMMER HOMES.

Furnished.

Cottage for rent, furnished, situated on high ground, profuse shade, large piazza, acre of ground, garage, electric lights, open fireplaces, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, small fruit and garden; situated on the State Road. Address J. Dickopf, Red Bank, N. J.

IF You can use a thoroughly up-to-date dwelling, modern in every detail, containing 12 rooms, 3 baths, handsomely furnished, location unsurpassed, at a very reasonable rental, communicate with Leroy Coventry, 58 West 72d St.

17TH ST., 144 EAST.—To rent, furnished, four rooms and bath; with telephone; $12 a week; references exchanged. Call by appointment. Stuyvesant 2841.

Furnished cottage, nine rooms, ten minutes' walk from station; rent $75 a month. Telephone Scarsdale 224-J. Sands.

Wanted.

BUNGALOW WANTED, near bathing, commuting distance; small family; state rental. Cauter, 165 Audubon Av.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

MAGNIFICENTLY furnished residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths; unusual opportunity; rental $5,000 yearly. Leroy Coventry, agent, 58 West 72d.

Out of Town.

$75—Furnished house, modern, convenient to station and trolleys, eight rooms, two bathrooms; immediate possession. Apply Everett Park, 63 Middletown St., Jamaica. Telephone 2634M.

City—Unfurnished.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,335, (89TH ST.) Attractive house of 10 rooms and 2 baths; 2-story extension; hardwood trim, possession immediately. Caretaker on premises.

West End Av., near 86th St Subway.—Four-story dwelling; excellent condition; $2,200. Leroy Coventry, 58 West 72d.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

A PROMINENT CORNER ON BROADWAY, near Canal St., to let or lease; size 26x75; possession any time. Full commission paid. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway, New York City.

FACTORY BUILDING FOR RENT. 9,000 square feet at the foot of 20th St., Brooklyn; one-story brick building; cement floor; power if desired. Write or phone Shotter, 33 Pine St. Tel. John 6165.

VACANT LOTS, excellent location; immediate occupation; LARGE, BRIGHT LOFTS, facing river. BROOKMAN ESTATE, 52 Exchange Place.

One loft, about 4,000 square feet; very light. Harral Soap Co., 132 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn. Greenpoint 4800.

Aeolian Hall.—To sublet, exceptionally attractive office, about 700 square feet. Ellen & Jeffrey, Room 1,848, 33 West 42d St.

Private office, waiting room adjoining; moderate price. Imperial Hygienic Co., 136 West 52d St.

Loft to let, all modern improvements; good help location. Apply L. Druckerman, Ozone Park, L. I.

Beautiful parlor floor to sublet; suitable physician or dentist; reasonable. 102 West 77th.

Handsomely furnished private office, with service. Suite 307, 51 East 42d St.

Attractive, light double office; two entrances; palatial building; $30. 110 West 40th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AT ONCE.
1917 SCRIPPS, 8 CYLINDER.
1917 SCRIPPS, 4 CYLINDER.
1917 SCRIPPS COUPE.
1917 OVERLAND, 4 CYLINDER.
1917 OVERLAND LITTLE 6.
1917 REO FIFTH.
GUARANTEED BRAND NEW.
SACRIFICE BIG DISCOUNT.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT., 315 West 47th St. Bryant—2411.

BARGAINS.
'16 Stutz Speedster — '16 Maxw'l Victo'a top
'16 Stutz Runabout — '15 Isotta Town Car
'16 National Twin Six — Packard Speedste.
'16 Chalmers Roadster — S. G. V. Special, 5-pass.
Others. GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE, 1,694 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.

CADILLAC 1917 COLLAPSIBLE VICTORIA.
CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
MARMON "34" 1916 5-PASS.
LANCIA 1916 SPECIAL SEDAN.
FIAT 1915 FLEETWOOD TOURING.
PEUGEOT 1914 4-PASS. "SPORT."
SCRIPPS 1917 SPECIAL "8" SPORT.
BURRELLE, 1,704 BROADWAY, COR. 54TH
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAY.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
MERCER 1914 TOURING.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1916-1917 ROADSTER.
BIANCHI RACEABOUT.
SCHOONMAKER AND JACOD, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC (8) five-passenger, cost $2,200; condition and appearance like new; immediate cash, $1,000. E. B. Levy, 200 5th Av.

ELECTRIC USED CARS.
Mostly rebuilt and equipped with new Exide Hy Capacity Batteries, guaranteed for two years. All repainted. These cars are rare bargains.
Baker Coupe.....$750.00
Rauch & Lang Town Car.....1,750.00
Baker Five-passenger Brougham.....1,200.00
Hupp Yeats Coupe.....875.00
Detroit Coupe.....575.00
Telephone or write for demonstration.
BAKER R & L NEW YORK CORPORATION, 17 Central Park West. Phone 2830 Columbus.
THE ELECTRIC GARAGE, at 62d St., facing Central Park West, assumes all care of your car, storing, oiling, charging, washing, and polishing—ALL FOR $40 PER MONTH.
For $1.50 weekly your Electric will be left at your door and called for daily.

FORD touring cars, runabouts, and commercial cars taken in trade; one look will convince you of the absolute bargains that we offer. X 330 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

HUDSON, 1916, TOURING, $625. Light 7-passenger; guaranteed mechanically perfect; equipped with wire wheels, extra wire wheel, &c. Can be seen at 150 West 55th St. Phone 1808 Circle.

HURLBURT, 1¼ ton, with open express body; as good as new; very reasonable. Apply, for particulars and demonstration, Boltin, Miller & Boltin, 7 and 9 East 20th.

Mercer '16 Touring. — Overland '16 Chummy.
Stutz '15 Bearcat. — Mercer '12 Raceabout.
Scripps '17 Chummy. — Hudson '14 Cabriolet.
SLOCUM, 1,700 BROADWAY, 3D FLOOR.

MITCHELL, 1916, TOURING. Beautiful 7-passenger; used very little; condition guaranteed; electric self-starter, lights. Mr. Fulton's car. 150 West 55th St.

OVERLAND USED CARS.
'16 Packard 7 Pass. 1-35 Twin Six.
'16 Willys-Knight Touring.
'15 Packard 3-38 Phaeton.
'16 Willys-Knight Limousine.
'16 Overland 7 Pass. Touring.
'15 Stearns-Knight Touring.
'16 Overland Roadster.
'15 Paige 7 Pass. Touring.
'16 Dodge Roadster.
'16 Overland 5 Pass. Touring.
Mercer Special Raceabout.
One price on each car—the lowest.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., USED CAR DEPT., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

PACKARD, 1916 twin 6, 1-35 touring; runs and looks like new; price $1,950. Williamsburg Garage, 159-161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

WINTON six, seven-passenger limousine, and seven-passenger touring car; good condition; private. Newman, 904 West End Av. Spring 8100.

SIMPLEX 1912 38, 4-passenger Holbrook body; electric lights; six tires; chassis, body and equipment in unusually good condition. X 867 Times Annex.

USED CARS
THAT ARE
GUARANTEED.
PEERLESS 1916, 8-CYLINDER, GUARANTEED ONE YEAR.
CADILLAC 1914, SUMMER AND WINTER TOP, FULLY COMPLETE, $550.
PACKARD 1914, "48," 6-CYLINDER, SEVEN PASSENGER; PERFECT, $1,000.
PAIGE 1915, FAIRFIELD SEVEN PASSENGER TOURING; WINTER AND SUMMER TOP; 5 WIRE WHEELS, $600.
MERCER 1913, 4 PASSENGER, FULLY EQUIPPED; VERY FAST, $800.
PEERLESS 1915, LITTLE 6 ROADSTER; PERFECT, $750.
OVERLAND 1916, 7-PASSENGER, 6-CYLINDER, $500.
COLE 1913, 5-PASSENGER TOURING, COMPLETE, $200.
HUDSON 1913, "54," 6-CYLINDER ROADSTER, IN BEAUTIFUL CONDITION, FULLY EQUIPPED, VERY LITTLE USED, $450. TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
PEERLESS, 1896 BROADWAY, 8763 COLUMBUS.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCK.—Slightly used one-ton truck for sale, bargain for the price offered. Phone Columbus 3762. C. T. Gullette, 1,875 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC, limousine, for hire, hour, day, or month; owner drives. Harlem 3698.

MERCER.—Lady would rent 1916 touring car; careful driver. Telephone mornings Col. 6508.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD limousine, late model; liveried chauffeur; $80 weekly, desirable party. Circle 447.

Automobile Instruction.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Automobile Supplies.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS, Gurney and New Departure Service Sta. THE GWILLIAM COMPANY, 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobiles Wanted.

DODGE Touring car, 1916, will give $425 cash, if in good shape. Wm. W. Buffum, Phone 808 Morristown, N. J.

WANTED—1916 Winton, Cadillac, Marmon, or Pierce; state price. O 17 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

53D ST., 123 EAST.—From April 15; ground floor, rear, with agreeable outlook; 5 rooms, foyer and 2 baths; available, unfurnished, if desired. Telephone 2525 Plaza, or 1780 John.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; 1 block from subway; $12.50 weekly up. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

STUDIO.—Seven rooms; near Gramercy Park; Summer; $125 month. Telephone Stuyvesant 3855.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 132 WEST, (Felix Portland.)—Desirable suites, two rooms and bath; attractive rates; American and European plan; Spanish cuisine.

56TH ST., WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Two large rooms, bath, kitchenette, completely furnished, until Oct. 1. Tel. 1928 Circle.

97TH, 310 WEST.—Six spacious rooms, elevator, furnished, $85; big bargain.

107TH, 6 WEST.—Sublet, 6-room elevator apartment, furnished or unfurnished; all improvements; references. Apt. 6.

110TH ST., (CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,) AT MORNINGSIDE DRIVE. ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS. THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA. HOTEL CONVENIENCES. APARTMENT RATES. THE HEALTHIEST LOCATION IN THE CITY. Must be seen to appreciate. Take Broadway subway or 6th or 9th Av. "L" to 110th St. WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; 5th Av. bus stops at door; references essential. Phone 613 Academy.

113TH, 617 WEST.—Finely furnished 6 rooms, bath; front, elevator, southern exposure; $125 month; April-October. Apt. 41.

113TH, 621 WEST.—Two large rooms and bath, comprising entire second floor of private dwelling; may be had single or en suite.

113TH ST., 517 WEST, (Apt. 71.)—Six-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished.

161ST, 667 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity, if rented from April to October; six rooms, completely furnished. O'Brien, Audubon 4769.

CLAREMONT AV., 186, (near 127th and Riverside Drive.)—To sublet until Oct. 1, six-room front apartment; reasonable. See superintendent. Morningside 1322.

CLAIRMONT AV., 186.—Attractive 6 rooms in elevator apartment, near subway, $65. Aikens. Phone Morningside 1322.

COZY PRIVATE HOME at price of an apartment; modern house, near subway; fully furnished; flower garden; responsible party only; rare chance. T. A., 512 Times Annex.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 80 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

LIST of furnished apartments mailed on request, 2 to 11 rooms for rent, 3 months, or to Oct. 1. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., and 461 5th Av.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90. — Attractive five-room apartment, till Fall; near Columbia. Clarke.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454.—Furnished 5-room apt.; $125 per month. Inquire of Superintendent.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th St., Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive. An apartment hotel catering to high-class tenants only. Newly furnished suites now available. 2 rooms and bath, $65 to $75 monthly. 3 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $110 to $120. 4 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $115 to $135. New restaurant, under hotel management, now open. 'Phone Riverside 6100.

SUBLET.—Six or eight light rooms; well furnished; fifth floor, elevator, exceptionally desirable; concession; immediate possession; seen by appointment. Phone Audubon 1740, Apartment 54.

SEVEN ROOMS, completely furnished, southern exposure, near 116th, Broadway subway, from May 1 to Sept. 15; reasonable. X 872 Times Annex.

THE WILSONIA, 225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

To Sublet, 601 West 156th.—Well-furnished 7-room elevator apartment; convenient to subway. Apt. 64.

Unfurnished—East Side.

30 EAST 64TH STREET, CORNER MADISON AV. New building; just completed; 2 rooms, bath, with service. Apply Supt., premises.

179 MADISON AV., near 34th St. TWO ROOMS AND BATH. Rent $60; maid service included.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

46TH, 31 WEST.—First floor, above store, 6 rooms, 3 baths; arranged for 1, 2, or 3 apartments; occupancy at once. Apply Xray Reflector Co., 21 West 46th.

83D, 300 WEST, (Cor. West End Av.)—One room and bath; $25 month.

95TH ST., 55 WEST.—Sunny 6-room apartment in new fireproof building; all outside rooms; convenient location; $80 rent.

116TH, 430 WEST.—Sublet, 8 very large, light rooms, 3 baths; finest neighborhood; big concession. Walsh, 6th floor centre.

169TH, 651 WEST, (Apartment 42.)—Beautiful apartment, southerly exposure, overlooking Hudson; four rooms, bath; all outside; will sublease at substantial reduction; furnished or unfurnished. "Clarwin," Phone 4440 Audubon.

A FINE STUDIO.—One large room, alcove room, bath; excellent light and closet room; rent reasonable. Apply 34 West 37th St.

BROADWAY, 3,319.—Four-five large rooms, latest improvements; fine view; $26-$32.

FOUR and five rooms and bath. New fireproof Apartment. 124 West 72d St. See Agent on premises. Telephone 2440 Columbus.

RESIDENTIAL SUITES OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY at 116 Riverside Drive, south cor. of 84th St.; 10 and 11 rooms and 3 baths; $1,800 to $3,200; concessions will be made to desirable tenants.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—7 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking the Hudson, $1,200 apt., will rent lower for balance of lease to October, 1917. Odell, 5400 Audubon.

6 Extra Large Rooms, 3 Bedrooms, $75. Modern elevator building; southern exposure. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av., cor. W. 118th.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED—A nicely furnished six or seven room apartment; two adults; west side, between 72d and 110th Sts., near Broadway; year or less. Address J. S., Room 75, 45 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentlemen tired of hotel or club life may find comfortable and homelike rooms; references exchanged.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; breakfast optional; references.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelors; room and bath; residence of art collector; references.

59TH, 17 EAST.—Studio, large, bed, bathroom; April till October; $55. Mories.

68TH, 232 EAST.—Large furnished room, adjoining bath; private house; electricity; gentleman; reference.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 829.—Studios, hall rooms, including homelike meals, $6.50; piano, telephone.

West Side.

29TH, 354 WEST.—Guest room in doctor's private house, suitable for two; also one smaller room. Telephone Chelsea 6301.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room overlooking Park; electricity; high-class house; references. Bachelors.

50TH ST., 57 WEST.—Large front room, bath, southern exposure; private house.

52D, 21 WEST.—Room with private bath; gentleman only; references.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Unusually handsome, large, sunny room, or floor, kitchenette; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Large front room, with private bath; also small room; telephone.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Neat, medium room; running water, electricity, telephone; refined house.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Furnished or unfurnished bachelor accommodations, $3.50 up. Telephone Columbus 9057.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms, separate or connecting bath; reference.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with or without board.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive room; electricity, shower, elevator; $6. Col. 3588. Debernys.

73D, 168 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; steam heat, electricity; references.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Handsome suite; private bath, beautifully furnished; never rented before.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Well furnished room; reference required; private house.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, bath floor; electricity; $5 to $9.

75TH, 137 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; rooms, bath, $4-$6-$14.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, large room; private bath; electricity; parquet floor; reference.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor; private bath; other room; gentlemen preferred; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable single room, all conveniences; private house; telephone; references.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every comfort and convenience; references.

78TH ST., 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suites and single rooms; high-class people only; private residence; electricity, private baths, phone; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; $4 to $10.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, connecting shower bath; small, $3, $4.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; large rooms; electricity; steam heat; continuous hot water; $6.50 to $11.

80TH, 104, 147 WEST.—Large, medium, beautiful rooms; private bath; electricity; references.

81ST, 200 WEST.—Pleasant single room; business woman or nurse; references. Apt. F.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Attractive, bright rooms; also suites; electricity; bath floor; $6.50 up.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife offers newly furnished room, private bath; references.

82D, 117 WEST. — Newly furnished large room, private bath; single rooms; electricity.

82D, NEAR RIVERSIDE.—All conveniences; gentlemen. Call till 12. Schuyler, 3331.

82D, 70 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front or back parlor, private bath, electricity.

82D, 8 WEST.—Kitchenette; well appointed; southern exposure; all conveniences.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; hot and cold running water; bath.

85TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with or without private bath; running water; electricity; exceptional board; references. 6039 Schuyler.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Medium sized room, all conveniences; running water, electric lights, telephone.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Medium light room, modern conveniences; electricity, telephone; all transit facilities.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Exceptionally fine, large rooms; private baths; electricity; food and service highest quality; convenient transportation.

88TH, 31 WEST.—Attractive, light rooms; conveniences; reasonable; references. Rose, 6723 Riverside.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; attractive room; running water; electricity; southern exposure.

89TH, 330 WEST. — Elegant room, bath; other room, twin bed; electricity; references.

93D, 124 WEST.—Second-floor front room; large closets; business people preferred.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Large, attractive front room, all conveniences; board optional; references.

95TH, 235 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished, outside room, adjoining bath. Linz.

95TH, 330 WEST, Apt. 33.—Two light rooms; elevator; private family of two.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Well-furnished front room; bath convenient; telephone; gentlemen; $6.

99TH, 245 WEST, (Close Broadway.)—Bright, sunny front room; hot and cold water; every convenience; next bath; suit one or two persons.

102D AND BROADWAY.—Neat, well-appointed room; breakfast; private. Phone 6651 Riverside.

107TH, 202 WEST.—Large, bright room; private family; elevator apartment; breakfast; gentleman preferred. Taylor.

109TH, 256 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite, adjoining bath, one flight; near subway, 110th St.; other rooms. Write Advertiser.

111TH, 526 WEST.—Attractive outside room; elevator, telephone, subway; gentleman. Apartment 6D.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Medium-sized front room; elevator apartment; breakfast optional. Lockwood.

113TH, 606 WEST, (Apt. 6N.)—Sunny, outside rooms; private family; gentlemen preferred; references.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Desirable outside room; select apartment; $35 monthly. Johnston, 9A.

114TH, 421 WEST.—Large outside room; elevator apartment; for business woman; references. Apt. 5C.

114TH, 611 WEST, (Apt. 22.)—Desirable single room, connecting washroom; private family; gentleman.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Two or three men, $12; two adjoining rooms; southern exposure. Call evenings, Sunday, Apt. 2.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Suite small rooms; kitchenette, bath, outside; one, $8.50; two, $9.50. Call evenings, Sunday, Apt. 2.

121ST, 527 WEST.—New and attractively furnished rooms, between Morningside and Riverside Drive; single, $4 and $5; double, $7 and $8. Mrs. Finch.

121ST, 523 WEST. — Very desirable sunny front rooms; large, small. Apt. 4 R E.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room; scrupulously clean; southern exposure. Apt. 27.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

156TH ST., 553 WEST, NEAR B'WAY SUBWAY STATION.—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; FINE PORCH; LAFAYETTE INN.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54.—Gentlemen appreciating good home, room with all comforts.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 75.—Beautiful rooms overlooking Hudson; private house; 79th St. subway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (94th.)—Beautiful parlor, overlooking Hudson; also master bedroom. Noble.

WEST END AV., 896.—Front room, $3.50; adjoining bath; single, steam, electricity; private residence.

WEST END AV., 758.—Large corner room, suitable two; private family. 5 west.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT, 60, (Brooklyn.)—Two beautiful rooms; private bath; together or separately, $10-$20 week; must be seen to be appreciated; 20-minute walk from Manhattan. Phone Main 7209.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Southern exposure; elevator, telephone; quiet; New Englanders. Fifth, south.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Large sunny front room; also small room; quiet surroundings.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $12 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

16TH ST., 7 WEST.—Large, small room; private bath; excellent board; steam, electricity, telephone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large room, private bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

49TH ST., 16 WEST. ROOMS WITH BOARD.

53D, 64 WEST.—Suite of two large rooms, private bath; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large and small rooms, telephone, electricity; excellent table; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Charmingly furnished large room, private bath, electric lights, southern cooking, individual service; first class every particular.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Large, bright, handsomely furnished room; private bath; electricity; meals optional.

72D, 314 WEST.—Handsome suite, private bath; single room; sanitary cooking; board optional.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable parlor, bedroom, private bath; other rooms; excellent board.

72D, 120 WEST.—Large room, private bath, suitable for 2 gentlemen; table guests.

75TH, 234 WEST.—"The Hurlbert." Sunny room; private bath; location unsurpassed; references.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Medium size room, adjoining bath; table guests; references.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Attractive rooms, all conveniences, home cooking; furnished or unfurnished.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Large front bedroom, adjoining bath; running water; suitable for couple.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 424 WEST, (Graycourt.) — New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites; singly; private bath; special terms, permanent people; modern improvements.

84TH, 114 WEST.—Front suite, suitable two; excellent board; private family. Hanley.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting bath; heated; southern exposure; home cooking.

88TH, 316 WEST. Single and double rooms; table a specialty.

93D, 265 WEST.—High-class accommodations, real elegant home in private house, all modern conveniences; couple, single; telephone.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity; home cooking; table boarders; telephone; references.

97TH AND BROADWAY.—American Jewish family have 2 bright, sunny rooms; excellent table; congenial surroundings. Apartment 7 D. Telephone 9811 River.

99TH, 230 WEST. Attractive rooms, with board, in high-class Jewish house. Apt. 5 North.

113TH, 506 WEST.—Lady in five-room apartment, top floor, wants lady roomer; board optional; references. Call evenings. Byrnes.

121ST, 157 WEST.—Large, light room, adjoining bath; electricity; home cooking; references.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Audubon.)—Every room adjoining bath, hotel service, fine meals; single, $8; double, $16 up. Audubon 2757.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—(The Woodbury.) 2 blocks north 157th St. subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 855.—Outside room, facing 102d St.; running water; suitable two; board. Osborne.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Large rooms; all conveniences; subway; excellent service.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

Spend early Spring at the beautiful Heathcote Hall Club; convenient for commuters and their families; bountiful table; quiet; homelike; booklet. L. H. Lockwood, Scarsdale, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

YOUNG COUPLE want light room, two meals, private party; not over $11 for two; good references. H 458 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, secretary, typist; 6 years' experience. Elizabeth, 558 10th Av.

DAY'S WORKER or half-time; colored; competent; reference. 51 West 134th. Harlem 7378.

NURSE.—Graduate, wants position for the Summer taking care of one or two children or semi-invalid; competent to take entire charge; willing to travel. X 317 Times Annex.

NURSE to invalid or elderly lady; city or country; best references. Telephone Col. 9796, between 10 and 1.

SECRETARY, stenographer; experienced; capable handling correspondence without dictation; compiling mailing lists; follow-up systems; A1 references. M 472 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Desires part-time or hourly engagements; reasonable compensation. Apt. 81, 324 West 84th St. Schuyler 5420.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, assistant bookkeeper; thoroughly experienced; any dictation; reliable; $18. N 148 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid worker; excellent references; $12. O 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' commercial experience; capable, accurate. G 268 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Export experience; possessing initiative and capable assuming responsibility. N 164 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; two years' experience. B. G., 132 West 112th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Takes dictation quickly, has adaptability; salary $20 to $25. C 135 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — Christian, college graduate, pleasant voice, $12. G 233 Times Downtown.

TUTOR or companion; refined young lady, college graduate, desires position. X 345 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, colored, neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency.) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

BOOKKEEPER, $30; LEDGER, $15-$17. CLERKS—Entry, $17; marine insurance, $18. STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$20; typists, $12-$15. CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 258 BROADWAY.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165, Domestic Agency, 329 West 59th St.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenogs., switchboard operators, secretaries. Bloch Agency, 47 W. 42d. Vanderbilt 2547.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, butlers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

A1 EXPORT MANAGER, FREE FROM 9 TO 12 EVERY DAY, WILL EITHER CREATE NEW DEPARTMENT OR REORGANIZE WHAT YOU HAVE; BEST REFERENCES. O 20 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT-SECRETARY, 26, executive ability; understands credits, collections; 10 years' varied experience; highly recommended. O 222 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Young man, 23, B. C. S., three years' experience with manufacturing clientele, would like employment with auditing firm that handles the commission and broker clientele. Address B. J. H., 36 East Jackson Av., Corona, L. I.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systemized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 198 Broadway, Room 806. Telephone Cortlandt 3265.

ACCOUNTANT, competent, experienced, reliable, excellent references, seeks position reliable concern. American, O 251 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, ACCOUNTANT, STATISTICIAN, OFFICE MANAGER, CONSTRUCTIVE ORGANIZER, THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE EFFICIENCY METHODS; FAMILIAR SALES OPERATING, PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS, WISHES TO CHANGE POSITION; AGE 37; SALARY $35-$50. ACCOUNTANT, TIMES HARLEM.

BOOKKEEPER, age 42, experienced, practical, wide knowledge general business; competent take complete charge. Luscher, 849 West 178th St.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER, THIRTY YEARS OLD; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; BEST REFERENCES. H 445 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; experienced controlling accounts; absolutely proficient; $16. Gottlieb, 138 East 117th.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Danish, middle aged, neat, sober, polite, 12 years' experience on high-grade American and foreign cars, 7½ years in last position; wife can help in house in Summer, if necessary; best of personal references. Pedersen, 968 6th Av., New York.

CHAUFFEUR.—Any one requiring high-class chauffeur, with excellent references, may be immediately supplied by telephoning Circle 2495. Mr. Hopler, Professional Chauffeurs' Club of America, 240 West 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; useful; very careful driver; do repairs; 8 years' experience; 2 years with last employer; absolutely sober, honest; city or country; best personal references. A. P. Carroll, 260 West 88th St.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. William Cuttingham, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, (22,) good mechanic, wishes position; long experienced, careful and efficient driver; all repairs; reliable; well recommended; moderate salary. Hecht, 215 West 115th St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes to change his position; careful driver; good machinist on Packard, Simplex, Cadillac, and Hudson cars; best reference to offer. C 138 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, reliable, own repairs, best references, wishes position. Phone Lenox 8186.

CHAUFFEUR, 35, married; experienced mechanic; references. Geier, 209 West 64th. Columbus 1504.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; single; excellent reference; $20 weekly; permanent only. C 139 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, American; private; references. Schroeder, 1,343 2d Av.

CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT, experienced in oils, greases, &c., desires to change. N 126 Times.

CHEMIST, experience as laboratory, research, and chief chemist, desires position with manufacturing chemists. N 29 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Twelve years mechanical drafting and designing. R. B., 490 3d Av.

ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMAN, who also had extensive testing experience, desires position with contracting or consulting engineer; $18. N 119 Times.

GARDENER. Position wanted by practical and economical man, where results are wanted; greenhouse, garden, and improvement of estates; also good farmer; best references. N 122 Times.

PORTER.—Colored; competent, reliable; reference. 51 West 134th. Harlem 7378.

TEACHER, with boys' work experience, desires Summer camp position. H. H., 153 Times.

TIMEKEEPER, 25; office clerk desires connection; best references. Rosenbach, 336 East 166th St.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) college graduate, speaking English, French, German, knowledge of Spanish, ambitious, trustworthy, desires connection with a reliable concern; best references. J. Goldsmith, 450 Hendrix St., B'klyn.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) four years' business experience; competent correspondent; familiar with all commercial routine. Mothner, 536 West 143d, city.

YOUNG MAN, 26, desires change; 11 years' banking experience; graduate accountancy school; present holds responsible position. C 103 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 27, tall, good talker, desires position evenings or Saturday and Sunday, city or Brooklyn. N 93 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, ambitious, earnest, and willing, for clerical work. N 382 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires position at anything; business experience; educated; $12. G 200 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, for clerical work; experienced. Charmat, 219 Hopkins St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT experienced in credit department, with thorough knowledge of stenography. SHERR BROTHERS, 546 Broadway.

BOOK SALESWOMAN, experienced, for The Bible Story; most interesting and attractive edition of the Bible published for the home; liberal salary and commission. King Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

BUSINESS WOMEN, householders organize neighborhood, co-operative buying association; salary, commission. Leebron, 29 Liberty St., Room 310, 10:30 A. M.

DRESSMAKER'S ASSISTANT. — Woman; steady position to right party; $9. Apply 226 West 51st, Apartment 19, after 10 A. M.

GOVERNESS, visiting, wanted, for girl 9 years old, one who can teach piano and French. Apply at 114 Westminster Road, one block from Church Av., and two blocks from Coney Island Av., Flatbush, Brooklyn.

MATRON for a Jewish institution; only those with institutional experience need apply. Address Workmen Circle Sanitarium, Liberty, N. Y.

NURSE to aid in research work; not over 25. C 150 Times.

SOLICITORS.—Real estate firm wants active, experienced women for securing houses and apartments; liberal commission to business getter. M 15 Times.

SALESLADIES for art needlework store, experienced in this line; no night work; also errand girls. Goelgu, 2,387 Broadway.

SALESWOMAN.—Lady, well educated; one willing to travel nearby towns; salary and railroad expenses; call between 10 and 12 A. M. See Mr. French, Room 710, 108 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS.
WE HAVE 2 GOOD OPENINGS FOR COMPETENT STENOGRAPHERS; SALARY $12 TO $15. X 364 TIMES ANNEX.

STENOGRAPHER for Brooklyn factory; state education, experience, and nationality; hours 8 to 5; salary $12. Address T. P., 689 Kent Av., Brooklyn.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission, $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

WOMAN, executive ability and tact, 30 to 40; responsible position, requiring good education and absolute trustworthiness; liberal salary; give particulars, past employment, qualifications, age, first letter. C. V. Sawhill, Besse Place, Springfield, Mass.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, several, 1 for Spanish, Italian, and French. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; numerous positions unfilled; free registration. Van Tyne Agency, 1 West 34th. Greely 1305.

STENOGRAPHERS, $14, $12, $10; switchboard, $10. MacNeill Agency, 13 Park Row.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; Individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT. — Young man qualified to take charge of bookkeeping department in office of publisher doing large business; must be educated man, with experience and administrative ability. X 333 Times Annex.

BANK BOOKKEEPER.—Also young man with some bank experience; must state age and salary expected. G 254 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced in ladies' wear salary $25. Henry Froehlich, 37 West 37th.

BOY wanted for 5th Av. jewelry store to deliver packages and make himself generally useful; must be tall, of good appearance and address, and not under 16 years; give particulars and references in own handwriting. Jewels, C 149 Times.

BOY, American, 17 or 18 years, in office of steel concern; wages $8 weekly. Address "Steel," P. O. Box 837, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. Notice is hereby given that William Jay Griffin has severed his connections with the undersigned and that he has no further right, authority, or agency to contract any bills, debts, or enter into any contracts for or on behalf of the undersigned company, engaged in business at Nos. 143-145 Varick Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and that no credit is to be extended to him in any manner whatsoever for or on behalf of this company, and it hereby disclaims any liability therefor. Dated, March 30th, 1917. HENRY C. GRIFFIN & CO.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act, Senate No. 788, Int. No. 546, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled AN ACT To amend the Greater New York charter in relation to the deposit to accompany bids. Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office, in the City Hall, in The City of New York, on Wednesday, April 4, 1917, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Dated, City Hall, New York, March 30, 1917. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

ATTENTION, ALL OWNERS OF SMITH FORM-A-TRUCKS. WRITE BOX NUMBER L 164 TIMES FOR INFORMATION TO YOUR INTEREST.

As ROSE L. HARDING, my wife, has left my home and has refused to return, I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her. DANIEL HARDING, Husband.

My wife Evelyn left my bed and board. I will not be responsible for any debts she will incur. March 31, 1917. HAROLD R. SCHLESSEL.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY, 16, by large export house; good chance for advancement to right boy. Address own handwriting, stating age, salary, references, &c., L 284 Times Downtown.

COLLECTORS.—Three experienced installment, for city work; must come well recommended and furnish surety or realty bonds; salary to start $2 per day and commission; splendid opportunity to right party; call after 10 A. M. Leslie Judge Co., Room 801, 3 West 29th.

DRAFTSMEN.—WE HAVE EXCELLENT OPENINGS FOR MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN WHO ARE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH SMALL MACHINE AND INSTRUMENT DESIGN; WE WANT MEN WHO ARE CAPABLE OF LAYING OUT AND DETAILING WITHOUT CONSTANT SUPERVISION. IN REPLY STATE AGE, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED TO START. ADDRESS P. O. BOX D, ROSELLE, N. J.

INSURANCE MEN, ATTENTION! Experienced and inexperienced insurance men wanted to sell MONTHLY premium payment HEALTH and ACCIDENT INSURANCE covering every ILLNESS and ACCIDENT; SALARY and COMMISSION to producers. Standard Accident Ins. Co., Sohmer & Harris, Met. Managers, Room 802, 37 Liberty St.

INVESTIGATOR for credit department of Wall Street bank; must be good analyser and judge of credits; have bank experience and furnish references. L 283 Times Downtown.

MAN for all-around work on small country place; must have knowledge of gardening and automobiles. Apply Room 2601, 60 Wall St.

OPTICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
EXPERIENCED OPTICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS; STEADY WORK, 40 TO 50 CENTS PER HOUR.
BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ORGANIZERS, household workers, co-operative buying association. 29 Liberty St., Room 310.

PROGRAM SOLICITORS. PREPAREDNESS AFFAIR. High-class men and women; quick results; commission. Mr. Saunders, Room 1408, 341 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 9070.

SALESMAN WANTED to travel Eastern States; training, direct written inquiries, transportation, and drawing account against commission given; must be 25-40 years old, have high school education, and refer to past employers; we are paying $75-$150 to good salesmen; thousands of inquiries produced by our general advertising requires increase in sales force. Call Encyclopaedia Britannica, sixth floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMANAGER—For concern established 15 years, manufacturing paper specialties for the wholesale and retail confectioners', drug, paper goods, and first class hotel trade; personality, initiative, forceful salesmanship, executive quality and road experience imperative; only men with above qualifications, stating full particulars, (salary,) need apply. N 201 Times.

SALESMEN with established trade in the United States and foreign countries to sell young American boys' blouses and pajamas on commission basis; write full details. Wood-Wilson Co., 515 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in the notion line, to cover Connecticut; only one who has called on this trade need apply; commission basis. Leader Notion Co., 169 Canal St.

SALESMAN by mirror concern, one having furniture manufacturers' trade preferred; give references and salary expected. X 366 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Ambitious, to travel Middle West; good chance for right party; salary or commission. M. Gustin Co., 39 West 19th St.

SOLICITORS, experienced, acquainted butcher, artificial flower, leather goods trades; salary, commission. Apply 9 to 12, Room 412, 52 Broadway.

SOLICITOR.—Real estate firm wants active, experienced man for securing houses and apartments; liberal commission to business getter. M 16 Times.

SPORTING GOODS HOUSE WANTS BOYS TO LAY OUT ORDERS, YOUNG MEN TO SELL IN STORE. Chance to work up to sales position on road, particularly for anyone experienced in FISHING TACKLE. Give full particulars in first letter, including age, experience, and salary desired. Unusual opportunity for fresh-water angler to enter congenial business. G 200 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man wanted who has thorough experience; state references and salary expected. O 15 Times.

STEWARD for Jewish institution; only those with institutional experience need apply. Address Workmen Circle Sanitarium, Liberty, N. Y.

STOCK SALESMAN, high-class West Virginia oil and gas proposition; now on producing basis; no wildcat; liberal cash commission; no advances; good prospectus; easy to sell; leads furnished; territory. X 336 Times Annex.

STOCK BOY, competent for woolen house; only those experienced need apply. X 340 Times Annex.

SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN, familiar with automobile tire and accessories trade in New York City and vicinity; commission and monthly bonus; this is an opportunity for the right man to connect with established noncompetitive line; $35 cash bond required to cover samples; state fully your qualifications. M 31 Times.

YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN ASSISTING IN BUYING SILKS FOR LADIES' SILK WAIST MANUFACTURER; ONLY THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE NEED APPLY. SHERR BROS., 546 BROADWAY.

YOUNG MAN, high school education, 22-24 years old; permanent position, with excellent opportunity for advancement, in sales department; call 10 A. M. Monday. J. H. Rhodes & Co., 162 William St.

YOUNG MEN in bank, as messengers; must state age and salary expected. G 255 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

EXECUTIVES, (factory cost accountants,) bookkeepers, junior accountants, sales ledger clerk, stenographers, typists, bank clerks, Americans. Business Service Bureau, 300 B'way.

Instruction.

EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY. MECHANICAL DENTISTS DO IT. Complete short course; easy payments. START ANY TIME, DAY OR NIGHT. Taught by laboratory training; no books. Graduates in demand because of our 24 years' experience and recognized ability. PROF. BODEE is known as one of the Greatest Mechanical Dentists in America. SEE ALL SCHOOLS. Then let US convince you by FACTS. Visit, write, or tel. Van. 282 for Book 19. It tells how to earn while learning. BODEE Dental Trade School, 15 W. 44th St. Supervision of University of N. Y. OLDEST—LARGEST—MOST RELIABLE.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, April 1. — High pressure prevails off the Atlantic Coast and over the Plains States and the Southwest, and a belt of low pressure and opposing winds extends from the region of the Great Lakes southwestward to Texas. In this region of low pressure and opposing winds there have been general rains and thunderstorms, and rains have also fallen in New England and New York.

The indications are that the weather will be unsettled, with general rains, Monday, followed by generally fair weather on Tuesday in the States east of the Mississippi River.

The temperature will be much lower Monday in the lower Lake region, the Ohio and lower Mississippi Valleys, and East Gulf States, and Monday night and Tuesday in the Atlantic States, except Northern New England and the Florida peninsula.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday—North Atlantic, fresh east and southeast and overcast, rainy weather; Middle Atlantic, fresh and strong south, shifting to northwest Monday night, with rain.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

East New York, East Pennsylvania, New Jersey—Rain and colder Monday. Tuesday partly overcast, cooler.

West New York—Rain, colder Monday. Tuesday fair.

Northern New England—Rain and warmer Monday. Tuesday clearing.

Southern New England—Showers Monday, warmer in east. Tuesday clearing, colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	45	60	4 P. M.	56	79
6 A. M.	46	55	6 P. M.	54	77
9 A. M.	51	61	9 P. M.	51	60
12 M.	60	74	11 P. M.	52	51

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 65; for the corresponding date last year it was 52; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 42.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 57; at 8 P. M. it was 69. Maximum temperature, 79 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 51 degrees at 11 P. M. Humidity, 55 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 44 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.90 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.85 inches.

Fire Record.

A. M. — Loss.
1:10—2,455 3 Av., Bronx; Sevetsky, Sheffman & Co.....Slight
1:30—424 E. 62 St.; C. Lang.....Slight
1:50—49 W. 37 St.; M. Renne.....$500
2:35—206 Forsyth St.; M. Meidenberg.....Slight
8:45—716 Columbus Av.; A. H. Bergman.....Slight
9:40—1,756 Amsterdam Av.; P. Sackman.....Slight
11:30—Mace Av. & Boulevard, Bronx; Otto Keck.....Slight
P. M.
12:15—St. Nicholas Av. & Dyckman St.; not given.....None
12:40—139 Maiden Lane; U. S. Brokerage Co.....None
1:05—573 W. 139 St.; C. Silverblatt.....Slight
2:20—531 W. 160 St.; L. Rosenthal.....Slight
3:10—513 B'way; Crescent Garter Co.....None
3:15—1,771 1 Av.; G. Fuller.....None
4:15—103 E. 106 St.; A. Yanlowitz.....Slight
4:50—Richmond Av. & 236 St., Bronx; not given.....None
5:00—328 to 332 E. 108 St.; A. Dialiano.....$3,000
5:00—398 1 Av.; F. Campbell.....Slight
6:05—Automobile at Bowery & Canal St.; A. Katz.....$10
7:35—274 E. 4 St.; Bertha Silverman.....Slight
7:40—Audubon Av. & 194 St.; not given.....None
7:55—968 Longfellow Av.; Goldberg Bros.....Slight
9:30—6 Sheridan Square; V. Tagganinia.....Slight
11:00—373 2 Av.; Church of Epiphany.....Slight
11:15—36-38 Whitehall St.; Taylor Co.....Not given

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

MEN, EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK. In 3 months learn mechanical dentistry, a professional trade of growing importance. Individual instruction, any time; laboratory training; no book study; easy payments. After seeing other schools, come in, let us prove to YOU why ours is by far the most reliable, complete, and efficient. Write us today for Free Booklet 51. Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 W. 45th St. FIRST licensed by N. Y. State Board of Education. Under supervision of N. Y. State University.

MEN, EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK. In 3 months learn Mechanical Dentistry; a professional trade of growing importance. Individual instruction any time; no book study; easy payments. Write us for free Booklet 51. Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 West 45th.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AGENTS WANTED.

Salesmen.—Part time profitably employed; Commercial Casualty Co.'s monthly accident-sickness-life policies offer splendid returns; present-future; investigate; commission. Creamer, Room 507, 1,328 Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Acting or silent partner, with about $12,000, to enlarge well-stocked game preserve; $20,000 already invested; large output, as deer, mallard ducks, pheasants, trout, alive and killed; opens enormous possibilities for commercial transactions at exceedingly good profits; advertiser owns New York State license, with privilege to sell all year around; preserve must be seen to be appreciated; money secured by property. Particulars, Game Preserve, L 175 Times.

SALESMAN. An ex-manufacturer considering going into the jobbing business of children's wearing apparel desires a real salesman as a partner; $5,000 or more to invest is absolutely necessary to connect; good opportunity for live wire man to connect with a man of 15 years' standing in the above-mentioned business; only an A1 man considered, with a past selling reputation; state references. G 286 Times Downtown.

The President of a large European corporation is now in New York to form a branch corporation here; he wants to associate with party, who must be of strong, powerful personality, in position to influence considerable capital, and able to act as managing director; this is a serious proposition, with exceptional, infinite possibilities, and without competition. H. H., 281 Times Downtown.

Managing partner of huck towel mill wishes to relieve and sell his two-thirds interest for about $40,000; buyer should net $15,000 to $20,000 this year. G 235 Times Downtown.

LET US show you how $100 invested now in turning waste into dollars will make you $6,750 in two years. Ashes, C 73 Times.

DEPENDABLE Multigraph Letters; 25 Multigraphs. Phone 1352 Cortlandt. William Gray, 13 Park Row.

Steam laundry, fully equipped; suburban; good cash business. E. K., Times Harlem.

Business Notices.

PATENTS.—Trade-marks, copyrights; protect your ideas; four valuable books with list inventions wanted sent free. Phone Barclay 7394. Richard B. Owen, patent lawyer, 22d floor, Woolworth Bldg., or 163 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Clients' interests confidential, paramount. Printing-Economists' Service Bureau, 121 West 54th St.

FOR SALE

Adding Machines.—We offer at attractive prices several Burroughs adding and listing machines; these have been turned in by users in part payment for Burroughs ledger posting and statement machines, and carry the same same guarantees as a new model. C. C. Prest, Manager, 217 Broadway. Cortlandt 6120.

Typewriters Rented—$5 for 3 months, for all invisible makes; $5 for 2 months on all visibles; 6 months' rental allowed towards purchase. Telephone Cortlandt 1985. Typewriter Sales Co., Inc., 5 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes, &c. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

Men's Credit Tailor.—Suits, raincoats, &c., $12; $1 down, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 Broadway, (enter. 5 Cortlandt St.)

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 200 cases, each containing 200 cans, more or less, of tomato paste. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 16th, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted. Dated March 29, 1917. THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal. H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Plot That Failed

"We cannot make too strong our condemnation of the plot," said Ambassador Sato to David Lawrence in describing Japan's opinion of the German effort to entangle his country and Mexico against the United States. In an article in

ASIA
FOR APRIL
Out To-day

the story of the plot is told by David Lawrence, who as correspondent of the New York Evening Post at Washington and as an Associated Press man in Mexico, knows the gossip of the inner diplomatic circle.

This is one of the intensely important, timely articles in the new copiously illustrated magazine devoted to interpreting Oriental political, social, and business life in American terms. Get the April issue in the new enlarged form at any news-stand, 25c. Or send $2 for a year's subscription (in U. S.) to the

American Asiatic Association
280 Madison Avenue New York

13 LOST WITH MOTOR BOAT.

Wreckage Outside Boston Harbor Indicates Whole Party Perished.

LYNN, Mass., April 1.—Fear that thirteen young men lost their lives in the wreck of the motor boat Moxie, which has been missing since Thursday night, apparently was confirmed today.

The hatch from the boat was found on one of the Brewster Islands, outside Boston Harbor, by Captain R. H. Robertson, father of one of the boys, and owner of the boat. Captain Robertson identified the wreckage as belonging to the Moxie, and said he was now convinced that his son and the twelve young men who accompanied him on a pleasure trip had lost their lives.

It was at first thought that there were only twelve in the party, but last night a coat was found on one of the outer Brewsters and was identified as that of Lester McClearn, whose presence in the party brought the list up to thirteen.

It is believed that the boat struck Fawn Bar, off the Winthrop Headlands. Residents of that part of the coast said they saw a light on the bar Thursday night, and heard cries for help. The conditions of wind and tide since then would have swept the wreckage onto the outer Brewsters, where the hatch and the coat have been recovered.

MOORE RETIRES FROM RACE.

Decides Not to Try to Win a Congress Seat in Fifteenth District.

"It is almost certain that Congress will declare in favor of peace and sanity." This is the view of John D. Moore, National Secretary of the Friends of Irish Freedom and associate of Jeremiah A. O'Leary, "anti-British Irishman," who was rebuked publicly by President Wilson just before the election. Mr. Moore last night made known his withdrawal from the race to fill the Congressional vacancy in the Fifteenth District to succeed the late Michael F. Conry. Moore's candidacy was supported by the New Yorker Herold.

At the same time Moore withdrew another candidate appeared in the person of George Hiram Mann, a lawyer of 31 Chambers Street, who announced he would run independently on a platform of vigorous support for President Wilson in an energetic war policy.

Seek Home for a Baby.

RAHWAY, N. J., April 1.—There is an opportunity for someone to adopt a good-looking, well-dressed, two-weeks-old boy, who is causing the city authorities and Sergeant John Smith and his wife much worry. The youngster was found on the lawn of James Rhode's home on East Third Avenue, last night, by James Boice. Boice turned the boy over to Desk Sergeant Smith, who took him to his home.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, between 5 and 6 o'clock, on 5th Av. bus, between 135th and 53d Sts., highly glazed handbag, Morocco leather, gold bound, with gold monogram C. F. C., containing small sum of money, personal card, Mrs. Albert Miller Curtis, also eyeglasses in old worn case. Please notify Mrs. A. M. Curtis, Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn, N. Y. No questions asked.

LOST—Sapphire-diamond ring; oval sapphire in centre, surrounded with diamonds, set in oblong platinum mounting; left in Compartment H, train from Boston, arriving New York City 7:15 A. M. Wednesday, March 27, 1917. Very liberal reward for return of ring to The Hostetter Company, 230 Pearl St., city. Telephone John 2756.

LOST.—In the neighborhood of Vanderbilt Hotel, a small gold watch, surrounded with diamonds, with a platinum chain, on March 25 or 26. Liberal reward. Cashier of Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST—Sunday morning, on 141st St., between B'way and St. Nicholas Av., lady's open-face wrist watch, monogram "F. B. K."; reward. 545 West 141st St.

LOST—34th St., black silk purse bag, containing Cedar Rapids, Iowa, address. Finder keep money. Noffy Spaulding, 122 E. 34th. Phone Vanderbilt 1694.

LOST—About Jan. 8, gold chain with keys and gold whistle; initials "L. S. A." $25 reward for return to W. E. Cardwell, 129 Broadway.

LOST.—Sunday, March 25th, on 5th Av., between 55th and 39th Sts., pearl earring, set with a small diamond. Apply at Hotel St. Regis Office.

LOST, outside of 45 West 57th, black silk pocketbook with small round gold initials. E. K. S.; reward. Return to Mrs. Sofio, 570 Park Ave.

LOST—Diamond-shaped platinum brooch, set with diamonds, on Monday, March 19; liberal reward. Inquire Ely, 40 East 53d St.

LOST—On March 28, small, oval, concave, platinum and diamond pin; liberal reward. Chopack, 303 5th Av.

LOST—Saturday, gold bracelet set with sapphires, between 46th and 53d Sts. Return to 120 East 53th St., Apt. 43; liberal reward.

LOST—March 14, diamond barpin, at Cafe Lafayette, taxi, Jack's, B'way, 86th St.; liberal reward. Room 917, 50 East 42d St.

LOST—Diamond and emerald studded drop, part of bowknot pin, April 1; reward. L. Herst, 723 3d Av.

LOST.—Small sapphire and diamond cuff-pin; $15 reward. Telephone 5340 Cortlandt, Room 624, Singer Bldg.

BAR PIN, MOONSTONE, diamond centre, sapphires surrounding; liberal reward. ZUCKERMAN, 109 Prince St.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Pin, large diamond, set in square black onyx; valued account of association; Broadway, 80th to 115th. Meyer, 601 West 115th. Apt. 73. Morningside 8704.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of large pearl earring, lost March 29. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$500 REWARD, no questions asked, return diamond and platinum brooch pin, 4-leaf design, large centre stone, many small diamonds; lost March 27 at Hotel McAlpin or in taxi from McAlpin. Dreicer & Company, 5th Av. and 46th St.

Found.

FOUND—On March 30, a Persian lamb collar. Address N 380 Times Downtown.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—A brown cocker spaniel in basket, near corner of 26th St. and 9th Av.; reward. Return to Chelsea Hotel, Apt. 50B.

1,000 FIGHT FIRES IN JERSEY FORESTS

Twenty-five Miles Burned Over and Eddystone Munition-Testing Plant Threatened.

HALTED BY BACKFIRES

Wardens Rush Men in Automobiles to Many Towns in Peril—Women Join the Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEHURST, N. J., April 1.—Twenty-five square miles of territory in the townships of Jackson, Plumsted, and Manchester, Ocean County, were swept by a forest fire today, which was kept from spreading to a half dozen nearby towns and the big testing plant of the Eddystone Munitions Corporation by an all-day battle of a thousand fire fighters. At midnight Division Fire Warden Frederick Torrey said the blaze was under control. The heat was so great that none of the fire fighters penetrated the burned territory last night. It was not populously settled.

The fire got its start yesterday afternoon, but it was not considered dangerous until a high west wind fanned it into alarming proportions this morning. The blaze began to leap across roads and clearings, through the pine woods, and sent aloft columns of smoke and scattered ashes twenty miles away. Fire Warden Torrey called upon eight other Wardens in neighboring districts and hurriedly they organized their forces and got volunteers until they had an army of 1,000, which included some women.

The first thought of the Wardens was for the Eddystone plant, a few miles north of Lakehurst, where there is stored a large amount of ammunition, said to be destined for Russia, and some valuable testing guns. It was easily seen that the farming communities of Ridgeway, Cassville, and Whitesville were in danger.

The fire fighters began to build backfires about the munitions plant and threatened villages, including New Egypt, the Skinner resort. Early in the afternoon the fire swept down until it endangered Lakehurst. This brought it closer to the Eddystone plant range, literally hewn out of the pine woods. Backfires were started all about the plant, and late in the afternoon there was nothing for the fire to burn toward the testing ground and Lakehurst.

With the danger past at this point, it became acute in another and another. Automobiles were pressed into service and used for rushing the fire fighters from spot to spot. For instance, just after noon the situation became acute about Ridgeway. Several hundred men were rushed there and backfires built about the village.

The territory burned over contains many farms and large cranberry bogs. Warden Torrey gave orders that no one should penetrate the burned area tonight. A strong petrol is being maintained all night about the burned area, and every precaution taken against letting the flames spread again. Warden Torrey said tonight that he could make no estimate of the loss caused by the fire.

The bright weather yesterday, following several days of wind, made it dry enough for two grass and brush fires to occur in New York City. One fire, which burned over considerable ground on the Vanderbilt estate, between Oakwood and New Dorp, S. I., was started by small boys, and for a while threatened the old Vanderbilt homestead, but was extinguished in time by the East Shore Fire Department.

Another fire started by boys, between Shore Road and New Shore Road, near Ninety-fourth Street and Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn, started a blaze which destroyed three houses, causing loss of more than $30,000. The homes burned were those of Charles B. Millard at 9,405 Shore Road, William J. Biesel at 9,407 Shore Road, and that of J. Fred Kolkebeck facing Ridge Boulevard. The first two buildings named were owned by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the suffrage leader.

Hope to End Capital Punishment.

Two hundred attended a meeting last night in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, arranged for by the People's Campaign League, Inc., to urge the passage of the Ahearn Anti-Capital Punishment bill. Assemblyman Ahearn presided and the speakers were Dr. George W. Kirchwey and Miss Grace Humiston.

More Than One Man's Work

THE Executor and Trustee for your estate must be competent to administer that estate so as to yield the proper income consistent with preserving the integrity of the principal, *and that is more than one man's work.*

The Astor Trust Company will place your estate in the custody of its Trust Department, and under no circumstances will the destiny of your heirs be entrusted to one pair of hands.

Weigh well that which you can only once decide.

Astor Trust Company
Trustee for Personal Trusts
FIFTH AVENUE AND 36TH STREET

Join the Easter Parade

Be one of the great army of well dressed men that will appear on Fifth Ave. on April 8th.

Easter is the day of fine raiment—careful grooming. We can help to make your attire perfect.

We are offering especially for Easter one button cutaway coats and waistcoats with English trousers—the correct garments for semi dress occasions.

We are offering them at remarkably low prices when values are considered.

Cutaway, silk lined and braided
Coat and Waistcoat, $37
English Trouserings, $8

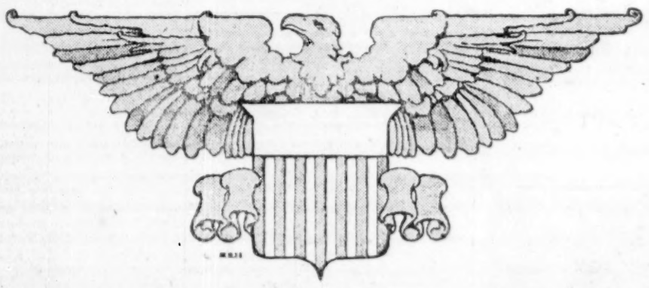
These garments will be made to your measure from fine imported vicunas, diagonals or box weave worsteds and strictly guaranteed to perfectly satisfy.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
34 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S. *No man has really succeeded until he has done all he may do. We are increasing our business and trying to make better clothes every day.* Arnheim Axioms.

MORE LIBERAL LOANS
Than Other Loan Companies on DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY.
OUR RATE 1% PER MONTH
MAX BERNSTEIN
273 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

ARMY & NAVY OUTFITTER
Immediate Delivery
RIFLES, CARBINES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES, FLAGS, UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENTS, TENTS, SUPPLIED FOR GUARDING PROPERTY, EQUIPPING MILITARY COMPANIES, RAPID FIRE MACHINE GUNS AND CANNONS, WITH AMMUNITION.
FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 501 BROADWAY, N. Y.



Stand by the President!

As President Wilson goes before Congress the eyes of the whole world are upon him, and in America every good citizen is asking

"How Can I Serve My Country?"

Where can I do the most good in time of war? In Industry? In the Army? In the Navy? For Home Defense?

What is being done to prepare America? The Council of National Defense is hard at work. What has it accomplished? What would happen to the world—to America—to you—if Germany's submarine campaign against England is successful? What does it mean to go to war? What will our soldiers go through if they are sent to the trenches?

In More Than Twenty Articles and Editorials

THE WORLD'S WORK

Follows Its Great War Manual With a Vital April Issue Which Answers These Questions, and Many Others At All the Better Newsstands Until Sold Out.

Stetson Hats

No. 2117 $4.00

A hat must fit a man's personality as well as his head. Our splendid stock of Stetsons—the largest in town—assures you of finding *your* kind.

The name Stetson is a guarantee of quality. To which we add the well-known Wallach guarantee—of style and satisfaction, or your money back.

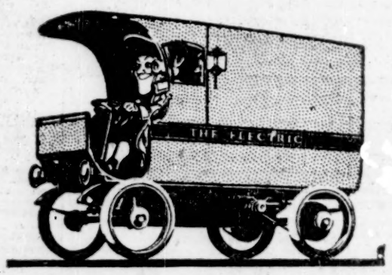
Stetson Hats, $4, $5, $8

Stetson Style Book on Request

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
34 Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open Evenings.
246-248 West 125th St. }
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Electric Delivery Economies

With Small Initial Investment



Efficient long life electric delivery wagons may be purchased for as little as $880. The first payment may be as low as $220, the balance being paid in twelve deferred payments of about $60 monthly, which includes interest and insurance

Against this expenditure, we aid in disposing of existing horse and wagon equipment, for which the market is probably at its highest

The storage battery under this plan is rented, insuring low maintenance cost and high operating efficiency

Especially for City deliveries, in large or small quantities, the electric outclasses any other available method. It starts and stops quickly, moving with the traffic with the least possible wear on the working parts and the vehicle itself

"The Electric—the modern way"

The Electric Automobile Sales Corporation
Times Building Telephone Bryant 4050

Who Discovered RICORO?

—"Our prop man!" said the movie star.

"We were playing some society club stuff, where the hero and his friends sit around smoking.

"The Prop Man doesn't spread himself much as a rule, but the cigars that day looked great.

"We lighted up, and as soon as the camera stopped clicking, we demanded almost in one voice—

"'What are they, and why so generous with the firm's money?'

"'Guess again,' said the Prop Man, 'those are Ricoros—6c apiece.'"

Sooner or later you'll discover—

Invincible size, 7c
Box of fifty, 3.50

Ricoro
the "Self-Made" Cigar

Don't make the mistake of thinking a cigar can't be good unless it's expensive. Ricoro is imported from Porto Rico, duty free. It is well made, and combines a rich, tropic fragrance with pleasant mildness. Many sizes, 6c, 7c, two-for-25c (and Ricoro Infantas—15c for package of ten). Sold only in

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